CITY HALL, PASSAIC, N. J.

THE NEWS'

HISTORY OF PASSAIC.

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT DAY.

EMBRACING A DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF ITS MUNICIPAL, RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
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WITH THE COLLABORATION OF
WILLIAM W. SCOTT.

1899.

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ERRATA.

Page 42.—The "White Horse Tavern" or Century House is a more appropriate name under engraving than Lucas' Hotel. Lucas ran it only a short time.

Page 56.—Under engraving. The date of the destruction by fire of the tavern is correctly given elsewhere as 1877.

Page 78.—Mayor Mowe is the eighth Mayor, counting Dr. Terhune as the first.

Page 93.—The photograph of "Paulison Castle" was made by William B. Clough, son-in-law of Mr. Saunders.

INTRODUCTORY.

Natural Features and Material Attractions.

THE city of Passaic is situated at the head of tide water on the Passaic River, twelve miles northwest of New York, eight miles north of Newark and four miles south of Paterson. Like another city, it is to its inhabitants the chief jewel and centre of the universe, but geographically it is in latitude 40 degrees and 51 minutes north, longitude 74 degrees and 7 minutes west of Greenwich. The altitude above the sea level at the corner of Main avenue and Washington place is 57 feet. The area of the city is 3 4-5 square miles, or 2,450 acres. Its population was 17,894 in 1895, and is now (1899) 22,500. This is, perhaps, an ultra-conservative estimate.

The topography is so varied and pleasing as to gratify every desire. From the commanding height of Tony's Nose, named after General Anthony Wayne, and the undulating hills and vales that lie to the west, to the almost perfect plain of the eastern part of the city, extends a panorama of beautiful variety, difficult to match in a city of its size. The place is considered remarkable by all intelligent visitors for its natural beauties of location. These are enhanced by the stream, which, by the help of science, will in a few years be made the most beautiful and charming stream in many States. In its primitive beauty it inspired no less a man than Washington Irving to write some of the most delicate and beautiful lines ever dedicated to a feature of scenery.

Abounding, as it does, with beautiful, healthful and convenient homesites for rich and poor, it has on the west a practically unbounded territory to expand in. There is no exaggeration in saying that this section comprises the finest and best land, either for residences or business purposes, in the State; and, as any one knows who is at all familiar with New Jersey, this is saying a great deal. Its advantages have hardly been appreciated by this generation. The growth has been along the main arteries of travel, and the choicest part of the city is awaiting settlement and transportation facilities.

The settled portion of the city is traversed by three railroads, the Erie main line, with four stations in the city limits and sixty trains daily; a branch of the Susquehanna, and the Boonton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. There is navigation by water to New York, trolley communication with New York, Paterson and Newark, and in the near future probably with Hackensack, while in every direction stretch wide macadam roads, which form a network of most beautiful drives.

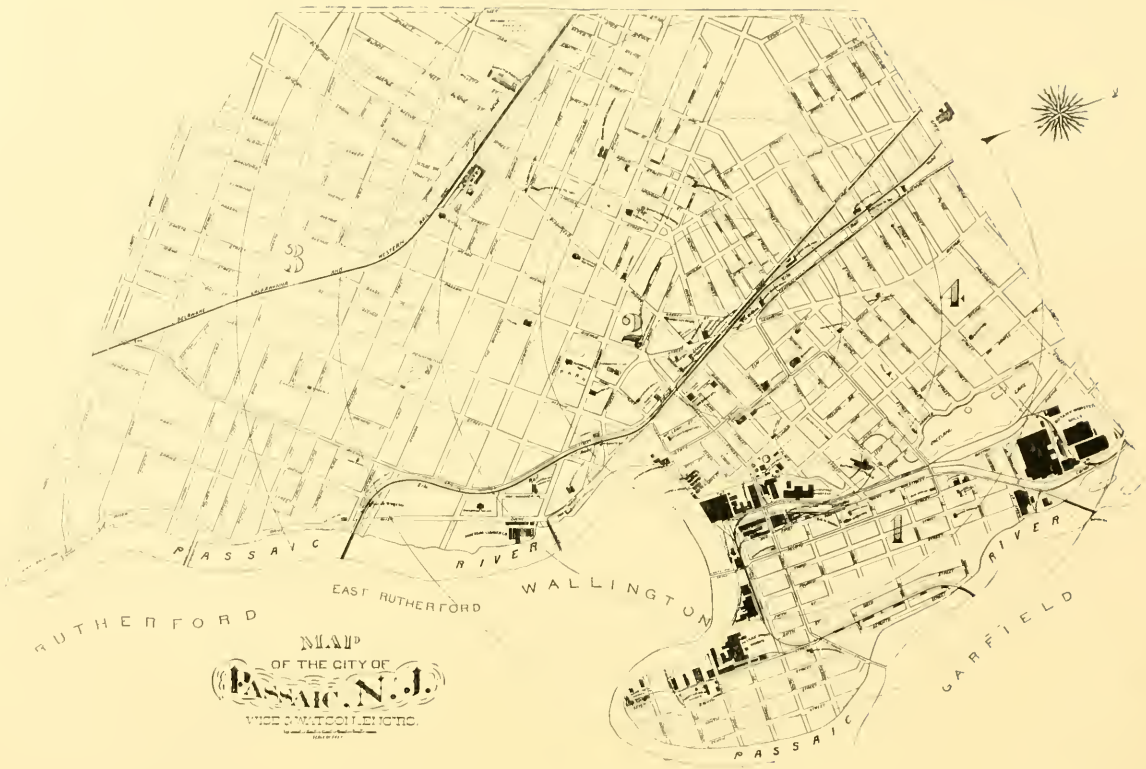
The rarest beauty of the city is found in the handsome streets lined with large, well-developed shade trees, which, in many instances, form continuous arbors, extending for miles and almost meeting across the width of the avenues.

The health of the city is in keeping with all the works of nature in the locality. Statistics show that it is one of the healthiest places of its size in New Jersey.

Industrially, the city has a high rank in the manufacture of woolen goods, print cloths, plushes, cotton cloths and mosquito nettings, insulated wires and submarine cables, rubber belting, hose and bicycle tires, while silks, chemicals and handkerchiefs are produced, and enameline stove polish and artificial parchment paper are products that are peculiar to it. The factories, with two exceptions, are in a group in the eastern part of the city, on either side of a canal supplying power and water.

Socially, the city is equipped with numerous churches, schools, societies, clubs, hospitals, charitable organizations and a library, any or all of which would be creditable to places of much larger population. The civic and public buildings are numerous and handsome, and the water, lighting and drainage systems of the most modern type. Nothing seems to be too good for Passaic in these matters.

Passaic was a notable stamping ground for the Indians. It was settled by the Dutch, became an English colony, passed through the early Indian wars, was crossed by armies during the exciting times of the Revolution, witnessed the transformation of the province of New Jersey into Statehood, and was in evidence in three of our country's wars. It is the complete story of this beautiful and interesting city—the story as gathered from musty records, and as it fell from the lips of the custodians of tradition, that is to be given in this book


MAP
OF THE CITY OF
PASSAIC, N. J.
PASSAIC RIVER
EAST RUTHERFORD
WALLINGTON
RUTHERFORD
GARFIELD
PASSAIC RIVER

HISTORY OF PASSAIC, N. J.

CHAPTER I.

ITS GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

How it Once Was Off the Continental Coast—The Glacial Lake Nearby During the Age of Ice—The Origin of the Red Sandstone Beds, the Gravel and the Boulders.

THERE are two ways in which a few words might be said regarding the geology of the district surrounding Passaic. We might set out and describe the kinds of rock and soil found hereabouts, giving their mechanical and chemical structure, and the result would be pretty dry reading. Inasmuch as this is an historical work, we might choose the second alternative, and treat of the geology historically. The latter is probably the more interesting.

For a starting point we will go back a few million years, to a time when man was but a vague promise—to a time known as the Red Sandstone or Triassic Age. The site of Passaic was just off the coast, and was covered with vast shallows of estuary waters, which fringed the coast from New Haven, Conn., to beyond Newark, N. J. Then, as at the present day, the whole district was slowly sinking, enabling vast mud-flats to be deposited from the sedimentary waters. These afterward hardened to form the sandstones and shales of the present day. Along the shores grew forests of cycads, trees related to palms, and resembling palmettos in appearance. These were interspersed with groups of cone-bearing trees resembling our modern cypress. Ferns there were also in abundance, both large and small, together with club mosses. In the marshes grew tangles of slender, branchless trunks, which we call calamites. They are allied to our modern horse-tail rushes, but, while the latter are slender, herbaceous plants, the former were of the size of trees and had partially woody trunks. Insects we know existed, for they have left traces in the mud. Together with the markings of insects on the exposed mud banks are found many gigantic three, four and five-toed tracks of strange-looking reptiles, which frequented the mud-flats—some to prey on the fish that lurked in the shallow pools, others to crop the rank vegetation that overhung the banks. More modern-looking animals could be seen in the shape of small, fox-like, pouched creatures, the precursors of all of our modern four-footed friends. Birds there might have been. Certainly there were flying reptiles, and others of the reptile class that partook of the nature of both birds and reptiles, so that we scarcely know what to call them.

As time passed, the extensive layers of mud increased in thickness, until they were several hundred feet thick, gradually hardening and forming the sandstones and shales which underlie Passaic, and which are well exposed in different spots around the town. Good exposures may be observed on Lafayette avenue, near the High School; also on the Boulevard, near Bloomfield avenue; also near Bloomfield avenue, south of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at various other points. It is this sandstone that provides Passaic with its fine spring water and its big quarries.

Near the close of the period of the formation of these beds occurred a mighty upheaval. We do not know the exact cause. Suffice it to say that vast quantities of molten rock were forced through the beds of sandstone, folding, cracking and tilting them.

These masses of molten rock you see at the present day in the Palisades that skirt the New Jersey shore of the Hudson, and in the trap ridges that form the mountains west of here, and that protrude through the Hackensack Meadows, forming Snake Hill.

From this period we must take a long skip, during which geological history was being made elsewhere on the continent, and get down to almost modern times—the time of the mastodon and the wooly rhinoceros, when perhaps primitive man first appeared on the scene. Great glaciers, or fields of ice, advanced from the north, killing and driving before them the animals and plants, scratching and scooping out the exposed land surfaces, and carrying southward boulders and beds of sand and gravel.

This mantle of snow and ice reached as far south as Central New Jersey and covered all of the Northern United States, as well as Europe and Asia. After a time the ice fields receded, leaving behind the sand and rocks which they carried. Now occurred a long interval, during which the climate was warm, followed by another advance of ice.

Interesting in this connection is the large glacial lake which existed just north and west of where Passaic now stands, and which geologists have named "Lake Passaic." It was about thirty miles long by about ten wide, and filled the basin northwest of the Third Mountain. Its northern shore was formed by vast fields of ice. Whether its outlet was at Liberty Corner in Somerset County, or through the Great Notch, or underneath the ice which blocked the gorge at Little Falls, is a mooted question among geologists.

The lake was not of many years' duration, for the ice fields soon receded, to return no more, leaving behind the present subsoil and surface boulders. From then until the present time the topography hereabouts has suffered no changes except those slow ones due to the action of wind and water during all the years.

Many interesting features of glacial action are to be found in the vicinity of Passaic, such as the immense quantity of boulders that strew the surface between here and Paterson along the Erie Railroad, but there is no need for us to dwell upon them, as they are all more or less technical in nature.

MAIN AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH.
PASSAIC STREET, LOOKING EAST.

MAIN AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH.
SECOND STREET, LOOKING NORTH

CHAPTER II.

NEW JERSEY'S COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

How It Passed Through Various Hands—Charles II Gave the Province Away Before He Got It—William Penn One of the Twenty-four Proprietors—A Brief Sketch of the Colonial History Inserted Here to Explain Succeeding Chapters.

SOON after the discovery of America by Columbus, Henry VII of England commissioned John and Sebastian Cabot, two Venetians in his service, "to discover the isles, regions and provinces of the heathen and infidels, which had been unknown to all the nations of Christendom, in whatever part of the globe they might be placed." The Cabots discovered the island of Newfoundland June 24, 1497, and from there sailed down the coast to the Gulf of Mexico. They made landings at various places, and took possession in the name of the King of England. For nearly a century thereafter no advantage of this discovery was taken by the English. Queen Elizabeth, in 1584, granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, by patent, authority to discover, occupy and govern "remote heathen and barbarous countries not previously possessed by any Christian people or prince." Under this commission Raleigh sent out two ships, which landed at Roanoke, took possession of the country and called it Virginia. Two unsuccessful attempts were made, in 1585 and 1590, to establish settlements.

The bounds of Virginia were considered as extending from North Carolina to Maine, including New Jersey. This country was divided into North and South Virginia. The patent for the North was, in 1606, granted by King James to Thomas Hanham and his associates, who were called the Plymouth Brethren. In this grant the previous patent to Raleigh was entirely ignored.

In 1609 Henry Hudson, an English mariner in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, in attempting to find the Northwest Passage, entered Delaware Bay, on August 28, in the ship "Half Moon." From there he sailed up the coast and anchored within Sandy Hook, September 3, 1609.

Hudson made nearby explorations, sailing up the Hudson to assure himself that it was not an arm of the sea leading to India. On September 6, he records, he discovered "a narrow river" to the west of the Narrows. This is considered the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. Hudson sailed for home on October 4, 1609.

The Dutch did not sleep on their discovery for an hundred years. In 1610 the East India Company despatched more than one vessel to trade with the Indians for furs. A fort was erected on Manhattan Island, and the settlement there became New Amsterdam. The name of the entire colony, which included New Jersey, was New Netherlands. The first settlement in this State was made by the Dutch in 1618, in the present Jersey City, which they called Bergen.

England had never abandoned her sovereignty over North America, based on prior discovery. Jealous of the progress made by the Dutch, Charles II in 1664 sent a small fleet to capture the New Netherlands, which was surrendered to England in the latter part of that year. King Charles had already, on March 20, 1664, made an extensive grant of his yet-uncaptured possession to his brother, the Duke of York, who

ANCIENT DUTCH MAP OF NEW JERSEY.

christened it New York. On June 23, in the same year, the Duke of York conveyed New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The consideration was ten shillings and

an annual rent of one peppercorn, to be paid on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, if legally demanded. The boundaries of the land granted were:

"Bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by Hudson's river, and hath by the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at mouth of Delaware Bay and northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is in forty one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson's river, which said tract of land is to be called by the name or names of Nova Caesarea or New Jersey."

Berkeley and Carteret drew up a constitution for the colony, securing equal privileges and liberty of conscience to all, and appointed Philip Carteret Governor. He came over in 1665, fixed the seat of government at Elizabethtown and purchased lands of the Indians. The constitution of Berkeley and Carteret continued until the division of the colony in 1676.

Governor Carteret from the first was in trouble with the colonists. Some of the inhabitants, who had previously purchased lands from the Indians, declined to pay rent to the new proprietors. In 1672 an insurrection compelled him to flee to England. His officers were imprisoned and their estates confiscated. James Carteret, his son, was chosen Governor in his place by the people.

In 1673 New York and New Jersey were surrendered to the Dutch, but only for a year. When New Jersey was restored to England, doubts were expressed as to the Duke of York's title, and he received a new charter. In 1674 Governor Edmund Andros of New York claimed jurisdiction over New Jersey also. In 1675 Philip Carteret returned as Governor, and continued until 1681. The province was divided on July 1, 1676, into East and West Jersey, Sir George Carteret becoming the owner of East Jersey and Lord Berkeley retaining the other half. He died in 1679, and his will directed that East Jersey be sold to pay his debts. The sale was made to William Penn, Robert West, Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groome, Thomas Hart, Richard Mew, Thomas Wilcox, of London (goldsmith), Ambrose Rigg, John Haywood, Hugh Hartshorne, Clement Plumsted and Thomas Cooper, who were called the twelve proprietors. These twelve did not long hold the province to themselves, but by separate deeds took each a partner, whose names were: James (Earl of Perth) John Drummond, Robert Barclay, Robert Gordon, Aarent Sommans, Gowen Lawrie, Edward Byllinge, James Braine William Gibson, Thomas Barker, Robert Turner and Thomas Warne. These, with the other twelve, were called the twenty-four proprietors. To them the Duke of York made a new grant March 14, 1682.

Robert Barclay was the first governor of East Jersey under the new administration. But the twenty-four proprietors were unable to agree. Each promoted separate schemes for his own interests. The contending factions could not be reconciled, and, weary of struggling with each other, and with the people, they surrendered their rights to the crown, which surrender was accepted by Queen Anne, April 17, 1702. Immediately upon the surrender East and West Jersey were reunited in one province under Lord Cornbury, who arrived in August, 1703. The commission and instructions issued to the new governor by the Queen formed the constitution of the province until the Declaration of Independence. The government consisted of the governor and twelve councillors, appointed by the crown, and an assembly of twenty-four members elected by the people.

Lord Cornbury's commission was revoked in 1708. Lord Lovelace was appointed his successor December 20, 1708, but he died in May, 1709, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby, who served till Governor Hunter arrived, in 1710. Following him, in 1720, came William Burnett, under whom began the paper currency in New Jersey. John Montgomerie was governor from 1727 to 1731, and William Cosby from 1731 to 1736. At his death the office devolved upon John Anderson, the president of the council, who lived only two weeks to enjoy the honor. John Hamilton was acting governor till 1738, when a commission arrived for Lewis Morris, who died in 1746. He was succeeded by President Hamilton, who soon died, and John Reading, the next oldest councillor, exercised the functions until Jonathan Belcher arrived with his commission. He died in 1757, and President John Reading again administered the office, till Francis Bernard was commissioned in 1758. Monias Boone succeeded him in 1760, only to give place, in 1761, to Josiah Hardy, who was succeeded, in 1763, by William Franklin, the last of the royal governors. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin.

The last meeting of the provincial legislature convened November 16, 1775, and was prorogued by Governor Franklin to January 3, 1776. It never reassembled. The provincial congress of New Jersey met on June 10 at Burlington. At the same time the general congress of the united colonies was in session at Philadelphia, and on July 4, 1776, the colonies declared themselves independent of Great Britain. On July 18 the provincial congress assumed the title of the State Convention of New Jersey.

The first legislature of the independent State met at Princeton on August 27, and on the 31st William Livingston was chosen governor on joint ballot. He died in 1790.

CHAPTER III.

THE RED MAN'S REIGN AND FALL.

New Jersey Inhabited By the Warlike Delawares or Leni-Lenappes—Their Characteristics and Customs—How Their Land Was Peacefully and Honorably Acquired—Indian Remains In Passaic.

THE first visit of Eric of Iceland to the American continent, in A. D. 986, found the Indians in possession. How or when they came here does not concern us now

The American Indians are for convenience grouped in eighteen divisions. The Algonquin family numbered a quarter of a million souls, and occupied the territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, and from Canada to South Carolina. The country between the Delaware and Hudson rivers, most of which is now included in New Jersey, was called by them "Scheyichbi." The New Jersey tribe was the Leni-Lenappe, or Delaware tribe. The Mohicans, Adirondacks and Manhattans of New York State and the Shawnees of Pennsylvania all belonged to the same branch of the Algonquin family (the Eastern) as the Leni-Lenappes. The tribe was divided into smaller tribes or clans, such as the Pomptons and the Hackensacky clans. The latter had its headquarters at Hackensack, and Passaic was occupied by part of this clan.

The Leni-Lenappes were a bold, hardy and numerous tribe, of whom other tribes stood in mortal terror. They were relentless in warfare, though not easily provoked to strife. Both physically and mentally they were strong and well developed.

The men were of excellent physique, quite tall, and generally robust. They had magnificent chests. Their hands and feet were small. The women were much smaller than the men. Both sexes had small black eyes and black hair. The combination of a large mouth and thin lips was the rule. Their teeth were well preserved, and toothache was unheard of. The beards and eyebrows of the men were kept pulled out, the process being both tedious and painful. The hair of the women was allowed to grow long, and hung in two braids at the back. The customary dress of the men was a girdle, to which a breech-cloth was attached, and from which depended leggings. The women wore leggings, a short skirt and a loose jacket. The average duration of life was much less than among the whites. Few reached sixty years of age. In spite of his wonderful physique and natural mode of life, the red man suffered greatly from rheumatism, which was frequent and severe.

Children played until the age of seven at games familiar to all young Americans. Then they began to prepare for their life's work. The boys learned hunting, fishing and the use of the weapons of war. The girls prepared themselves for the manifold tasks of their mothers. For, in addition to ordinary household duties, the women cut the wood, built the huts and the stationary lodges, made the portable ones, tanned and dressed the skins, tilled the soil and kept everything in repair.

Marriage occurred usually at the age of fourteen. When a youth concluded to marry, he put on his deerskin robe, covering his head, walked to the abode of his lady love, and sat down in silence for a few minutes. Then he departed, returning the third day. If the seat of honor was prepared for him, he would sit down and uncover his face. He had been accepted. The young lady would then appear with her father, whose consent was formally asked for, and given. After this brief courtship the lover would depart to prepare a feast for his friends, and get their expressions of opinion upon the important subject. If these were favorable, the two families would then agree upon the price to be paid for the bride. Upon payment the union followed without further ceremony. Polygamy was not prohibited.

The burial customs were highly ceremonial. When an Indian died lamentations were heard until the day of burial. Then the corpse was placed in a sitting posture in the grave, facing sunrise. The dead man was surrounded by articles he was supposed to need in his long death journey—his bow and arrows, wampum, kettle, pipe and tobacco, and a small quantity of corn. A wooden monument, pictorially inscribed with his name, was placed at the grave. For a year the relatives visited the grave, which was simply covered with logs and brush. The corruption would be cleaned off, till nothing remained but the skeleton, when the visits ceased.

The Indian believed in the immortality of the soul, both of men and of beasts; in spirits whom they called Master, but never worshipped. They never lost patience or fell into a rage; never revenged themselves on those with whom they were not at war. They punished murder with death.

They were great gamblers and keen sportsmen, some of their sports being athletic. A favorite game of ball formed a part of stately ceremonials intended for the entertainment of distinguished guests. It was also used as a stratagem of war by which to lull the suspicions of the enemy and gain access to his forts. The game is what is now known as lacrosse. Originally the ball was of wood, but was later replaced by one made of deer skin, stuffed hard with deer's hair. Another game, on which there was much betting, was called "platter." The necessary implements were a bowl and a number of dice, shaped somewhat like apricot seeds and colored differently upon the upper and lower sides. The number of dice was originally six. Still another gambling game was called "straw," and usually played only in the cabins of the chiefs. It was based upon arbitrary rules, and not upon any calculation of the laws of chance. It was an excuse for the indulgence in the passion for gambling, which everywhere prevailed. The excitement which attended these games was intense. The Indians would stake all they were worth, and have been known to continue until they lost the clothes they

wore and all the movables in their huts. Some have been known to stake their liberty for a stipulated time.

EXTINGUISHING THE INDIAN TITLES.

The attitude of the Indians was of vital interest to the first colonists. More than one settlement on the American coast was wiped out by massacre or by famine brought about by unfriendly relations with the natives. The first years of Dutch occupation were peaceful, however, and hostilities did not commence until long after the whites had become strong, numerous and prosperous.

The thrifty and peaceful Dutch made peace with them, securing them both as allies and customers. They immediately began business by trading with the natives for furs and game and purchasing their land. Of the extinguishment of the red man's title to the soil it is necessary to say little except that it was peaceful. The mode of acquiring their land was much the same in all of the colonies. Generally blankets, jugs of rum, strings of wampum, guns and handfuls of powder were exchanged for treaties and deeds which conveyed great areas. In New Jersey the early settlers, before acquiring legal titles from the Lords Proprietors, were obliged to satisfy the claims of the natives.

As the purchases from the natives multiplied, they gave rise to complications and disputes. The guileless red man was forgetful or did not keep land office records. Consequently there were many cross-claims. In addition, during the French wars the agents of Louis XV intrigued with the Indians, causing outbreaks in Pennsylvania and exciting ferment in Northern New Jersey. Commissioners were appointed by the authorities to ascertain and remove the causes of dispute. A series of conferences followed, extending from 1756 to 1758, at Crosswicks, Burlington and Easton. The final one was at Easton, when Governor Bernard, the five commissioners and Lieutenant-Governor Denny of Pennsylvania met in convention five hundred and seven Indian delegates from fourteen different tribes. This resulted in conveyances being made which, it was supposed, entirely freed the province from all native claims. In 1832, however, the New Jersey Legislature appropriated $2,000 to pay forty Indians, the last remnant of their tribe, for the hunting and fishing rights, which, they claimed, had not been included in the Easton transfer.

The colonial history of New Jersey bears abundant testimony to the equitable dealings of the New Jersey Dutch with the Indians. The Six Nations, at a meeting held to confirm the acts of the Easton conference, honored the governor of the province with the title Sagorighweyoghsta—the Great Arbiter or Doer of Justice.

Those Passaic people who are the descendants of its first settlers have always reflected with pride on the clean records of their ancestors in all Indian transactions. They delight in remembering the words of one of the State's most gifted sons, Samuel L. Southard, uttered before the Legislature on the occasion of the purchase of the native hunting and fishing rights referred to above:

"It is a proud fact in the history of New Jersey," said the Senator, "that every foot of her soil has been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer —a fact of which no other State in the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast."

PROOFS OF THE PREVAILING PEACE.

A picture of the peace that reigned for many years is given in the minutes of a meeting of the Commanders and Council of War, held at Bergen on September 7, 1673:

"The Sachems and Chiefs of the Hackinsagh Indians, accompanied by about twenty of their people, requested an audience, and, being admitted, state that they have been sent to the commanders by the rest of their Indians, to request that as they heretofore had lived in peace with the Dutch, they may so continue in future; declaring that on their side it was sincerely desired, in token whereof they presented about twenty deer skins, two or three laps of beaver and one string of wampum.

"Whereupon they were answered, 'That their presents and proposals were accepted, and they should be considered by the government, as heretofore, good friends'; in confirmation whereof they were presented with 6¼ ells of checkered linen, 12 pairs of woolen hose and five cartridges of powder; for which they thanked the gentlemen and departed."

Further proof is given in "The Model of the Government of the Province of East Jersey," published by George Scot at Edinburgh in 1685. Scot had lived in East Jersey for five years, and his accounts show that he was familiar with the Hackensack River settlements.

"The Indians are so far from being formidable and injurious to the planters and inhabitants," he says, "that they are really serviceable and advantageous to them, not only in hunting and taking the deer and all other wild creatures, and catching of fish and fowl fit for food in their seasons; but in the killing and destroying of bears, wolves, foxes and other vermin, whose skins and furs they bring the English and sell at less price than the value of the time people must spend to take them." He also says that no danger may be apprehended from the Indians, who were very peaceable. East Jersey was at this time under English rule, and the Proprietors considered the publication of the book an advantage to their property. They made a grant of 500 acres of land in Monmouth County on July 28, 1685, "in consideration of certain acts provocative to the advantage of the province."

A writer in 1678, speaking of the Indians, says:

"Some are apt to ask how we can propose safely to live amongst such a heathen people as the Indians, whose principles and practices lead them to war and bloodshed, and ours, on the contrary, to love our enemies? I answer, we settled by the Indians' consent and good liking, and bought the land of them that we settle on, which they conveyed to us by deeds under their own hands and seals, and also submitted to several articles of agreement with us, not to do us any injury. But if it should happen that any of their people at any time should injure or do harm to any of us, then they have to make us satisfaction for the injury done; therefore if they break these covenants and agreements, then in consequence of them they may be proceeded against as other offenders.

"The Indians have been very serviceable to us by selling us venison, Indian corn, peas and beans, fish and fowl, buckskin, beaver, otter and other skins and furs. The men hunt, fish and fowl, and the women plant the corn and carry burthens. There are many of them of good understanding, considering their education, and in their public meetings of business they have excellent order, one speaking after another, and while one is speaking all the rest keep silent, and do not so much as whisper one to the other."

Another writer says in a letter to a friend: "The Indians are very loving to us, except here and there one, when they have gotten strong liquors in their heads, which they now greatly love."

INDIAN PREVENTS A SLAVE UPRISING.

A story of local interest is related to show that these friendly feelings were of long duration, and were never terminated while the tribes occupied the State. Just upon the southern city limits, on the bank of the river, there was a distillery early in the last century. One stormy night an Indian from the camp, then situated in our present Dundee, was caught in a driving gust of snow and sleet on his way home. To protect himself from the storm, he crept close to the side of the distillery, and lay down to rest. While there he saw a

number of negro slaves approach and enter the building. Listening to their conversation he learned of a plot to murder all the white settlers. He immediately left undiscovered, and revealed his discovery to Dirk Vreeland and other white men. A posse was soon collected, the distillery was quietly surrounded and the conspirators taken captives by surprise. They were bound with ropes and taken to the county jail at Newark. In due time they were indicted for conspiracy, and sentenced to long terms in prison.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

This harmonious state was, however, subject to interruptions. In 1643 there had been maltreatment and reprisals on both sides. The killing of an inoffensive old man in Manhattan and of Garret Jansen Van Vorst, near Hackensack, caused Director-General Kieft of New Amsterdam to make a secret league with the Mohawk Indians, who were at war with the Tappans, Haverstraws and Hackensack Indians. In the dead of winter these fierce warriors swept down on their enemies, killing many and driving the remainder to Manhattan. They were kindly received, and did not suspect, neither did many of the whites, that Kieft was in league with their enemies. The Indians soon moved their temporary camp to Pavonia, now Jersey City, and on February 25, 1643, Kieft's soldiers crossed the river at night and attacked the Indians while they slept. The slaughter of men, women and children was dreadful, and not till the massacre was over did the Hackensacks realize that the Mohawks were not their attackers. The survivors waged a relentless war of revenge upon the whites, killing the men and dragging women and children into captivity, burning houses and barns, destroying grain and stacks and laying waste the plantations. From the Hudson to the Delaware no white man was safe until peace was restored, August 20, 1645. Oratamy, the Indian leader, signed the treaty of peace on behalf of the "Ackinkeshacky" (Hackensacks), of whom he was chief.

No further troubles occurred until 1655, when one September night Indians robbed the apple orchard of Henry Van Dyck on Manhattan Island. While defending his fruit, Van Dyck accidentally shot an Indian girl. A murderous warfare broke out again. Five hundred warriors landed on the island at night to search for Van Dyck. They found him in a neighbor's house and wounded him, killing his friend. The garrison being aroused, the Indians were driven to their canoes. They crossed the river, burned down Pavonia, and then harried Staten Island. One hundred whites were killed and one hundred and fifty taken prisoners. The prisoners were ransomed by Governor Peter Stuyvesant at the rate of seventy-eight pounds of powder and forty staves of lead for every twenty-eight prisoners. A new treaty was made and faithfully kept thereafter.

In northwestern New Jersey there were hostilities as late as 1755, although the Pomptons and Minsies, having sold their lands, moved to Pennsylvania in 1737. The outbreak was caused by deceptions practiced on the Indians in buying lands in Northampton and Pike counties. The war was carried across the Delaware, and from May, 1757, to June, 1758, twenty-seven white persons were murdered by Indians in Sussex County. The Easton treaty of 1758 put an end to Indian raids in New Jersey forever.

In the Dutch skirmishes with the Indians the English from Long Island, together with such as were settled among the Dutch, joined them in frequent sallies to annoy the Indians. In one of these expeditions up a Jersey river, believed to have been the Passaic, one of the party, more bold or curious than the rest, went on ahead. He walked into an Indian camp before he knew it. A number of savages were seated together. They saw him and he saw them. Pulling a paper from his pocket, he walked boldly into their council, saying that he was the bearer of peace proposals from the government at New York. He read at random from the paper in his hand, and by this stratagem got away unmolested. Later he led a party against the village, which surrounded it and set fire to it on the windward. The closely built wigwams, made of bushes, covered with bark, burned with great violence, and the village was destroyed. Notwithstanding their surprise, the Indians fought with dexterity and courage, but being outnumbered, many were killed.

PERILS OF AN EARLY WOMAN SETTLER.

A vivid picture of the perils to which some of the early settlers were subject is found in the history of Penelope Stout, born in Amsterdam about 1602. Her maiden name was Penelope Vanprinces. About the time of an Indian uprising a ship coming from Amsterdam to New York, then a Dutch colony, was stranded on Sandy Hook. The ship's company got ashore, among them being a young Dutchman and his wife, who was Penelope. He had been ill during most of the voyage, and after landing was unable to travel. The other passengers and crew were afraid of the Indians, and insisted on pushing on to New York, but promised to send back for him. His wife would not leave him. They had not been long gone when a party of Indians discovered the abandoned couple, killed the man and left the woman for dead, stripping the bodies of both. She was dreadfully cut and mangled, so that her bowels protruded, and she was obliged to keep her hand upon her wound. She had sufficient strength, however, to crawl into a hollow log, where she stayed several days, living on what she could pick up. The Indians had left a fire on the beach, which she maintained with fresh fuel, so as to keep herself warm. On the seventh day a deer passed with some arrows quivering in its flanks. Soon after two Indians appeared in full chase. She showed herself, hoping they would end her misery. The younger would have knocked her on the head, but his companion, who was much older, prevented him. They had a long dispute, in which the elder prevailed. He took her up and conveyed her to Middletown, where her wounds were dressed and she got well. Her skull had been fractured and her left shoulder so injured that she was never able to use it like the other.

The Dutch at New Amsterdam, hearing of a white woman among the Indians, and concluding it must be she, asked for her release. Her preserver gave her her choice to go or stay, and she went to her countrymen. She was married to an Englishman, Richard Stout. The records show that she was then in her twenty-second year, while he was about forty. They settled at Middletown, where the old Indian who saved her life frequently visited her. On one occasion, observing that he was unusually pensive, she questioned him, and learned that the Indians would attack Middletown that night, and then make a descent on New Amsterdam. She begged him for means to escape, and he agreed to provide a canoe at an appointed place that evening. Sending to the fields for her husband, she told him of her discovery. He was incredulous, but she said that her Indian friend had never deceived her, and that with her children she would go. When she was gone her husband took the matter more seriously. He and five or six neighbors mounted guard, and about midnight the settlement was surrounded by Indians. The inhabitants expostulated with them, and threatened to sell their lives very dearly. Their arguments prevailed, and the Indians entered into a league, which was kept inviolate for many years.

From the woman thus miraculously saved is descended a numerous posterity of the name of Stout, at present inhabiting New Jersey. She retained her scars through a long life, had several children and lived to the age of one hundred and ten. Before her death she saw her offspring multiplied to five hundred and two, in about eighty-eight years. One of her female descendants married a Mr. Weart, of Mercer County, whose son was named Spencer Stout Weart. His son, James Manners Weart, born in 1838, has the honorable distinction of having been the first volunteer under Lincoln's first call for troops, in April, 1861. Another son, Jacob, was for many years one of New Jersey's leading lawyers. Jacob Weart married Catherine, the daughter of Walling Van Winkle, whose homestead in Bergen County, just across the County Bridge, is now known as Maron's Hotel.

RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

It is pleasant to pass from this turbulent record to an account of the religious work among the Indians at this place performed by the Rev. John Brainerd. He was afterward appointed by the Governor, on March 22, 1762, Superintendent and Guardian of Indians at Brotherton, in this State. For a few years he was in charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Newark. He came here and preached to the Indians. In his diary he thus speaks of his preaching:

"August 8, 1744—In the afternoon I preached to the Indians; their number was now about sixty-five persons, men, women and children. I discoursed from Luke xiv., 16-23, and was favored with uncommon freedom. There was much concern among them while I was discoursing publicly; but afterward, when I spoke to one and another more particularly, whom I perceived under uncommon concern, the power of God seemed to descend upon the assembly 'like a mighty, rushing wind,' and with an astonishing energy bore down all before it. I stood amazed at the influence which seized the audience almost universally, and could compare it to nothing more aptly than a mighty torrent, that bears down and sweeps before it whatever is in its way. Almost all persons of all ages were bowed down together, and scarce one was able to withstand the shock of the surprising operation. Old men and women, who had been drunken wretches for years, and some little children, not more than six or seven years of age, appeared in distress for their souls, as well as persons of middle age.

"A principal man among them, who before thought his state good, because he knew more than the generality of the Indians, and who with great confidence the day before told me that he had been a Christian for more than ten years, was now brought under solemn concern for his soul and wept bitterly. Another man, considerable in years, who had been a murderer, a powwaw, and a notorious drunkard, was likewise brought now to cry for mercy with many tears, and to complain much that he could be no more concerned, when he saw his danger so great."

He goes on at great length speaking of their deep, sincere mourning. On August 9 he preached again, when many more were converted, and says in closing:

"It was very affecting to see the poor Indians, who the other day were yelling in their idolatrous feasts, now crying to God with such importunity for an interest in His dear Son."

THE USE OF WAMPUM AS MONEY.

For many years wampum, the Indian money, was the chief currency of the country. Eight white wampum or four black passed as a stiver (Dutch two cents or one penny English money). Twenty stivers made a guilder (about thirty-eight cents, or one shilling and nine pence). The white wampum was worked out of the inside of the shell of the great conch into the form of a bead, and perforated to string on leather. The black, or purple, was worked out of the inside of a mussel or clam shell. They were gathered in strings called belts, which were sometimes as broad as one's hand and about two feet long. They were commonly given at treaties as seals of friendship. For a smaller matter a single string was given. Every bead had a known value. In 1673 six white or four black were made equal to a penny.

A SUMMARY OF LAWS CONCERNING INDIANS.

It will be appropriate to close this account of the dealings of the early settlers with the natives by appending a list of the early laws respecting the Indians, the original language and spelling being preserved:

1668. No purchases of cattle to be made from them. Commission appointed to treat with the Indians concerning the ranging of cattle.

1672.—Providing that the land be purchased from the Indians by the Governor and Council in the name of the Lords Proprietors.

1675.—That a fortification should be built in every town for securing women and children, provision and ammunition, in case of imminent danger of the Indians.

Indians were not to be supplied in any way with ammunition or guns, and all blacksmiths, gunsmiths and other persons were forbidden repairing guns for Indians.

1679.—No foreigners to trade with the Indians.

Liquors not to be sold to them.

No Indian drest skins to be transported.

Nov. 26 set aside as Thanksgiving Day for deliverance from Indian troubles.

1682.—Providing punishments to all from whose house a drunken Indian shall be seen to come.

No person to treat with the Indians without license from the Governor.

1692.—Prohibiting sale of liquor to the Indians.

THE INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN PASSAIC.

Passaic is rich in written and oral records of the presence of the Indians, and, even if both were lacking, many visible traces of their occupation have been found. The natural advantages of the site appealed to them, and they formed here a settlement next in size to their headquarters at Hackensack, where their councils were held. Their feasts and dances were held near the Kingsland paper mills, on the Yantacaw Creek, at Delawanna.

Their principal settlement was in the part of the city now known as Dundee, and occupied what has always been known as the Neck or Point (Stoffel's Point, see Chap. IV), which included the land lying east of about where Third street now is, and bounded on three sides by the river. Reference is made to this village in a survey made for Christopher Hoagland in 1678. This site was at the head of tide water, and being almost surrounded by the river, afforded good fishing. The neighboring woods were full of game. The land between the present Wall street and the channel forming Dundee Island was then high enough to protect their homes from freshets. The lodge of their chief was on this high ground, upon which they erected their permanent houses. In later times these are described as being substantially built. They were circular in form, and could accommodate several families. In building them the sod was carefully removed and the ground excavated for a foot or so. Upright posts, ten feet high, were ranged around the circle. Later these were boarded on the outside. Rafters were placed in position and thatched with straw covered with sod. There were no windows, and the light could enter only through the small door and the chimney hole at the apex of the roof. A fireplace occupied the centre of the lodge, while wooden bunks were ranged around the sides, two feet above the ground. These were stuffed with leaves. Plenty of deer and other skins covered the floors and beds.

Smaller lodges, shaped like ordinary round tents, were scattered over the rest of the Point. These were constructed

of poles, covered with skins. The fireplace was in the centre in these also, and around it were mats for sitting and reclining.

The chief lived in a permanent lodge, and administered the affairs of the tribe, assisted by a council of men of his own choice.

Nearby was the principal burying ground of the village. It nestled under the protecting arms of large elms, more recent growths of which may still be seen on the spot. Scattered through this little cemetery were upright posts, which marked the graves the Indians held so sacred. They were marked with inscriptions in picture-writing, some elaborately recording the deeds of a great chief or bold warrior.

There was another settlement along the bank of the river, extending from the site of Speer's Chateau, northerly, to the foot of Park place, and a little beyond. Here were the winter quarters for those who, through age or infirmity, could not endure the inclement weather at the more exposed situation on the Point. The Indians, while they required old folks and the women to do laborious manual work, were very considerate of their comfort. Thorough arrangements were made at the winter settlement for the care of the sick, the comfort of the aged and the protection of the weaker women and children. This spot was sheltered from the bleak, north winds by a bank, thirty feet high, which afforded greater warmth, because its top was well wooded.

Here, also, was their hospital, or, as they called it, their "sick-house." It was a dugout in the hillside. The one small aperture answered as chimney, window, ventilator and door. It was open at all times to the sick, infirm and aged. A fire was kept constantly burning, and the patient would stay and sweat himself to his pleasure. Rheumatism being their most common ailment, this Turkish bath was much resorted to. An old resident lately stated to the writer that his father had seen what was pointed out as the remains of this old "sick-house."

The winter settlement was beside the trail that passed along the river's edge. This path was in existence, and actually in use, as late as 1860, when it was closed to the public. It has now entirely disappeared.

Dundee Island, which lay adjacent to the main settlement, and nearly the whole of Dundee west of Second street were then thickly wooded, while a heavy growth of timber fringed the river banks which bounded the "Neck." The cleared land between these boundaries was given over to cultivation by the Indians, who had their great corn field on the ground now occupied by stores, tenements and mills. Corn thrived on the sandy soil, and was raised in great quantities. It was planted in early spring, and hoed twice, the last time about the middle of June, when the men would leave on a hunting trip. They would not return until early in September, when the corn would be cut, husked, shelled and stored for winter use.

THE OLD INDIAN FISH WEIR.

The river furnished sustenance, besides the field and the forest. To a savage people, depending principally on the uncertainties of the chase for life, the question of food for use in their hunting or warlike expeditions was of the first consequence. Our Indian predecessors made their fisheries productive.

In the Passaic River, in the vicinity of the extension of President street, above and below a small island called Weasel Island, are the remains of what appear to be small stone dams, extending in a semicircle from either bank to about the centre of the stream. Here there is an opening forming a sluice. The enclosure thus formed caught great quantities of fish, to be afterward smoked for the year's food. It is well known that even in recent years shad and bass in immense schools were in the habit of running up the river in the spring. In the sluice was a wooden weir, which could be raised or lowered at will. When the fish were running up the river, the weir was lowered in the lower sluice until enough had gone upstream. Then one end was raised to the surface, the other resting on the bed of the river. One end of the upper weir was also raised to within a foot or so of the surface, while the other rested on the bottom.

The canoes were then paddled up stream for, perhaps, a mile, when the fishermen would turn and come slowly back, thoroughly beating the waters and driving the fish into the enclosure, to be captured at leisure. The fish were corraled at high water, and caught when the water had subsided. The Dutch word for a sluice is "sloot," and it is for this reason that they named the locality Slauter Dam (Slooter Dam).

THEIR FEASTING GROVE AT DELAWANNA.

The Indians held their feasts and ceremonial dances at Delawanna, near Yantacaw pond. The fine groves, upland and meadow made it an ideal spot for their festivities. Once a year they had their great gatherings—in the fall, at a time corresponding to our Thanksgiving. They had harvested their crops, dried and roasted their corn, gathered and stored nuts. Much of the winter's firewood had been collected in great piles at their winter quarters, and all who were to stay at the winter camp had left their summer homes. Then, too, just at this time the hunting season, extending from June to October, was over, and the game and fish had been smoked, cured and stored. The hunters had brought home skins and pelts, which had been prepared for garments and bed coverings.

The attendance at these games was swelled to large numbers by the visits from the neighboring Pomptons, Raritans, Tappans and other clans of the Hackensack tribe. It was at these feasts that the prowess of the wrestler, the skill of the archer and the grace of the dancer were developed and exhibited. Canoe races were paddled on the Passaic River, at the mouth of Yantacaw Creek. Yantacaw was known far and wide among the Indians for its games and sports. Unfortunately for our younger or athletic minded readers, no records are extant.

The name Yantacaw in Indian nomenclature was Kinte Kay, signifying a ceremonial dance. In the Indian deed for the Newark tract, "the bounds northerly up the Posayak River reach to the third river above the town. The river is called Yauntakah." The Yantacaw Creek is sometimes called Third River. The name was applied by the early white settlers of Newark. A small creek in Newark itself is the First River; the stream at Belleville, by which the road runs up to Bloomfield, is designated Second River, and the next, the Yantacaw, the Third River. Belleville itself was known for over one hundred years as Second River, while the region about Delawanna was known as Yantacaw, or Third River. Yantacaw is surely a prettier and more suggestive name than Delawanna, which is not an Indian name, and, indeed, belongs not to any language. It is a freak word, compounded from Dela-ware and Lacka-wanna, the railroad on which the village is situated, by the residents, who allow the more appropriate name of Yantacaw to be monopolized by an ice company.

THE INDIAN BURYING GROUNDS.

The Indians seem to have had two burying grounds within the limits of Passaic. One was on the heights overlooking the river, at President street, where as late as 1830 the field showed indentations and mounds indicating graves. Indians

were buried here less than a century previous by those who, although their fathers had migrated to distant parts, returned to bury their dead elders in this ancient cemetery. This spot was apparently reserved for the prominent men of the tribe. Relics which were usually interred in numbers with the dead chiefs have been picked up on this spot, and are now at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

The other cemetery was on the tract of land now bounded by Fifth, Passaic and Seventh streets and the river. The first reference to this is made in the return of a survey made for Christopher Hoagland, on July 13, 1678, by the Surveyor-General of East Jersey. A copy of this document will be found in a succeeding chapter. Mention of this burying ground is also found in several ancient deeds and records.

On several occasions, while excavating on this site, human bones and skulls, pronounced those of Indians, have been exhumed. The first of these discoveries was made in 1883, and again in May, 1893, more skulls were found.

A trail extended from this burying ground and the adjacent village to the cemetery at President street, and from there to the Great Falls, following the river. This path was their main highway leading to the village of the Pompton Indians. It is notable that the Indians chose to bury their dead along their main trails, and, where possible, on the bank of a stream. The places chosen hereabouts were then beautiful situations, and the white man has unconsciously followed their custom.

The Delawares have long since lost their tribal relations. Their traceable descendants now number less than one hundred persons, and are located in Kansas or the Indian territory.

Ye say they all have passed away—
That noble race and brave!
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the glittering wave;
That, 'mid the forests where they roamed,
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out.
Ye say their cone-like cabins,
That clustered in the vale,
Have disappeared, as wither'd leaves
Before the autumn gale;
But their memory liveth on your hills,
Their baptism on your shore;
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

CHAPTER IV.

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN.

The First Real Estate Deal was the Purchase of "The Point", Which took the Name of Stoffel's Point, Now Known as Dundee.

THE first white settlers of Passaic were Hollanders, the ancestors of the "Jersey Dutch." It is generally presumed that they settled here about the year 1679, when they obtained a deed from the Indians. But it is altogether likely that they familiarized themselves with the locality some years before. It is not characteristic of their descendants to buy anything with which they are unacquainted. We may be confident that the ancestors were not less shrewd.

The authority for this belief that a settlement was made at this early date is Whitehead's "East Jersey Under the Proprietors," where we read that "Persons are mentioned as of Acquackenack in 1640." Winfield's scholarly "History of Hudson County" distinctly says that no settlement was made north of Hoboken previous to 1643, but there may have been prospectors, or even actual settlers, here in 1640.

The first recorded settlement in the counties of Essex, Hudson, Bergen or Passaic was at Communipaw, now part of Jersey City. The first white settler was Jan Evertse Bout, in 1634. He was agent for Nicholas Pauw until he sold to the Dutch West India Company, and about 1638 rented the company's farm.

At Ahasimus lived the family of Cornelis Van Vorst, deceased, whose widow married Jacob Stoffelson. Stoffelson is the first white man known to have set foot in Passaic. He is an interesting character. Born in 1600, he came to this country from Zirickzee, the chief city of the island of Schowen and the oldest city of Zealand. In 1633 he was commissary and overseer of the company's negroes. He was chosen one of the Twelve in 1641, one of the Eight in 1645, and in the same year one of the Directors' Council, pro hac vice, to consult on Indian affairs. In 1656 he leased the company's Bouwerie at Ahasimus, where he lived until his death, in 1677. It was in 1639 that he married the widow Van Vorst. In 1657, being a widower, he married Tryntje, widow of Jacob Wallingen Van Horn, by whom he had two children, Stoffel and Jacobus. In the same year he received the rights of a Small Burgher. "He was an uneducated man, but greatly respected, and of considerable influence with the Indians."—Winfield.

Such was the man who came, some time previous to 1678, to purchase land for his friend Christopher Hoaglandt, a Holland merchant in New York. He was selected because he was a man of commanding power in the colony of New Jersey and had influence alike with the Governor and Council and with the Indians.

For a number of years subsequent to 1640 the rulers of New York were the cause of untold trouble to the inhabitants, who were not even allowed religious freedom. Even migration from the city was forbidden. These and other reasons induced Hoaglandt to seek a home in New Jersey, where the Proprietors showed a judicious toleration, religious and civic, and there was opportunity for industry.

STOFFELSON'S DISCOVERY OF PASSAIC.

Newark's first settlers came up the Passaic River in boats. Stoffelson rode overland from Jersey City. Let us picture the man and the journey, that day more than two hundred and twenty years ago.

He is robust but not very tall, speaking English with ease, dressed in a large-buttoned gray coat, leathern vest, short, baggy trousers, long blue stockings and leggings. On horseback, astride his saddle-bags, he rides from his home to Bergen (now Jersey City) Heights. From the hill top he surveys the country to the northwest. At the foot of the hill lies a vast expanse of meadows, broken only by Snake Hill, known to him as "Slangen Bergh," northeast of which was a small ridge called "Mount Pinhorne." Beyond flowed the Hackensack. His objective point is our present Garfield, near which, he has heard, lies a stretch of beautiful country. From accounts given by the men from Aqueckneck it resembles his native land. He will look at it for his friend, and perhaps make an investment for his company. What wonder that, as he rides through the fresh air of a dewy morning, his face glows with contentment. Descending from the heights he rides in search of a ford across the Hackensack. His road was an Indian trail, scarcely a path and barely seen. Finally, he reaches an Indian ferry, this side of the present town of Hackensack. He is known to the red men as their friend and is ferried over. Still following the trail, he reaches Hackensack, where he visits the chief of the tribe. He resumes his journey, going down the Polifly road till a little below the old Lodi railroad, where a trail passes through Lodi, then due south, then westward, crossing the Saddle River about on the line of the avenue of that name. Still heading west, he reins in his horse on the banks of the Passaic River, near the present Garfield bridge.

As he looks a curious feeling seizes him. Can it be his own native land? There is that same shore of low, sandy soil lying at the foot of the familiar beech and birch trees, to the right a lagoon and an island to the right of that, tufted with what appears to be his familiar heather. And that cultivated field? Perhaps there are brooks and fertile lands beyond!

At his signal an Indian from the village on our Wall street pushes out a canoe and ferries him over. After en-

quiries from the chief of the village, he starts on a tour of inspection with the chief at his side. They go westward, crossing the Weasel brook, now the lower canal, and ascend the hill until they reach the present corner of Prospect street and Park place, where they view the country north and east. From there they walk due north, until about one hundred and fifty feet west of Monroe street and Hamilton avenue. They turn eastward along our Monroe street to the Weasel brook, and, crossing it, go northeast to the bank of the Passaic, which they follow down to the Indian burying ground, and then to the Indian village from which they started. Here they survey the "neck" or "point" with its cornfields.

This was the land he wanted. Here he and his friend would live, and here they would die and be buried. He would return and report to his family and Hoaglandt of finding this goodly land at Aqueckneck.

THE GRANTING OF THE "POINT PATENT."

Whether Hoaglandt made a preliminary visit is unknown, but he determined to purchase, and applied for an official survey. It bears date July 13, 1678, and is the first survey in Passaic. The following is a copy:

"Laid out by the Surveyor Gen'l two tracts of land lying and being at Haquiquenank, upon the Passaic River, for Xtoph Hoglant. Imp. 158 acres of land.

"Beginning at a stake planted by a small creek" (being the present mouth of the lower Dundee canal at the river, between Reid and Barry's mill and Campbell, Morrell & Co.'s coal yard), "thence running north as the creek runs forty-two chains to a swamp tree, marked on four sides, standing by the creek" (where the present Monroe street crosses Weasel Brook), "thence east, northeast, eighteen chains, to a stump marked on four sides standing by a path" (on the bank of the river about four hundred feet north of Monroe street), "from thence running south twenty-nine chains to a stake standing by an Indian burying place" (about the corner of Sixth street, north of Passaic street), "thence east thirty chains along the river side by the Indian wigwams" (near Garfield bridge), "thence south thirty-five chains to the point of the Neck, and thence northwest and west forty chains to the stake where it began. Bounded south and east by Pasawerk River, west by a small creek, and north in part by land not yet surveyed and in part by said river.

"Item, 120 acres, joining to the west side of the aforementioned small creek, beginning at a swamp tree, marked on four sides, standing in a swamp." (Monroe street where it crosses Weasel brook), "thence west, southwest, thirty-four chains to two white oak trees, marked on four sides" (on the centre line of Monroe street, about one hundred and fifty feet west of Hamilton avenue), "thence south forty chains to a black oak tree, marked on four sides, with four notches" (a little to the west of the west side of Prospect street, about one hundred feet south of Park place), "thence east, northeast, thirty-four chains upon said small creek to a stake planted a-top of a small hill" (at the lower Dundee canal, about seventy-five feet from the river); "then, as the creek runs, to the first mentioned tree. Bounded north, south and west by land not yet surveyed and east by a small brook. As may more at large appear by a draft of said land hereunto annexed; the whole containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, English measure.

"Dated July 13, 1678.

"Robert Vanquellin,
"Surveyor."

For Hoaglandt to obtain a grant, it was necessary for him to homestead, grants being given to settlers only, to increase the population of the State. Hence, it is certain that Hoaglandt settled here. While nearly all patents were made by the Lords Proprietors, some were made by the Governor.

Thus we find that on July 15, 1678, Philip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey, for his brother, Sir George, made a grant, known as the Point Patent, to Hoaglandt. The deed opens with the words: "I, George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, have given and granted to Christopher Hoogland two tracts of land lying and being at Haquickenock on the Pisawack River, to wit." The description is from here on identical with that in Vanquellin's survey down to the word "measure" in the last paragraph. Then the deed continues:

"Which two tracts of land he, the said Christopher Hoogland, shall have and hold to himself, his heirs and assigns forever, giving and paying yearly to the said proprietor, his heirs and assigns, on every 25th day of March, according to English reckoning, a half penny, lawful English money, for each and every of the said acres, or the equivalent thereof in such current payment as the country gives as the mercantile price for the value of English money; the first payment of which rent shall begin from the 25th day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord, 1680.

"Given under my hand and seal the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1678 and in the 30th year of the Reign of Charles the Second, King, etc."

"George Carteret."

Indorsed thereon is: "Yearly rent, 11 shillings, 7 pence, Sterling."

Tradition has it that Hoaglandt built a homestead on the site of the present Worthen & Aldrich mill. He did not occupy it long, for on February 16, 1679-80, he made an agreement to convey his property to Hartman Michiesse (Michaelson or Vreeland). After a short stay here he probably removed to New York, where his death occurred previous to May 25, 1865, as on that date his widow gave a deed for the land to Michiesse.

The lines of the old Point Patent are still traceable. The south line is the rear of all lots on Park place, between Prospect street and Main avenue. From a point on the north side of Park place, about fifty feet east of Prospect street, the line laid out in 1678 runs in a straight line to Passaic avenue, where it emerges between the houses numbered 21 and 23. These are the oldest established lines in the county.

Dundee which included part of this patent, was known for two centuries as Stoffel's Point. It may have been so named after Stoffelson or after Hoaglandt, whose Christian name in Dutch is written "Christoffe." It seems probable that the name was given in honor of its first discoverer, either by himself or his friend Hoaglandt.

CHAPTER V.

THE SETTLEMENT OF ACQUACKANONK.

The Purchase of Dundee Island and the Acquackanonk Patent—The Interesting Michielson (Vreeland) Family Who Were Earliest Settlers—Division of the Acquackanonk Patent and Setting Apart of Church Lands.

WITHIN the next few years after the granting of the Point Patent the township of Acquackanonk was settled, and lines were established that were not materially changed in Revolutionary days. This chapter will describe the men who did this and how it was done.

In this connection it may be interesting to note the principal provisions of the "Concessions and Agreements of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, to and with all and every the adventurers and all such as shall settle or plant there." This was the first constitution of the State touching grants of land.

It will be remembered that the titles to all land were derived from a Board of Proprietors, except a few patents made by the Governor and Council. The Proprietors obtained title by several mesne conveyances, the first of which was obtained March 12, 1664, from Charles II, whose title was based on prior discovery and conquest. The "Concessions and Agreements" were articles made by Berkeley and Carteret, who derived their title from the Duke of York, and who reserved the right to govern the colony and make its laws.

To encourage planters every freeman who should embark with the first Governor, or meet him on his arrival, provided with "a good musket, bore of twelve bullets to the pound, with bandaliers and match convenient, and with six months' provision for himself," was promised 150 acres of land and a like number for every man servant or slave, similarly equipped, brought with him. To females over the age of fourteen, seventy-five acres of ground were promised, and a like number to every Christian servant at the expiration of his or her term of service. Those going before January 1, 1665-6, were to receive 120 acres, if master, mistress, able-bodied man servant or slave, and weaker servants, male or female, sixty acres. Those going during the third year were to receive three-fourths and during the fourth year, one-half of the quantities. Every person to whom land should become due was to receive a warrant from the Governor to the Surveyor-General to lay out each tract of land previous to a grant being made. A yearly quit-rent of not less than one half-penny an acre was to be paid, but payments were not to commence until 1670.

Liberty of conscience was guaranteed to all becoming subjects of England, swearing allegiance to the King and faithfulness to the Lords Proprietors.

The rules for land grants being established, it is easy to compute the size of Christopher Hoaglandt's household when he settled here. His allotment being limited accounts for the peculiar shape of his tract.

WHERE ALL NEW JERSEY TITLES ARE DERIVED FROM.

All lands in New Jersey, it must be understood, were honorably and peaceably purchased from the Indians. The legal title, however, comes from the Crown by letters patent dated March 12, 1664, in the sixteenth year of Charles II, who deeded all of New Jersey to James, Duke of York. On June 12, in the same year, by deed of lease and release, the Duke of York conveyed it to John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret. These grants were affirmed after the treaty of peace with the Dutch. The interest of Lord Berkeley became vested in four individuals by various mesne conveyances, and the now five owners released to Sir George Carteret the whole of East Jersey on July 1, 1676. By his will, dated December 5, 1678, all his lands in New Jersey were conveyed to his executors in trust to sell, and on February 1, 1682, the widow and executors conveyed them to the Twelve Proprietors spoken of in Chapter II. At different times in 1682 they conveyed shares to twelve others, and the Duke of York, on March 14, 1682, affirmed the prior grants. From time to time these twenty-four, known as the Lords Proprietors of East Jersey, made conveyances by letters patent to actual settlers. The mainland of the city of Passaic embraces all of the "Point Patent" and part of a larger grant, known as the "Acquackanonk Patent."

The "Point Patent," as we have seen, is bounded north by Monroe street, south by a line extending from Prospect street nearly due east to the river, east by the river and west by a line connecting the said north and south lines, and, on the average, parallel with Prospect street. Until recently it was supposed, even by practiced surveyors, that the western limit of the "Point Patent" was the old line of Prospect street. But as that old road was not laid out until 1707, and as there was no Indian trail there, it is easy to see that this could not be so. The trail from Newark followed the river to South and Fifth streets, where it cut across to the Indian village, from which point it followed the river to Totowa.

To those not familiar with the land included in the Point Patent it appears to be an island, and is so described by George Scott in his book on East Jersey. Writing in 1683, he says:—

"Further up the water (the Passaic River) is an island of about 1,000 acres, belonging to Mr. Richard Hoogland of Newark (sic); if it be not an island it is tyed by a very narrow strip of land to the continent."

THE FIRST PURCHASE OF DUNDEE ISLAND.

The purchase of Dundee Island from the Indians was made at about the same time as Stoffelson made the bargain for the Point Patent. The Indian name for the island was "Menehenicke." It first appears in an Indian deed dated April 4, 1678, from Captahen Peters, an Indian sachem, to Hartman Michielson, conveying " a great Island lyeing in the river of Pisaick near by Aquickanucke, by the Indians called Menehenicke." Michielson perfected his title by procuring a patent from the Proprietors of East Jersey. The patent bears date of January 6, 1685. Michielson bargained to pay annually the lordly "chief or quit rent of one fatt henn."

Michielson was Stoffelson's friend and near neighbor, and it is possible that he accompanied him on his first trip. The date of the Indian purchase, April 4 of the year in which the Point Patent was surveyed, bears out this assumption. Just what purpose Michielson had in buying the island is not determined. It is well to bear in mind that in 1685 Michielson owned the island and Hoaglandt owned the Point Patent. On February 16, 1679-80, "Christofle Hoogland" agreed to sell the Point Patent to Hartman Michiesse (Michielson). Before a deed was made Hoogland died, and his widow and son conveyed the land by deed dated May 25, 1685, to Hartman Michielse or Vreeland.* Associated with Hartman in this purchase were his three brothers, Elias, Johannis and Cornelius. Hartman divided up the property among them by deed, reserving his own share. Three of the four brothers built houses here, and from them has descended the large Vreeland family. But before speaking further of them and their disposition of the land, it is well to mention the next real estate transaction, which followed close on these two.

PURCHASE OF THE ACQUACKANONK PATENT.

Hartman Michielson, having purchased the island and the Point Patent, and considering them a good investment, was enterprising enough to look for further settlements. He reported the promising location to friends in Jersey City, and advised them to buy more land with him at Acquackanonk and make homes there.

It must be remembered that when the Point Patent was laid out it was "bounded in part by lands not yet surveyed." No permanent European settlement at that time existed in Passaic County. No part of its land had been pre-empted. Hartman succeeded in interesting thirteen friends and relatives, including his three brothers, and they set their hearts on a generous allotment of fine land, extending from Yantacaw or Third River to the present site of Paterson, and running from the river to the mountains. They must first secure a deed from the Indians, and a meeting of the chiefs and these fourteen Dutchmen was held at the Indian village in Dundee. A bargain was struck, and "for and in consideration of a certain parcel of coats, blankets, kettles, powder and other goods," the syndicate became the owner of a tract known by the name of "Haquequenunck." The deed was dated March 28, 1679, six weeks after Hoaglandt agreed to sell the Point Patent to Hartman Michielson. It was executed by the "Captahen, Indian sachem and chief, in the presence and by the approbation and consent of Memiseraen, Mindawns and Ghonnajea, Indians and sachems of the said country." It was made to Hans Dederick, Gerret Gerritsen, Walling Jacobs and Hendrick George and company of Bergen.

It will occasion eternal regret that the exact number and quantities of "coats, blankets, kettles, powder and other goods," for which several thousand acres of land on which Passaic and part of the city of Paterson were built, was not preserved on history's page.

The tract conveyed was described as follows:

"Beginning from the northermost bound of the town of Newark, from the lowermost part thereof to the uppermost as far as the steep rocks or mountains, and from thence to run all along the Pisawick River to a white oak tree standing near the said river, on the north side of a small brook, and from thence run up to the steep rocks or mountains, which said tree was marked by the said Captahen in the presence of La Prairie, Surveyor General, and so along the said river to the northermost bounds of Newark aforesaid."

It will be observed that this includes both the Point Patent and the island. To perfect their title the syndicate secured from the East Jersey Proprietors a patent known as the Acquackanonk Patent. At the session of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, held at Elizabethtown, May 30, 1684, the following resolution was passed, and the patent granted in conformity therewith:

"The peticon of Hans Dedricke, Elias Mckellson and Adrian Post, in behalf of themselves and other inhabitants of Aquaquannuck, setting forth they had purchased by order of the late Governor Carteret, A tract of Land containing 5,520 Acres, wch is to be Devided amongst fourteen ffamelys of them there settled—pray they may have a gen'll Pattent for the same.

"It's ordered that the Indian sale being recorded, Arrerages of Rent paid, that a pattent bee made and granted them at one halfe penny per Acre yearly Rent."**

The phrases "inhabitants of Aquaquanuncke" and "ffamelys of them that there settled" indicate nothing else except that the land had been occupied some time between the Indian sale in 1679 and the granting of the patent in 1684. The full text of the patent will be given in an appropriate place later in the chapter.

THE INTERESTING MICHIELSON (VREELAND) FAMILY.

The white settlers of Aquackanonk having entered upon their newly acquired lands, it is in order to set forth what manner of men they were. The interesting Michielson or Vreeland brothers should be particularly mentioned. Their father was a unique character of the name of Michall Jansen, and more is known of him than of his sons. The statement that his surname was Jansen is no mistake, the family name of Vreeland being adopted after his sons came to Passaic. The first and second generations were known indifferently as Vreeland and Michielse. In his scholarly "History of Hudson County" Winfield says of this name:—

"There was in Holland a place called Vreelandt, but whether a hamlet, parish or manor has not been ascertained. The family in this county now bearing the name is descended from Michael Jansen, who came from Broeckhuysen, North Brabant. He left Holland October 1, 1636, in the ship Rensselaerwyck with his wife and two children. He settled at what is now Greenbush, opposite Albany, as a boeremecht, or farm servant. Nearly all of the early settlers here were of the peasantry, who came out as farm servants or soldiers in the service of the Dutch West India Company. This class of settlers had no surname, for they had not earned one. They were known from each other of the same name by using the father's Christian name as a surname for themselves. For example, Jan had a son named Michael. He would be known as Michael Jansen, i. e., Michael the son of Jan. If Michael had a son Elias, he would be known as Elias Michielson, i. e., Elias, son of Michael. But if the fathers bore the same Christian name, of course the sons would bear the same surname, and thus difficulties and uncertainties were multiplied. In some cases it was not until the second generation that family names were chosen. These, generally, were derived from the business, occupation, place of emigration, or some peculiar trait of the founder of the family."

It was not long before Jansen grew weary of agricultural pursuits and the narrow road thereby opened to wealth, and engaged in the fur trade, in which he made his fortune in two years. Such private speculation, being forbidden by law, soon brought him into difficulty with the authorities. He thereupon abandoned his farm and came to Manhattan. The date of this change is not known, but he was a resident in New Amsterdam November 4, 1644, on which date he empowered Arent Van Curler to settle with Patroon Van Rensselaer all accounts and differences. In 1646 he came over to Communipaw, and settled on the bouwerie*** owned by Jan Evertsen Bout, paying for it 8,000 florins. In the years 1647, 1649 and 1650 he represented Pavonia in the Council of the Nine and joined his associates in their crusade against Governor Stuyvesant. It was at his house that the journal of Vander Donck

* It may be well here to note the various spellings of proper names mentioned in this work. Hoogland, Hooglandt and Hoagland; Michaelson, Machielson, Mekellson, Michielse and Michiesse, are varying forms obtained from original documents. The spelling of patronymics was very loose. See remarks on names of Michielse or Vreeland later in this chapter. The spelling of geographical names was even more vague. Pisawick, Pisawick and Pisaick were all accepted forms of Passaic, while the name of Acquackanonk runs through innumerable forms, all preserving the sound until the present spelling was adopted. Until recent years it was spelled Acquackanonck.

** In quoting this and all other ancient documents the eccentricities of spelling and diction are, of course, preserved, except in cases where they cloud the sense.

*** Farm or county home.

was seized, and, it was suspected, on information furnished by himself. He was a signer of the application for the first municipal government in New Netherland, July 26, 1649.

The following record of June 15, 1654, shows that he had not yet overcome his reluctance to farming:—

"Michael Jansen, residing at Pavonia, belonging to the jurisdiction of New Amsterdam, appeared before the court of Burgomasters and Schepens* of this city aforesaid, and stated that he intended, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the place, to brew some beer, and, as it was very inconvenient to give in the same every time and to procure the excise certificate, wished, therefore, to make an agreement with the Burgomasters and Schepens about the excise, which being granted to him, the Burgomasters and Schepens have made an agreement with Michael Jansen for one year, that for all the beer he shall brew and sell at the place aforesaid, he shall pay 50 guilders, each half year the half, and it is hereby allowed him to sell beer by the small measure also to persons coming over to that place."

Thus he has the honor of being the first licensed tapster in the State of New Jersey.

During the troubles of 1655, the Indians drove him from his house, when, on September 15, they made a raid on Pavonia and killed every one there, except the family of Jansen. From the dangers and uncertainties of border life at "Gamoenepa" (Communipaw), he took refuge at Manhattan, where, because he was "an old man with a heavy family," and had lost his all, he was on November 22, 1655, permitted to keep a tap-room. Like many modern tapsters, he soon learned to keep the letter of the law, while he violated the spirit. An ordinance prohibited tapping after bell-ring, and on October 23, 1656, the Schout (sheriff) prosecuted Jansen for a violation. The defendant confessed that two soldiers were playing at backgammon and three sailors waiting for their skipper; denied that he had tapped after bell-ring; admitted that his guests had their cans by them and got chatting, but shrewdly omitted to state that he had filled their cans to last over the hour after which he could not lawfully tap.

For the same reason that he was permitted to keep an inn, he received in February, 1656, as a free gift, a lot in the city. On February 21, 1657, he was appointed one of the Measurers of Lime and Grain. On April 13, 1657, his name was placed on the roll of small burghers. He soon grew weary of tap-room life, and longed to return to his wheat-producing bouwerie. During the war he had not parted with the title to the farm. In 1658 he sold part of it to Harman Smeeman. On January 22, 1658, he asked for permission to return to Pavonia and to be relieved from certain tithes. In September, 1661, he had again acquired a competence, and was living on his bouwerie. He was one of the first magistrates of the new court at Bergen. In December, 1662, he joined his neighbors in asking the Governor for the appointment of a minister of the Gospel, for whose support he pledged twenty-five florins. He died in 1663.

He married Fitje Hartman, who in 1679 was living at "Ghmoenepaen," and had "many grandchildren, all of whom were not unjust." She owned her homestead farm. In October, 1679, two itinerant Labadists dined with her. An old lady in Brooklyn told them Fitje had come from Cologne. They have left this quaint record concerning her: "Found her a little pious, after the manner of the country, and you could discover that there was something of the Lord in her, but much covered up and defiled." This is no light testimony to the old lady's religious attainments, since it is given by men who seem to have looked upon all mankind, except their own peculiar sect, as destined fuel for everlasting his property. With their consent it was divided among their and died October 17, 1697.

* Aldermen and Magistrates.

FOUR MICHIELSONS AMONG EARLY SETTLERS.

Michael and Fitje Jansen had eight children, four of whom were among the earliest settlers of Passaic. From them has descended the large Vreeland family. These four brothers were:—

1. Elias, who was a carpenter by trade. He took the oath of allegiance to the King November 22, 1655; was commissioned Associate Judge of the Court of Bergen in 1673, 1674, 1677 and 1680; was a Justice of the Peace in Essex County in 1682-3 and 1703-4, and was one of the Justices of the Court of Sessions in Essex County in 1700. He was ensign in Captain John Berry's company at Bergen July 15, 1675. He was a representative in the General Assembly in 1683, 1693, 1695, 1699 and 1708; was messenger of the House in 1683, 1694, 1695, 1698 and 1699, and in 1693 he was appointed to raise revenue for the war between England and France. He was an actual resident of "Hacquequenunck" in 1683.

2. Hartman was born in 1651 and was baptized on October 1 of that year. He married Maritje, daughter of Dirck Claase Braecke in 1672. Braecke, or, as he was generally known, Dirck Claesen, held a lease for Hoboken; was a skipper of the sloop "Union," from which he was dismissed April 20, 1658, for disobedience of orders, and was one of the commissioners to fortify Communipaw in 1663. He died March 26, 1693. His wife, Neesje Jacobs, died December 23, 1668. His three daughters married three Michielson brothers—our Hartman, Johannis and Cornelius—and among them his property was divided. Hartman was a wheelwright by trade. He lived nearly all his life at Rechpokus, on part of his wife's inheritance. He lived for a while on the Point. In 1693 he was a receiver of taxes in Bergen. Hartman and Johannis Michielse were two of those who in 1700, in a paper directed to the King, remonstrated against the acts of the Proprietors and asked for the appointment of a competent Governor. He died January 18, 1707.

3. Johannis was baptized with his brother Hartman October 1, 1651, at the church in Bergen. He married Claesje, daughter of Dirck Claase Braecke, on May 14, 1682, and died June 26, 1713. It is supposed they resided and died in Passaic.

4. Cornelis was born June 3, 1660. His first wife was Metje, daughter of Dirck Claase Braecke, whom he married May 11, 1691. His second wife was the widow, Lysbet Jacobs, whom he married April 17, 1692. He resided at Bayonne at his death in May, 1727. His second wife had died August 17, 1724.

Michael Jansen's daughter, Pryntje, married Andries Claesen and left three sons, who became the progenitors of the Andersons hereabouts.

THE HISTORY OF THE POINT PATENT.

The Point Patent, acquired by Hartman Michielson, was, as previously stated, divided by Hartman equally among the four brothers. They were, no doubt, considered rich men. Fitje Hartman, their mother, was a rich woman in her own right when she married Michael Jansen. Both owned considerable property at Communipaw. At his death he left his lands to her. She died October 17, 1697, leaving her estate to her children, Elias, Enoch, Johannis, Hartman, Cornelis, Jannetje and Pryntje. Three of the four sons with whom we have to do had, as already shown, married daughters of Dirck Claase Braecke. Braecke was a man of means, and upon his death, March 26, 1693, without a will, his daughters inherited his property. With their consent it was divided among their husbands September 1, 1696.

The brothers laid out four homestead lots on the high bank of the river, near the site of the Manhattan Print Works, where they occupied a commanding situation with a glorious and extensive view. Hartman had his home on the exact site of the mill. About ten years after he sold out to Johannis and moved to Paterson, the early settlers of which place were relatives and descendants of the Acquackanonk patentees. Elias selected for his home the lot now lying in the Dundee Canal at South and First streets. Between the two were the allotments of Johannis and Cornelis, but Cornelis did not build on his. It is not known whether he ever left his paternal home at Communipaw, but it is presumed he did not. He is supposed to have conveyed his interest to his three brothers.

The history of the Point Patent can be traced continuously down to the present day. Elias left his share to his son Jacob, who died in 1755, dividing his land between his sons Elias and John. Elias' son Jacob Elias, commonly called Jacob Vanderreft, deeded his property to his uncle, John Jacob, who by his will of May 20, 1796, left it to his son, Jacob John, from whom the Dundee Water, Power and Land Company bought. Johannis Michielson left his property to his son Elias, who willed it to his son John Elias, who by deed of December 22, 1790, conveyed it to John Jacob Vreeland. Cornelis Michielson probably gave his share to his brothers. Hartman Michielson's share descended to his sons, Claus, Dirk, Enoch and Michiel. They conveyed it August 22, 1724, to Enoch Vreeland, whose son, John Enoch Vreeland, sold it to Abraham Ackerman in 1816.

In course of time the grandson of Elias Michielson, John Jacob Vreeland, looked around for a better location, and in 1776 purchased about six acres from the Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk. The land lay south of Park place and east of Main avenue, running along the river. He erected a house on the river bank, at the rear of the present Speer's Chateau. This house stood until 1860. Enoch J. Vreeland, the great-grandson of Hartman, built a house on what is now the south side of Monroe street, between Hope and Parker avennes. His great-granddaughter, Mrs. Louisa Watson (born Vreeland), still resides in Passaic. She lives on land owned by Adrian M. Post, an intimate friend of Enoch Vreeland, whose daughter Mary married Jacob E. Vreeland, the son of Elias. They erected a house at the southeast corner of Lexington avenue and Monroe street. Jacob E. Vreeland was a man of much property, and before he died had acquired, by inheritance and purchase, the greater part of the old Point Patent. He sold the property now owned by the estate of Edo Kip to Elizabeth Van Winkle, who built a house near the new Young Men's Christian Association building.

The houses built by Jacob E. Vreeland, John Jacob Vreeland and Elizabeth Van Winkle were not included in the bounds of the Point Patent, and are mentioned here incidentally. Down to the Revolution, and for many years thereafter, the houses on the Point Patent proper were only three in number—one on the site of the Manhattan Print Works, one at the corner of First and South streets and one on the south side of Monroe street.

THE TEXT OF THE ACQUACKANONK PATENT.

The history of the Acquackanonk Patent now being in order, that document is here inserted in full:—

"This indenture made the XVth of March, A. D. 1684, and in the XXXVIth year of the reign of our Sovereigne Lord King, Charles the Second, over England, etc., Between the Lords Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey of the one part, and Hans Diederick, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannis Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubers and Abraham Bookey, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Lord Proprietors, as well for and in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds sterling money in hand paid by the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannis Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubers and Abraham Bookey, to the Governor of said Province, to and for the use of the said Proprietors thereof, the sum being in full payment and discharge of all arrears of quit-rents for the lands hereafter granted, the receipt whereof the said Governor doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof doth acquit and discharge them, and every one of them, as also for the rents and services hereinafter reserved, have aliened, granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do alien, grant, bargain, and sell unto the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers and Abraham Bookey, and their heirs and assigns, a certain tract of land situate, lying and being upon the Pissaic river, in the county of Essex, and called and known by the name of Haquequenunck:

"Beginning at the northermost bounds of the town of Newark, and so running from the lowest part to the uppermost part thereof, as far as the steep rocks or mountains, and from the said lowermost part along Pisaick river to the Great Falls thereof, and so along the steep rocks and mountains to the uppermost part of Newark bounds aforesaid, as it is more plainly demonstrated by a chart or draught thereof, made by the late Surveyor General, together with all rivers, ponds, creeks, isles and islands (Hartman's Island, which particularly belongs to Hartman Machielson only excepted) and also all inlets, bays, swamps, marshes, meadows, pasture-fields, fences (), woods, underwoods, fishings, hawkings, huntings, fowlings, and all other appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging and appertaining (half part of the gold and silver mines, and the royalties of the Lords Proprietors also excepted):

"To have and to hold the said tract of land and premises, and every part and parcel of the same, to them the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobson, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers and Abraham Bookey, their heirs and assigns, and to the use of them, their heirs and assigns forever, to be holden in fee, and common socage, of them the Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns, as of the seignory of East Greenwich yielding and paying therefor yearly unto the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns, the chiefe or quit-rent of fourteen pounds of sterling money, or the value thereof yearly for the said tract of land upon every five and twentieth day of March forever hereafter in lieu and stead of the half-penny per acre mentioned in the Concessions, and in lieu and stead of all other services and demands whatsoever: the first payment to be made upon the 25th day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

"And the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubber, and Abraham Bookey, do hereby for themselves, their heirs and assigns, covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns, that they, their heirs and assigns shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs or assigns, the said yearly chiefe or quit-rent of fourteen pounds sterling money or the value thereof for the said tract of land, at or upon the five and twentieth day of March every year forever hereafter to the Receiver General, which shall from time to time be appointed by the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs or assigns, without fraud, covine or delay: Provided, always, that if the said yearly fief or quit-rent shall be behind and unpaid, in part or in all, at any of the days or times upon which the same is to be paid as aforesaid, that then, and so often, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lords Proprietors and their heirs, by their, or any of their, servants, agents, or assigns, ten days after such

neglect or non-payment of the said chiefe or quit rent, into the aforesaid lands, with all the appurtenances, or into any part or parcel thereof, to enter and there destrain, and the distress or distresses then taken to lead, drive, carry away, impound, and in their custody to detain until the said yearly chiefe or quit-rent so being behind and unpaid, together with all costs and charges of such distress and impounding, shall be lawfully paid and contented to the said Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns.

"In witness whereof, the Deputy Governor of this Province and the major part of his council for the time being, to one part have subscribed their names and affixed the common seal of the said Province, and to the other part hereof the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretsen, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Rowlofson, Simon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubber and Abraham Bookey have interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) "Gawen Laurie, Thomas Codrington, Isaac Kingsland, Benjamin Price, Henry Lyon, James Emott, Dep. Sect'y.

"Memorandum—That it was mutually agreed by and between all the said parties to the within-mentioned patent, before the signing and sealing of the same, that a neck of land lying within the bounds of this patent, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, called and known by the name of Stoffel's Point, formerly patented to one Christopher Hoagland, and since sold to the within-named Hartman Machielson and company, be also excepted out of this patent or grant: and it is hereby accordingly excepted."

This patent is recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton in Book A of Deeds, page 164. The tract of land it describes includes Passaic (with the exceptions noted), all of Acquackanonk township and the greater part of the city of Paterson.

BEGINNINGS OF THE ACQUACKANONK SETTLEMENT.

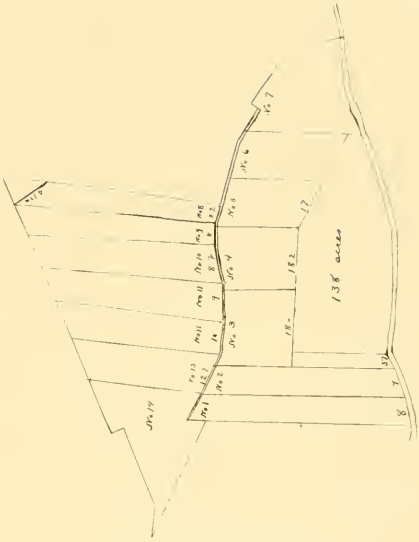
This was the real beginning of the settlement of the village of Acquackanonk, which afterwards became Passaic. Being at the head of tide-water and the site of a large Indian village, it became the most important trading point in this part of the State. It was the only outlet by water for the country for a long distance to the north and west. It was the port of entry, trading post and fishing place of all the inhabitants.

The first actual settlers started a survey of their new lands. With them came a surveyor, John Van Kirk. Not being entitled to a surname, his appellation was originally simply John, but being employed mostly by churches on Long Island and at Bergen in the line of his profession and as a scrivener, he received the name John Van Kirk (John of the church). His duty was to survey the country and make a partition map for the patentees.

First the river frontage was allotted into four divisions, viz.: Acquackanonk, Boght (or bend, now within the limits of Paterson), Gotham and Weasel. Passaic is carved out of the first and third named. Boght contained twenty-eight lots and each of the others fourteen.

A plate of the map of "Gotham" is here given. It is photographed from the supposed original, which is in a fair state of preservation, despite its age. A map of the entire Acquackanonk patent was made, but unfortunately has been lost.

The lower line is Monroe street. The point of the gore on the lower lefthand corner is near the corner of Prospect street and Park place. The line running due north from this point is still maintained by a fence in the rear of the lots fronting on the east side of Prospect street. It extends to Monroe street at a point 150 feet west of Hamilton avenue. The west line is Grove street extended beyond the city limits. The north line is about the present northern limits of the city.



MAP OF THE GOTHAM DIVISION.

All the land lying between Yantacaw or Third River, on the south and a line running north 48 degrees west from the present No. 1 Main avenue at the river, back to the mountains on the north (which line is now part of Prospect and Grove streets) was then laid out in strips of about ten chains wide. These farms fronted on the river, and the plan seems to have been to consider them the homestead farms. With each homestead were allotted from 100 to 150 acres, depending upon situation and quality of soil. In the rear of the homestead lots, and between the upper and lower boundaries, other "lots" of from forty to fifty acres and of 100 acres were laid out. The desirability of the land determined the size and location of these lots. On contiguous farms they did not always adjoin each other.

The land between Monroe street and Paterson was also laid out in farms, but running in another direction from the river. The course was south 64 degrees west until the lines butted against the Van Wagoner farm, the most northerly of the first series. This row of farms was also divided among the patentees. There were also other "lots" of forty and one hundred acres, pasture and woodland, situated some distance from the homesteads. The early farmers pastured cattle at long distances from home. Those in this locality had their pastures near the mountains.

The division of the land seems to have been made by drawing lots. One man would secure contiguous tracts, while another's would be widely separated. Exchanges were made to enable some patentees to secure compact farms, while in other cases the same end was reached by purchase. In more than one case a patentee secured adjoining and regularly laid out home lots, containing together nearly five hundred acres.

CHURCH THOUGHT OF FROM THE FIRST.

The mode of laying out two sets of farms running in two different directions left a gore or triangle between, which was dedicated to the Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk. The base of the triangle was on the river from the County Bridge to the foot of Park place, the southern line north 48

degrees west and the northern south 64 degrees west. The sides of the triangle met at a grey rock located near the present southwest corner of Prospect street and Park place.

Inside of this triangle was the church property, except six acres (now the park around Speer's Chateau), previously allotted to Elias Michielson. It was given "to and for the benefit of the Kirk Wardens of the Low Dutch Reformed congregation of Acquackanonk, for the purpose of a parsonage for the support of the gospel." Just when this was done, and whether by deed or other conveyance, is not known; but it is presumed that a deed (now lost) was given immediately after the date of the Patent, for religion was part of the everyday life of the Dutch. There is no doubt that religious services were held here as early as 1682, but until the patentees arrived there was no permanent church. They undoubtedly set aside this property and built a church at once, for in 1686 their minister was Rev. Petrus Tassemaker, and in a lease April 10, 1693, from Walling Jacobs to Hermanus Gerrets, reference is made to the "public churchyard." A parsonage was erected at about the same time as the church, and adjoining it on the southeast.

Eighty years afterward, the first conveyance being lost, a new deed for the church property was obtained from the heirs of the original patentees. It will not be out of place to insert its substance here as bearing on the policy of the first settlers in setting apart some of their choicest land for the church.

The new deed was dated April 8, 1776, three months before the Declaration of Independence. It ran:—

"We, the heirs of the Patentees of the Patent of Acquackanonk, in the county of Essex, knowing that it was the full intent and meaning of our ancestors, the patentees aforesaid, that all the lands lying between the land on which Garret Van Wagoner now lives and the Point Patent (except six acres) should forever be and remain for the sole use and benefit of the Low Dutch Reformed congregation of Acquackanonk, as a parsonage for the support of the gospel among them, and the said patentees either did not, by deed of conveyance, in writing, secure the same for the use aforesaid, or if they did, said deed is not to be found at present.

"We, therefore, in order that the said land may, from time to time, be transmitted to our posterity for the sole use and benefit of the Low Dutch Reformed congregation as a parsonage, for the support of the minister of the gospel now being, and them who shall from time to time have a regular vocation among us, we do, for ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and every of them, forever hereafter, give, grant, convey and confirm all the land aforesaid, for the use as aforesaid, unto our Kirk Wardens now being, and to every Kirk Warden who in our congregation shall be regularly, from time to time, chosen and regularly confirmed in their respective offices as Elders and Deacons of our Low Dutch Reformed church, according to the rule for the said purpose established at the Great Synod of Dorth, A. D. 1618 and 19.

"Witness our hands and seals the day and year above written.

"Garret Van Wageneage,	John Vreeland,
Ryner Van Houten,	Cornelius A. Doremus,
Marselis Post,	Cornelius Aeltje.
Hamp Van Riper,	Peter H. Petersee,
Johannils Polse,	Hartman Vreeland,
Dirk Vreeland,	*M. N. Y.
Garret Van Reypan,	Tunis Speer.
John Thomasee,	Elias Vreeland,
Johannies Sip,	Hendrick Garrettisee,
Cornls. C. Van Winkle,	Abram Van Riper, His -|- mark.

Abram Van Winkle, His -|- mark."

The original patent of Acquackanonk—the old parchment itself—was in the possession of the late Henry P. Simmons during his lifetime. Upon his death his executors placed it for safe keeping in the vaults of the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company, where it will remain until perhaps filed with the New Jersey Historical Society, or some similar institution. This should be done, as it is of priceless value as a relic, aside from its value as a conveyance.

* Supposed to be M. N. Vereance.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PATENTEE FAMILIES.

Historical Record of The Settlers, Other Than the Michielsons, Already Treated Of, Who Bought the Aquackanonk Lands.

THE lands of the Acquackanonk settlers being parcelled out, each man began the erection of a home. We know what these houses were like, for their type did not vary. In most cases they were substantially built of stone, obtained directly from the fields, where the Dutch farmers found, to their sorrow, that it was abundant.

The houses were generally built one and a half stories high. The main portion usually measured twenty by forty feet, with a kitchen addition about half its size. A wide hall, with a door at either end, bisected the main portion, leaving a large room on either side. The house was always set on a line running due north and south. This may be seen by some which are still standing, and are not parallel with the road in front.

The architecture was by no means primitive, though the design was simple. The down-stairs rooms were finished as well as many modern houses. The second floor, or garret, was seldom finished off or partitioned. It usually remained one large room, used in part as a storeroom for nuts, apples and potatoes and other vegetables. The garret over the kitchen was the sleeping room for the slaves in the winter time. Here men, women and children slept upon straw laid two feet deep over the floor. The approach to the loft was by a ladder and scuttle. The great chimney leading from the roaring fire of logs in the kitchen below kept the slaves warm without bedding. In warm weather they occupied the slaves' quarters, a small building in the rear of the kitchen.

The reason our forefathers built their houses to one and a half stories only, was that in those days buildings were taxed according to the number of stories. A house with a Dutch roof had really two stories, but was considered a one-story building if the shingles came down to the top of the first story.

Furniture was not alone well made and durable, but handsome, as those who are familiar with it can testify. The interior woodwork was excellent, the doors, window frames and staircases being elaborately paneled and carved, while the massive hinges, locks and other hardware, all of wrought iron, were fine examples of the smith's skill. The furniture was massive, well polished and of solid hardwood. The mantels, the cupboards, with their prettily fashioned doors, and the big clocks, whose faces gave glimpses of the sun, moon and stars, are copied to this day. The large open fireplaces kept the houses so warm and cheerful that stoves and steam-radiators would have seemed unwelcome intruders. It is well to bear in mind, in this connection, that the early settlers were men of means, able to build substantial homes and furnish them comfortably, if not profusely. They came to labor, and labor they did, but they were able to live in good style.

While this work is not a family history, it is proper to make mention of some of the patentees, as has already been tions, all settled here. The two or three soon sold out their interests. They were sober, honest, hardy, intelligent, fearless and God-fearing, true Dutchmen, whose ancestors had suffered the persecutions of the Inquisition. While religion was the rule of their lives, they were neither intolerant nor puridone of the Michielson family. With two or three exceptanical. In Boston, in 1656, Captain Kemble had been confined for two hours in the public stocks for kissing his wife upon his doorstep, on his return from a three years' voyage. There were no such blue laws among the Jersey Dutch. On the other hand, they were above frivolity, and firmness was the keynote of their character.

THE GERRITSEN OR VAN WAGONER FAMILY.

Upon the map of Holland may be found the town of Wageningen. It is in the province of Guelderland, which is almost a barren waste. One-third of its territory is waste land, and it has but one acre of orchards, yet it supports at the present time over half a million souls. From this place came Gerrit Gerritsen, with his wife and child, landing at New York, December 23, 1660, from the ship Faith, Captain Jan Bestevaer. Others who arrived on the ship were Jansen Spieres, with wife and two children; Hendrich Jansen and Wessel Wesselson, whose descendants became interested in Passaic and vicinity.

Gerritsen is believed to have been a descendant of the famous scholar, Erasmus, whose real name was Gerrit Gerritz, and who was born in 1647 in a house still standing in Rotterdam. In accordance with the custom of the learned of his time, he latinized his name into Desiderius Erasmus. The house is now used as a gin shop and is situated on the Breede Kirk Straat, leading to the Great Church. It bears a small statue of the scholar, with the inscription "Haec est parva domus, magnus qua natus Erasmus," signifying that the house is small, but that Erasmus was born great. Nearby, on a wide bridge over a canal, which serves for a market place, and is called the "Groote Markt," stands a bronze statue of Erasmus.

Gerritsen's reputation is set forth in a certificate which he brought with him from Holland, of which this is a translated copy:—

"We, burgomasters, schepens and counsellors, of the city of Wagening, declare by these presents that there appeared before us Hendrick Elissen and Jordiz Spiers, citizens of this city, at the request of Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse, his wife.

"They have testified and certified, as they do by these presents, that they have good knowledge of the above-named Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse, his wife, as to their life and conversation, and that they have always been considered and esteemed as pious and honest people, and that no complaint of evil or disorderly conduct has ever reached their ears; on the contrary, they have always led quiet, pious and honest lives, as it becomes pious and honest persons. They especially testify that they govern their family well and bring up their children in the fear of God, and in all modesty and respectability.

"As the above-named persons have resolved to remove and proceed to New Netherlands, in order to find greater convenience, they give this attestation, grounded on their knowledge of them, having known them intimately, and having been in continual intercourse with them for many years, living in the same neighborhood.

"In testimony of the truth, we, the burgomasters of this city, have caused the private seal of the city to be hereto affixed.

"Done at Wagening, 27th November, 1660.

"A. Aquelin."

Gerritsen settled in Jersey City and acquired considerable property there and elsewhere in the province. He became the progenitor of all the Gerritsens and Van Wagoners in the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Passaic. The name of Van Wagoner, adopted by some of his descendants in the second generation, signified that their father came to America from the town of Wagening. The name of Gerritsen has been variously modified into Garretson, Garritson and Garrison.

THE VAN WAGONER HOUSE, MAIN AND GREGORY AVENUES.

Gerritsen was one of the "Inhabitants of Bergen, and in the jurisdiction thereof, beginning 22 November 1665" to take the oath of allegiance to King Charles II. He attended the Reformed Dutch Church of New York, where, on March 19, 1662, his daughter Jannetje was baptized. In 1673 he was one of five schepens of the town of Bergen and its dependencies, elected by the inhabitants. He died in Communipaw October 4, 1709 (?). His wife had died September 7, 1696.

Gerritsen had seven children, including a son Gerrit, born in Guelderland in 1658 and only two years old at the time of coming here. The other children were born at Communipaw. On May 11, 1681, Gerrit the younger married Niesje Pierterse of Best, Guelderland. He was a judge of Bergen County and lieutenant of militia. He died April 6, 1703, but his wife lived until October 9, 1732. Another son, Hermanus, was born in 1667. He married a relative, Annetje Van Winkle, and left his father's home to come here, where he settled shortly after the date of the patent. He built the original house, still known as the Van Wagoner house, part of which stands at the junction of River Drive and Gregory avenue. The Van Wagoner farm extended from the river back to the mountain, and was bounded north and south by Grove street and Paulison avenue.

The smaller portion is part of the original house, built probably two hundred years ago. The larger portion was commenced in 1768, but the Revolutionary war interrupted the work, and it was not finished until about 1788.

Hermanus adopted the name of Van Wagoner, while Gerrit retained the name of Gerritsen. He had a son Gerrit, who married Annetje Sip October 3, 1713. Gerrit Van Wagoner was a deacon in the old church in 1724. He had, among other children, a son named Hermanus, born February 4, 1717, and married to Geertruy Van Houten December 29, 1741. A daughter, Lena, married Arent Schuyler October 1, 1741. Schuyler, during the Revolutionary war, was arrested by Major Hayes and confined in the Morristown jail as a disaffected person (a Tory). On taking the required oath, he was released. Schuyler's niece, Hester, married William Colfax, grandfather of Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States under General Grant. William Colfax died in December, 1806. His uncle, Peter Schuyler, was a colonel in the French and Indian wars, and served in the army from 1746 to 1760. Upon his return from Quebec, in November, 1757, New York gave him a rousing reception at the King's Arms tavern. He was received at his home on the east bank of the Passaic, opposite Belleville, with a discharge of thirteen cannon. At Newark, where he went the next night, cannon were fired and bonfires lighted in his honor, and at Princeton the people turned out en masse and presented him with an appropriate poetical address of welcome.

The Hermanus Van Wagoner whose family connections have just been described was prominent hereabouts during the Revolutionary war. He was known as "Manus," and his house was called the house of Manus Van Wagoner on a map of the region made at that time. His brother-in-law, Schuyler, may have tried to sow the seeds of Toryism in vain, but Manus took the position that many of his neighbors deemed wisest in those critical days and remained neutral. At his house both the British and American soldiers feasted royally, and his estates were safe from confiscation, whichever side won. Thus he passed safely through those troublous times and lived to see the restoration of peace. He was an elder and deacon in the Acquackanonk church and one of its staunchest supporters.

His estate was shared by two sons, Roelof, or Ralph, born March 17, 1750, and Johannis, or John, born November 15, 1755. Johannis had listened to his uncle, Arent Schuyler, and, disdaining the struggle for liberty, allied himself with the Royalists. He was an intimate friend of Robert Drummond, proprietor of a store opposite Van Wagoner's house, who was also a Royalist, and was guide for the British hereabouts during the winter of 1776. John left home, and, it is supposed, went with Drummond to Virginia. He was never heard of afterward. It is presumed that he followed Drummond to England after the war.

The male line of this Van Wagoner family has become extinct. The female line is represented by some of the Simmons, Hasbrouck, Ryerson, Northrop, Hayden and Shelp families here.

Gerrit Gerretson No. 2 had a son named Garrit, born in February, 1687. He married Maritje Gerbrants, and settled in Clifton. He built a commodious stone house, about the same time as Hermanus did, on the west side of the Weasel road, just north of Clifton avenue. The house is still standing, and is occupied by Town Committeeman Nicholas Alyea.

With the exception of the roof, it is about the same as before remodeling, some years ago.

THE GARRISON HOUSE, DUNDEE DRIVE, CLIFTON.

In this house he lived until his death, on January 1, 1737. He was buried in the "old" graveyard of the Acquackanonk church, of which he was deacon. His tombstone is the oldest in that yard. It is a small piece of red sandstone, twelve by three inches, and ten inches high. Here is a view of it:—

TOMBSTONE OF GERRET GARRISON.

The inscription is simply "January 1, 1737, G. G., Leyden."

It is said that "Leyden" appears on the tombstone because Gerritsen's grandfather was a citizen of that place and because the family was better known there than at Wageningen, whence he came to this country. Grandfather Gerritsen numbered among his relatives the great Dutch painter, Rembrandt, who died in 1669, nine years after Gerritsen left Holland. The name of Rembrandt's father was Herman Gerretz van Rhyn (from the Rhine), while that of our subject was Gerret Gerretz van Wageningen, which is on the Rhine. They may have been brothers. Rembrandt was born at No. 3 Weddesteg, Leyden, on the rampart overlooking the Rhine. His father was a miller. His house still stands, but the mill was destroyed by a storm. It is quite likely that "G. G." wished his posterity to know that they came of the famous Gerretz family of Leyden, the name being common among the Dutch settlers. Long-continued wars and civil troubles, aside from religious persecutions, drove many of the Dutch over the seas from 1658 to 1670. In Leyden hundreds of houses were deserted. Rembrandt's brothers were among those who fled, and they probably came to this country.

Gerret Gerrets (Van Wagoner) was appointed a Justice of the Peace in Essex County on February 18, 1750, and again July 16, 1761.

Henry Garretse was a member of the Assembly from Essex County in 1772, 1774, 1775 and 1778. He took a prominent part in both State and Church affairs. His will, drawn about a century ago, bears witness to the piety which was one of his distinguishing characteristics. It opened as follows:—

"I, Henry Garretse, of the township of Acquackanonk in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, having become aged, but in good state of body and of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to God therefor, calling into mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye, do make and ordain this my last will and testament that is to say; Principally and first of all I recommend and give my soul unto the hands of God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in a decent christian burial at the discretion of my executors, not doubting, but at the general resurrection, I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, demise (sic) and dispose of the same in the following manner and form."

He devised the farm at Clifton to his grandson, John Garritse, who, with others of his generation, adopted the name of Garrison, by which their numerous descendants are known to this day.

John I. Garrison, the grandson above named, was a practicing physician hereabouts early in the present century. He is more fully mentioned under the subject of physicians.

Others of this Garretson family settled in Paterson and in Bergen County. One Gerret Gerritsen owned nearly all of Saddle River township, including Garfield, Belmont and Robertsford. It was a frugal, industrious family, bent on good farming, with an eye to real estate investments, traits which cling to the descendants. The male line is now extinct, but the female line is represented by the names of Kip, Vreeland, Merselis, Van Houten, Yereance and Alyea.

In the list of Revolutionary soldiers from hereabouts the names of Van Wagoner and Garretson do not appear.

THE DOUGHTY FAMILY OF POST.

Adrian Post was an agent of the Baron Van der Capellen and in charge of his colonies on Staten Island when the settlement was destroyed by the Indians in 1655. In October of that year he was appointed to treat with the Hackensack Indians for the release of prisoners. He was appointed an ensign in the Bergen militia on September 4, 1673. He was keeper of the first prison in Bergen County—the house of John Berry. He died February 28, 1677, leaving behind him children, from whom the Post family hereabouts springs.

Considerable is known about him. He lived at Communipaw, and there is extant an oath of allegiance which he and others took to Charles II. There is also in existence a letter written to him and another, addressed to Captains Post and Cornelius, interpreters, by Governor Philip Carteret, respecting a trip to treat with the Indians. It reads as follows, Governor Carteret's slips in orthography and punctuation being scrupulously preserved:—

Eliz. Town the 26th May 1666—

"Capt. Post and Cornelius—

"This letter to accompany Capt. Treat and some of his company they are going to Hackensack to Oraton, therefore so as you have beginned ij pray you to Continue, and to go long with them to said Oraton and to Interpret my Letter that I have written to him likewise to help the said Capt. Treat for to bring the Bargain of the Land concerned to a period, the same being ended you shall bring Oraton and the Owner or at least the Owners of the said land with you; and to view the said Land, and to put the Limitts—according the use and your best Judgment not more at the present I do remain—"

On May 18, 1671, he was one of a jury of twelve to try William Hackett, master of a sloop, for violating the law regulating the loading and unloading of vessels.

He had a son Adrian, who was one of the Acquackanonk patentees. His name is found among 280 other persons in East Jersey who presented to the King a remonstrance against the acts of the Proprietors, and also asked for the appointment of a competent Governor.

Adrian selected for his homestead a farm through which Paulison and Lafayette avenues now extend. The house erected by him was torn down years ago to make room for a more modern building, which still stands. It is the low stone house on River Drive, southwest of Lafayette avenue. He was an elder in the church. An Adrian Post, born May 13, 1706, was married to Martje (Mary) Thomas, "both living in Essex County at Akquegnonk," on January 9, 1730, by the Rev. Henricus Coens, minister. The marriage license was obtained November 26, 1729.

The law concerning marriages, it should be explained, was somewhat curious. In an act passed May 30, 1688, it was provided that "no person shall be married without the consent of parents, masters or overseers, and the notice of their intention thereof being three times published in and at some public meeting and church, where the parties have their most usual abode; or set up in writing their purposes of marriage on some public house, where they live, and there at least to abide for the space of fourteen days (subsequently changed to three weeks) before marriage, which shall be performed in some public place by an approved minister or Justice, always provided that the Governor may grant a license to persons to be joined in matrimony without giving notice of their intention."

This Adrian Post died January 4, 1789, in his eighty-third year. The inscription on his tombstone in the old churchyard reads:—

"Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I.
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

This Adrian had a son, Adrian A., born December 2, 1730, died January 11, 1808. Adrian M., his son, was born May 27, 1756, and died March 25, 1829. He had several sons and daughters, from whom the farm passed to the Aycrigg family. The youngest living descendant of the family is Master Richard Post, three years old, son of John Post of 305 Bloomfield avenue.

Upon the death of Adrian M. the Post farm and the Van Winkle farm adjoining on the south, which he obtained by purchase, were divided among his children. One of them, John A. Post, built for himself the large house on River Drive now owned by the Passaic Home and Orphan Asylum Association. This was the Major Post who founded the lumber business now carried on by the Anderson Lumber Company, the firm being Post & Anderson. Another son, Richard, obtained the rear portion of the farm and established a busy sawmill at Athenia.

The Post family proved itself to be both religious and patriotic. Adrian, Frans, Gerrit and other Posts were deacons and elders in the church. In the list of Revolutionary soldiers are found the names of Aaron, Abraham, Adrian, Ansey, Cornelius H., David, Henry, James, John, John C., John H., John J., Merselus Ralph and Thomas Post. The patriot cause had no braver supporters than they, and upon one of them, John H. Post, Washington relied once for a great service, and not in vain. He was the Captain Post who chopped down the bridge at Acquackanonk to cover the retreat of the patriots.

The story of this exploit will be told in a later chapter. Its hero was only twenty-six years of age at the time. After the war he returned to his old home, and when he became too old to make a living on the farm, which was a poor one at best, he drove cattle for his neighbors to and from their pasturages. Later he and his wife lived for the rest of their lives with the parents of the late Judge Henry P. Simmons, she as a domestic and he as a man-of-all-work.

John H. Post died at the age of ninety-seven. A photograph is here given of his tombstone in the old Reformed Church graveyard. It bears the following inscription:—

"John H. Post, a Soldier of the Revolutionary war, who departed this life on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1847, aged 97 years.

"That having all things done,
And all your conflicts past,
He may behold your victory won
And stand complete at last."

His wife, Elizabeth, outlived her husband more than thirteen years. She died on May 27, 1860, at the great age of 105 years.

One relic of the Posts of Colonial times, which Passaic would not willingly spare, is the house known as the old Reformed Church parsonage at 135 Lexington avenue. It passed from the church to George H. Engeman some ten years ago, was the club house of the Passaic Athletic Club after he ceased to live there, and is now owned by Dr. G. J. Van Schott, who has altered it somewhat, and says that it reminds him of his ancestral home in Holland. It is situated on Lexington avenue, and the property formerly extended along that avenue for over 800 feet. In 1736 the property was owned by Adrian Post. In that year he sold it to Peter Post, who sold it to Casparus Schuyler, who built a house and soon after advertised it as follows in the "New York Gazette," revived in the "Weekly Post Boy" of November 23, 1747:—

"TO BE SOLD.

"A new built stone-house well furnished, with two rooms on a floor, a good cellar, kitchen and milk-room; also a new barn and good bearing young orchard of 100 apple trees, with a lot of land containing 44 acres large measure of good upland and timber swamp, lying in the Patent of Aquakanuck, in the county of Essex, East New Jersey, about a mile from the church and Landing, now in the possession of Casparus Schuyler; the title is indisputable.

"For conditions of sale, agree with said Casparus Schuyler, on the premises."

By means of this advertisement, presumably, Schuyler sold the property to Adrian I. Post, who conveyed it to the church. His deed to the church recites that the first named Adrian obtained title "by casting of lots, mutual exchange, or otherwise." The "timber swamp" referred to was what was until recently known as "Frogtown." The house erected by Schuyler, as remodeled, is still in good condition. Schuyler was a man of means, and erected an unusually well-built house, as the present building attests. The Posts of that day were large holders of real estate, obtained by purchase and marriage.

THE JACOBSE (VAN WINKLE) FAMILY.

From the city of Middleburgh, the capital of Zealand, on the island of Walcheren, 100 miles southwest of Wagening, came the family of Jacobsen or Jacobse. When it settled at Jersey City it consisted of father, mother, two girls and three boys. The name Van Winkle was taken from the occupa-

OLD REFORMED PARSONAGE IN 1892 WHILE USED AS A CLUB HOUSE.

tion of their ancestors, the surname Winkelier signifying a shopkeeper.

The particular Jacobsens referred to left Holland somewhere between 1650 and 1663. In 1657 on the ship Jan Baptiste came Thys (Matthias) Jacobsen; in 1659 on the ship Faith (which brought the Garretsens) came Peter Jacobs, and Jan Jacobsen, Epke Jacobs and Laurens Jacobs in February, and in December, on the same ship, Aeltje Jacobsen. In 1660, in the famous Spotted Cow, Peter, Cornelis and Jan Jacobsen, while the Gilded Otter, in the same year, brought Willem Jacobsen and Causter Jacob's wife and daughter. In 1661 Frans Jacobsen and Gideon Jacobs came in the Beaver. In 1663 Annetje Jacobs came in the St. Jacob, while Beletje Jacobs came in the same year in the Stetin. The Van Winkles of this neighborhood, it is apparent, have a long list of possible ancestors to select from. Their descent cannot be traced directly to any one of these immigrants.

The names of the Jacobse children were Annetje, Grietje, Jacob, Symon and Waling. Among a number of children baptized in the Reformed Church of New York on October 6, 1650, was a Waling Jacobson. On October 16, in the same church there was baptized a Jacob Walingse, son of Jacob. It may be possible that one of these two children was an ancestor of our Van Winkles. There were families of the name near New York, and the church there was attended by settlers from the surrounding country.

Walling and Symon Jacobs were the founders of the Van Winkle families in the present counties of Bergen and Passaic, and were the two Jacobs mentioned in the Acquackanonk patent and the Indian deed.

Walling married Catharine Michielse (Vreeland) on March 15, 1671, in the Reformed Church in Bergen (Jersey City). He was an elder in the Acquackanonk church from 1696 to 1701. The farm that fell to his choice in the casting of lots lay on the River Road, between Passaic and Delawanna. He secured other lands, but intended this for his homestead. The situation was excellent and commanded an extensive view, including the river, above which it was considerably elevated. After erecting his house, part of which has since been incorporated in a modern house, he decided not to live there. On the opposite bank of the river was a large tract known as Barbadoes Neck, extending from Newark to Lodi. Part of it was owned by Sandford and Kingsland, whence the name of the village of Kingsland. On the north of their property was that owned by Captain John Berry of Hackensack, who had obtained a patent for 10,000 acres in 1669. Berry was a man of prominence. His name was a household word all over the State, and is still preserved in that of Berry's Creek, on the salt meadows. He was selling his land, and Van Winkle purchased a tract, the present boundaries of which are, approximately, Union avenue, Rutherford, on the south, the run of water near the Wallington Town Hall on the north, the river on the west and the Polifly line on the east. It includes nearly all of East Rutherford, Carlton Hill and Wallington.

The deed is dated March 26, 1687, in the third year of "King Jeams the Second." The price paid was £117 1s. The tract was described as "lying on the Peesayke river," and as containing 250 morghans, Dutch measure, or 500 acres. It was subject to the payment on every 25th day of March of 31 shillings and 3 pence. Twenty-one years after, on March 31, 1708, and as the deed says, annoque salutas, in the seventh year of Queen Anne, he purchased 138 acres more, lying to the north and extending to Terhune avenue, Lodi. For this he paid £370 12s.

Soon after his last purchase he built a substantial, but small, stone house, a one-and-a-half story building containing but two rooms. It stood at the corner of Paterson Plank Road and the River Road, opposite the Anderson Lumber Company's yard. About twenty years ago his great-great-grandson, Michael Van Winkle, erected the fine three-story French roof house which stands upon nearly the same site. Here he died on September 5, 1888, aged nearly 88. Until his death part of the tract of which Walling died seized had been in the VanWinkle family for over two hundred years. It is now owned by the Anderson Lumber Company.

Walling Van Winkle, one of the grandsons of Walling the first, erected on his share of the estate the house, still standing, and known to old residents as the David I. Anderson homestead. Mr. Anderson purchased it about the middle of the century. It stands at the Bergen County entrance to the County Bridge, and is used as a hotel.

DAVID I. ANDERSON HOMESTEAD, WALLINGTON.
Built by Walling Van Winkle who gave his name to Wallington.

Walling, the grandson, was a Justice of the Peace for Bergen County in 1769. A great-grandson, Walling, an officer of the Acquackanonk church, died January 7, 1832, 78 years old. The inscription on his headstone reads:—

"In early life he sought the Lord,
Became a convert to His Word,
And by example did express
His love to God and holiness.
His office made the church his care,
Her interests were his daily prayer.
As husband, father, neighbor, friend,
Beloved and faithful to the end."

Richard Van Winkle, great-great-great-grandson of Walling, is still living in the borough of Lodi, hale and hearty, at the age of 83. His memory is excellent, and he is a walking encyclopædia concerning old "Quacknick," as he calls it. From him come many of the things herein written, concerning the old families particularly.

We have partially traced the descent of the Walling Van Winkle family. His brother, Symon, married Annetje Sip on December 15, 1675, at the Reformed Church in Bergen, where they both lived. They settled here soon after 1685. They were blessed with a fairly numerous family, as it would be considered in those days. There were born to them in Acquackanonk five girls and seven boys, about half of whom married and settled here. Symon's farm occupied the territory through which Aycrigg avenue and the Boulevard ex-

tend. His house stood on River Drive, a little north of Ayerigg avenue. There are no traces of it now. The farm was purchased from his descendants in 1812 by Adrian M. Post. Symon had another farm at Weasel (Clifton), and was wealthy, not only in his own right, but through his wife.

Simon Van Winkle, son of Symon, was deacon in the Reformed Church in 1709. Jacob, another son, had a farm on the west side of the Weasel Road, in Clifton, on the north of the Garretson farm. He died May 2, 1750. His will directed his executors to sell the property within three weeks after his death. Accordingly it was advertised as follows:—

"To be sold at public Vendue, on Thursday the 7th of June next ensuing, at the Dwelling-House of the late Jacob Van Winkle at Weesel, in the Precinct of Acquechenong, in the County of Essex,* East-New-Jersey.

"A Dwelling-House and Barn, with two Allotments of Land adjoining to each other, containing about 194 Acres, with a good Orchard, allowed to be of the best Lots in Acqueckenong Patent, and lying upon the Main Country Road, from Newark to the Highlands; the most Part being clear'd and is extraordinary good tillable and pasture Land, well watered; the Remainder well wooded, sufficient for the maintaining Fence, and support of Fire-Wood, and other uses of the said farm; situate very pleasant upon Pasayck River and about two miles and half from Acquechenong Church, and a Landing; There is also three or four Grist-Mills, and as many Saw-mills, within about a mile and half of said Farm. The Title for said Lands is good and indisputable. Also at the said Time and Place, will be sold at public Vendue, Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, and all sorts of Utensils for farming, a Dutch Waggon, and Turner's Tools, and several sorts of Household Goods, etc. The Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Said Time and Place of Vendue. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'Clock afternoon, and continue the next Day, or Days following, until ended.

"Marinus Van Winkle and Exrs.
"Katharine Van Winkle

"N. B. All persons having any Demands upon the Estate of the said Jacob Van Winkle, deceased, are desired to bring in their Demands to the said Executors, in order to be adjusted, and paid as soon as possible; and all Persons that are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make Payment, and save Trouble."

This advertisement, with its engaging, dunning postscript, was printed in the New York Gazette, revived in the Weekly Post Boy, of May 14, 1750 (N. J. Archives, Vol. 12, page 629). The house was subsequently torn down, and a frame one now occupies the site.

Michael Van Winkle and Johannes Walingson served as Chosen Freeholders of Bergen County. J. V. S. Van Winkle, son of Michael, was a Councilman in the borough of East Rutherford. The Van Winkles of this place never entered politics. They devoted themselves to farming and the acquisition of real estate, in which they excelled. The family is still numerous in both counties.

In the list of Revolutionary soldiers Bergen County is credited with only two Van Winkles—Henry and Luke—both privates. Essex County furnished four—Peter, Simeon, Simon and Simson.

THE LUBBERTSEN OR VAN BLARCOM FAMILY.

The progenitor of the Van Blarcom family was Lubbert Lubbertsen, who came to this country in April, 1662, on the ship Hope. The log of the ship gives a list of passengers, including:—

"Lubbert Lubbertsen, from Meppel, Agriculturist, and wife and four children.

"Willem Lubbertsen, Agriculturist, and wife and six children."

Meppel was in the province of Drenthe, which at that time contained only five acres of arable land, but supported fifty thousand souls. Meppel is near two larger towns, Beularker and Westervoort.

The Lubbertsens, who were evidently brothers, settled at New Utrecht, L. I. In 1697 Willem purchased a farm there. He sold it two years later. His children were Abraham, Alltie (Adeline), Femmetje, John and Willemtie, born before coming to this country. An Abraham Lubbertsen lived in New York, first on Pearl street, and later on Broad street, in 1666-'76. In 1670 he was skipper of a North River sloop. A Gabriel Lubbertsen settled at or near New Brunswick, N. J.

Lubbert Lubbertsen's children were: Lubbert, Rollif (Ralph), Margrietie and Maritie (Mary), born in Holland, and Cornelius, John and Jumen, born on Long Island. Cornelius is the one in whom we are interested. He was one of the patentees.

Surnames were selected during the second generation. Some of the family selected Westervelt, meaning in the Holland tongue, "a west field." It is supposed by some, however, that the name was originally Westervoort, after the town of that name near Meppel. Others called themselves Van Blerkum (eventually Van Blarcom), perhaps after Beularker, the nearest important town to Meppel. A few retained the old name. In the census of Kings County, Long Island, for 1698, is found the name of Tys Lubbertz, which name is still common on Long Island, and is found in this state.

Cornelius Lubbertsen or Van Blarcom was awarded the farm upon which the Passaic Bridge station stands. He sold it to John Sip of Jersey City soon after, and never built a house here. Instead of becoming a permanent settler, he bought other land in this county, and finally moved to Bergen County, where he acquired more land and became the father of many Van Blarcoms. His progeny and their cousins, the Westervelts, spread all over Passaic and Bergen counties. One of them, Adrian Van Blarcom, from the Notch, married a descendent of another patentee family, Phoebe Shelp, who was a Van Wagoner. He became an honored citizen.

There were eight Westervelts from Bergen County in the Revolutionary war. There were no Van Blarcoms from either county, but they may be disguised as the three Van Blerigans entered on the roster.

A picture of domestic distress, not unknown to these days, is divulged by a Van Blarcom in the New York Gazette (Weekly Post Boy) of August 18, 1755. It is contained in N. J. Archives, Vol. 1, page 526, as follows:—

"NOTICE

"Whereas, Merity Van Blarikom, Wife of me, Johanes Van Blarikom, in the County of Bergen, East New Jersey, hath absconded herself from me, her Husband, this 2d day of July in the year 1755.

"These are therefore to forewarn all merchants and Tradesmen either in city or country, not to trust her, the said Merity, on my account, for I will pay no debts contracted by her from this Date. By me
Johanes Van Blarikom."

THE TOMASSEN OR VAN RIPER FAMILY.

The name Van Riper comes from a town in Denmark, Rypen, on the River Gram in the province of Ribe, in the southwest part of North Jutland. It is very ancient, has an old cathedral, and its fine harbor once made it a great seaport, but now commerce flows in other channels.

The locality was a battle-ground between Denmark and Sweden from 1637 to 1645, when the Swedes took the city. It was given back by treaty, but war soon broke out again, and was not concluded till 1660. Then came a remarkable revolution in domestic politics, and the first Van Riper—Juriaen Tomassen—left Rypen on April 2, 1663, in the ship

* It should be remembered that it was not until 1837 that Passaic County was erected out of parts of Essex and Bergen.

The Spotted Cow, bound for New York. There were ninety other names on the passenger list, but he seems to have been the only one of his family. He settled in Jersey City, and married Pryntje Hermans on May 25, 1667. They had nine children. Some of his children took the name of Jurianse, now Yereance, of whom there are many hereabouts. Others called themselves Reypen, after their father's birthplace. It became Van Ryper, and then Van Riper.

Juriaen Tomassen was one of the patentees. His son Harman, born December, 6, 1686, married first to Mary Fredericks, June 20, 1709, and, second, to Judith Steinmets, in 1721, settled in Passaic County, near the present Kingsland Paper Mills. He died in 1756. He had thirteen children, including Abraham, born January 25, 1716, who married Elizabeth Bradbury. Among their children was John A., born February 12, 1753. His name is in Stryker's list of Jerseymen in the Revolution. He had eight children, including Abraham, born September 15, 1782, a member of the Assembly in 1848-'49, a Justice of the Peace and a Chosen Freeholder in Passaic County. His son, Abram W., was the father of Dr. Cornelius Van Riper, one of the best known physicians of the city.

Going back to the original Juriaen Tomassen, we find that his farm in the Acquackanonk patent was settled by his son, Thomas. It lay between Van Houten and Brook avenues, extending toward the mountains. Among his ten children was Gerrit, who inherited the greater part of the farm within the city limits. From him descended Derrick or Richard Van Riper, who was made a captain in Colonel Thomas's battalion of "Detached Militia" on July 18, 1776.

A letter from Colonel Robinson of the British army to Sir Henry Clinton, dated New York, February 28, 1781, says:—

"Christian Lowzier and Richard Van Riper say they live at Acquaquenunck, which place they left Monday last.

"It was reported that part of Washington's army were to go to the southward, being sent for, and they heard some had marched to Morristown from Pompton, but that they heard nothing of troops arriving from the Highlands (of the Hudson). They know nothing of Washington himself.

"P. S. The above two men are come in, as it appears to me, only on the scheme of trade; they affect to be very ignorant of public matters."

Unsuspecting Colonel! Had he but known that one of these stupid countrymen was a captain in the patriot army and that both were spies, they would not have reported to Washington the information they gathered while in New York on pretence of business.

None of the Van Ripers were Tories, and no family fought more valiantly for the Revolutionary cause. The daring trip just related stamps Derrick Van Riper as a brave man and an officer of no mean intelligence. He died May 23, 1802, at the age of 66. His tombstone in the old churchyard has this inscription:

Derrick Van Riper
Died May 23, 1802
Aged 66 years, 6 months, 26 days
Go home, dear friends and shed no tears.
I must lie here till Christ appears.
And at his coming hope to have
A joyful rising from the tomb.

Cornelius G. or "Squire" Van Riper was of this family. He spent his life at the ancestral home, still standing on the River road. It is the second house south of Van Houten avenue, and is now occupied by his granddaughter and her husband, Andrew Z. Terbune.

This is perhaps the oldest of any of the Dutch houses in this locality that retains its original appearance. As it appears today, it was erected about 1750, but part of it was

"SQUIRE" VAN RIPER HOUSE, RIVER ROAD.

the original house, erected about 1698, so that the homestead has been in the family over 200 years.

"Squire" Van Riper was a man of no ordinary intelligence and education. As the term implies, he was a Justice of the Peace, then an office of dignity. He also acted as a conveyancer, drawing deeds, wills and other legal papers. He was never admitted to the Bar, but was appointed a Master in Chancery, which enabled him to take acknowledgments and otherwise expedite legal business. He was one of the lay judges of the Passaic County Court of Common Pleas and a member of the Assembly. He was widely known throughout this part of the state, and the people had confidence in his sterling integrity and unerring judgment. He was administrator, executor, guardian and trustee of many estates. The records show that for various purposes, at one time or another, a great deal of the real estate, not only within the city, but throughout the county, was transferred to him.

He took a leading part in the councils of the Reformed Dutch Church until about 1825, the year of the great secession in the denomination. At that time the Rev. Peter D. Froeligh was the pastor. His father, Rev. Solomon Froeligh, pastor of the church at Schraalenburg, Bergen County, had left the Reformed denomination in 1822. The son seceded from the church here in 1825, and a large number of his warm friends followed him. Prominent among the seceding members was Cornelius G. Van Riper. Services were held at first in Ludlow's barn, now at the rear of the Pagoda Hotel at Passaic Bridge. The seceders were strong. Some say they included two-thirds of the old congregation, and they certainly had its most prominent members. They built a new church and prospered until the pastor committed suicide. This caused many to return to the old fold, and among them was Cornelius G. Van Riper. He became more than ever attached to the mother church, and was elected superintendent of the Sunday-school, in which capacity he served twenty-eight years. After his death a tablet to his memory was placed on the school wall. It may still be seen on the left of the pulpit platform.

A shaft erected on the family plot in the churchyard, over the resting place of him and his wife, is inscribed as follows:—

Cornelius G. Van Riper,
Died February 18, 1868,
Aged 75 years, 5 months and 19 days.
"The memory of the just is blessed."

Christianna Van Riper
wife of
Cornelius G. Van Riper,
Died March 27, 1874,
Aged 73 years and 12 days.
"Death is swallowed up in victory."

THE NUMEROUS SPEER FAMILY.

On the roll of the passengers of the ship Faith, that brought Gerrit Gerritson to New York in December, 1659, appears the name of "Hendrick Jansen Spiers and wife and two children." He was the founder of the numerous Speer family in this and adjoining counties, and more of his direct descendants in the male line of descent are living hereabouts than of any of the other patentees. Their name has been, or is, spelled in the following different ways: Spier, Speare, Speir, Spijr, Speer, Spuyr, and in one family Spiling.

Like many others of the patentees he settled in Jersey City, and acquired considerable land there. His wife was Madeline Hanse. He died leaving three sons, Jan (John), Hans (Jack) and Barent. His widow married Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt on December 10, 1681.

The Speers have honestly inherited their land-owning traits. Their ancestor was a heavy landed proprietor. On June 15, 1674, together with Joost Vander Linden and Hendrick de Backer, he petitioned the government for some land on Staten Island, at the mouth of "Kill Van Koll." John Hendrick Speare was one of the grantees in the Indian deed of March 28, 1679, and in the Acquackanonk patent, which completed his title. His name also appears as a grantee in a deed for several thousand acres of land near the Hackensack River, and in a deed given in 1701 (?) from Tepgaw and other Indians for a tract of land in Essex County, "on the east side of the Paseck river to the hills." He was also one of several purchasers of many hundred acres at Belleville and Franklin. It will be noticed that the man first spoken of was Hendrick Jansen Spiers, while the patentee was John Hendrick Speare. They are one and the same, and the latter is the correct name.

John Hendrick Speare received, among other allotments from the Acquackanonk patent, a farm fronting on the river, between Passaic and Delawanna. Delawanna avenue, known also as the Varnish factory road, runs about through its centre. He built a stone house, still standing.

This old house, small as it is, gives the best possible idea of the size, shape and appearance of the first houses erected by the patentees. This is perhaps the only instance where the original building remains intact, without being enlarged as the family increased in numbers and wealth. It has seen changes all about it, yet remains unchanged.

The Speer farm stretched from the river to the mountain, and was first divided, years afterward, among three brothers, descendants of John Hendrick Speare—Henry, John and Garret. Henry received the part from the river to the Dwas Line road. "Dwas" is Dutch for division. The Dwas lines hereabouts are numerous, but the one which is particularly known by that name runs west of and parallel to Franklin avenue, in Acquackanonk township, and divided the Speer farm. The middle portion of the farm, on the other side of the Dwas line, was given to John. Garret got the extreme westerly third, which put him away back into the country. It is said that the land lying between the river road and the river was to be held in common by the three brothers for shipping and watering purposes.

Henry Speer had nine children, the history of whose descendants is so closely interwoven with the past and present life of Passaic that they should be treated of here in extenso. They were:—

I. James, who went to Cincinnati in 1820, made a fortune at paper-making, and left a family who became prominent in city affairs.

II. Nelly, who married Benjamin Kingsland, and died without issue.

III. John, who went west, married an Indian girl, and had a son, John, who on the death of his parents came to Passaic and was brought up by his aunt, Nelly. John, the younger married Ellie, daughter of Israel Simpson, whose house at Franklin is now occupied by Eaton Stone, the veteran circus rider.

IV. Henry, married Rachel Van Emburgh, daughter of Abram Van Emburgh, whose brother was a Revolutionary soldier. Abram was a blacksmith and fisherman living on the east bank of the river, below the old Belleville bridge. Rachel had a twin sister, Ann, who married one Betts, a soldier of the war of 1812. She is still living at the great age of 97 years, and is drawing a widow's pension. The twin sisters, "Aunt Rachel Speer," as she was known, and Mrs. Ann Betts, kept each other company through life to the age of 91, and just before Mrs. Speer's death were described as the oldest twins in the United States. Mrs. Betts is still living and active, and makes frequent visits to her nephew, Mr. Alfred Speer of this city. Henry had these children:—

1. Alfred, born November 2, 1823; married Catherine Eliza Berry June 6, 1844, and by her had two children, William Henry and Alfred Wesley. Catherine Speer was the first person in the State, if not in the country, of whom a daguerreotype was taken. It was done by her husband about fifty-five years ago, and the remarkable picture is now in the hands of her son, William H. Her father was Abraham Berry, a well-to-do man, who had a grist mill and house on the shore of Yantacaw pond.

Alfred's second wife was Polly Ann Morgan, whom he married September 22, 1856. Three children, Irving, Morgan and Althea, are living, as well as both parents. Alfred Speer, whose descent has thus been traced out, needs no further introduction here to those familiar with the city with which his life has been so closely identified.

2. Joseph T., born May 22, 1825. Died in infancy.

3. Joseph Theodore, born February 19, 1829. He married Mary Fairbank December 25, 1853, and they had two children, Theodore and Minnie E., who married Warren S. Colegrove. His second wife was Ellen Fisher, July 5, 1871. He still lives in Passaic.

V. Gertrude married John Rawlins. They went to Cincinnati, where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, James, in the paper-making business.

VI. Jacob, who went to Newark, married in the wealthy Hedenburgh family, dying rich, and leaving two boys and four girls. Charles died a bachelor, while Edward is married and has children. Of the girls, one married a Woodruff and another a Palmer, who was one of Newark's prominent politicians, and had troubles, of which many have heard. Eliza died recently, unmarried, and Louisa resides on Cedar street, Newark. She makes frequent visits to her cousin, Alfred.

VII. Burnett married Betsy, daughter of David Snyder, who kept an hotel at Delawanna. It was a famous tavern seventy years ago. The family was so numerous at Delawanna that the place was called Snyders. Francis Snyder still lives in the old Zachariah Snyder house on the north side of Yantacaw pond. Burnett's sons, Edmund and Burnett, still live here. David keeps a tavern at Sing Sing, N. Y. The other children are John, who died unmarried, and Clara.

VIII. Maria married John Devausney, a blacksmith, with a house and shop between the road and the river at the southern city limits. He died leaving his widow poor. She moved to the Wickware house, where she had a few rooms. This is the house known years afterward as Ryerson's

Hotel, standing on Main avenue opposite the county bridge. It had a large fenced-in garden in front at that time, and was one of the finest houses in town. Here Mrs. Devausney raised her large family by dint of hard work and frugality. Her children worked in the Delawanna paper mill. Of her three sons the only one living is Charles, a retired New York policeman.

IX. Nelson, the youngest child, went to Cincinnati, O., about 1829, and made a snug fortune in the brick business. His four children were Alfred, Charles, Martha and Molly. The first three still reside there.

The Speer family furnished the first sheriff of Passaic County, Rincar Samuel Speer, who lived at Somerset. This place was long known as Speertown, because so many of that name resided there. No other member of the family has been prominent in public affairs.

A remarkable fact about the family is that the name of Speer is missing in religious work. All the other patentee families served the old Acquackanonk Church in some capacity.

In war, however, they took active part. Looking over the Revolutionary roster, we find the names of Abraham Spear, private in the company of Cornelius Speer, who in 1777, was captain in the Second Regiment, Essex County. He also served in Craig's company of State troops as well as in the Continental army. Francis was a private in the Essex company. Henry was a private in the Second Essex, in which he became a captain, and also served in Craig's company. William Spear served with him under Craig. In the War of the Rebellion John R. Spear, Edward A. and John M., all of Acquackanonk, served with honor, while Irving and Morgan Speer, sons of Alfred Speer, enlisted in the First Colorado Regiment, which rendered distinguished service in the Philippines in 1898-99.

THE ROELOFSE (VAN HOUTEN) FAMILY.

The founder of this family was Roelof (Ralph) Cornelissen, from Houten, Holland. Houten means "woods," the place being a small village in a wooded district of the northeastern province. He is supposed to have left Holland during the Thirty Years' War, in which theology and politics were so much blended that all Europe was embroiled. In 1647 he was serving in the Dutch troops in New York. He married Gerritje Van Ness and had two children, Hahnagh and Cornelius, the latter born in 1651 and baptized on September 10 of that year. They received the surname Roelofse from their father's Christian name, but in manhood agreed on the family surname of Van Houten (from Houten).

Cornelius, one of the patentees, drew lot 14 on the map of the Gotham division printed above. It was a triangle, which was bounded about as follows: Southwest by Grove street and the same street extended, east by Prospect street and Lexington avenue, north by a line 300 feet north of Monroe street. This was his homestead farm, and his dwelling was at the southwest corner of Prospect street and Howe avenue. The entire property remained in the Van Houten family until June 19, 1751, when a Cornelius Van Houten deeded it to Lucas Wessels, who sold it to Jacob E. Vreeland in 1800. The house was purchased by the late Dr. John M. Howe, when he came here in 1855. It was torn down in 1879, and the site is now occupied by a steam laundry.

The family, though not numerous now, has been prominent hereabouts for many years. During the Revolution they gave money and strength to the cause of independence. Abraham and Powles Van Houten were lieutenant-colonels in Fell's battalion of State troops. Adrian, Carinus, Garret, Hendrick, Jacob and John H. Van Houten were privates in the war. The name is found frequently in the lists of judges and justices, freeholders and commissioners. The family provided many elders and deacons for the church as well.

THE DESCENDANTS OF HANS DIEDRICK.

This one of the patentees seems to have been a notable figure in his day. He is first mentioned as having, on November 22, 1665, with thirty-two other inhabitants of Bergen taken the oath of allegiance to Charles II. In 1671 he was a juror in the case of the Crown against William Hackett, for violation of the marine rules, and later in the same year in a case involving the pulling down of Richard Michell's fence. On March 9, 1675, he was "appointed constable for the corporation of Bergen, to be sworn in by Capt. Berry."

At a meeting of the Council of New York, held July 30, 1680, the following peculiar resolution was passed:—

"Upon the returns from Berghen, upon being informed that none of ——— did meete, Resolved, that Cornelius Van der Burgh & Gerrit Gerritje be allowed, Hdyrck, Clark Bradly & Elyas Michaelye bee not allowed & ——— Tonne meeting to bee held also of a New Constable in the place of Capt. Hans Diderick his time of Constable being long since expired."

Whatever important facts are hidden in this minute, we next find him appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for Bergen County in 1682-'83. He was one of the petitioners for the Acquackanonk patent in 1684. In the election of 1686 Hans Dedricke and Peter Hessels were elected Deputies from the town of Bergen.

Together with Captain John Berry, Lawrence Andries (later Van Buskirk), Enoch Vreeland and others, he was on the first commission to lay out roads in the county of Bergen. They were appointed by an act of the Legislature and were the first commissioners of highways in the State. He held this office from 1678 until his death. He was appointed lieutenant of the Bergen militia September 4, 1673. This, though, may have been due to his popularity as a tavern-keeper. He secured his license February 3, 1671, to keep a tap-house in the town of Bergen. It was the second in the county. Many of the meetings of the commissioners of highways were held there, and his tavern was the political headquarters of the town until his death, September 30, 1698.

Diedrick's allotments included a farm on the west side of Lexington avenue from Sherman street to Summer street and running back to the Van Wagoner farm. There was no approach to it until Lexington avenue was laid out to run through it. While Diedrick evidently intended to live here and commenced to build a dwelling, he sold it still unfinished to Hessel Peterse, who occupied it. It was the best and largest of the patentees' houses, and stood at Lexington avenue and Autumn street until torn down a few years ago. The present generation knew it as the Peter E. Merselis homestead. Peter E. was the father of Henry ("Baas" Marsellus of Garfield) and the late John C., who changed the family name to the French form, Marsellus, a few years ago.

Hans Diedrick purchased considerable land in Jersey City in May, 1668, and acquired some meadow lots as well. His son, Wander, inherited the estate and increased it, so that upon his death, August 13, 1732, he left a deal of property. His heirs were Antje, wife of John Vreeland; Abram, Cornelius, David, Garret, John and Margaret, widow of Garret Van Rypen.

There are no Diedricks in Passaic, but on May 10, 1739, in the Acquackanonk church Johannes Diderick, widower, born and living at Bergen (the son of Hans), was married to Hesther Vreeland, maiden, born and living at Wesel. In the record

of baptisms we find that Johannes and his wife, Geertruiji Van Winkel, had their son, Jacob, born February 12, 1728, baptized on March 10 of that year. Otherwise the name never figured in this locality, and is now extinct. Persons of that name are found in Jersey City and New York. In Bergen and Hudson counties the family is represented in the Van Winkle, Van Buskirk, Zabriskie and other families.

THE MISSING WEAVER, ABRAHAM BOOKEY.

Of all the fourteen patentees, least is known of Abraham Bookey. His name appears nowhere but in the patent, and is otherwise unknown here. A note on page 57 of Whitehead's "East Jersey Under the Proprietors," says of the patentees: "These men were principally from Bergen, then a chartered township of eleven years' standing." From this it would appear that not all of them came from Bergen.

It is believed Bookey was a weaver from New York and that he was induced to settle here with the expectation of finding plenty of business in the weaving of linen and cotton goods for the patentees and other expected settlers. Weaving was done by hand until 1787, when water power looms were built at Beverly, Mass. It was not until 1794 that the first cotton mill was built at Paterson, which speedily became the cradle of the industry.

Bookey did not remain here long with his hand loom and never owned any land. He found the Mesdames Van Houten, Van Blarcom, et al., too industrious and frugal to allow him to do their weaving, and closed his shop for lack of business. New York had many housewives who were becoming too prosperous to spin and weave for their families, and he moved there, living near the Whitehall ferry till his death in 1704. His son, Abraham, did not follow his trade, but kept a tavern near the same place.

In the New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy, of May 13, 1754, appears this advertisement:—

"Whereas, some Time in March last, a Pillow-Case with sundry Goods, was put on Board one of the Amboy Stage Boats, without Directions; whoever owns the said Pillow-Case, by applying to Aaron Edwards, who may be heard of at Mr. Abraham Booke's on the Dock at the Whitehall Slip, on describing the goods and paying the charges of advertising, may have them again."

CHAPTER VII.

THE LIFE OF THE SETTLERS.

Hardy, Yet Lovers of Comfort and Good Cheer—Advantages and Beauties of Their Situation—Their Religious and Social Characteristics—Their Slaves, and How They Treated Them.

HAVING now planted the first settlers in their homes, it will be interesting to draw a picture of the hamlet and its beautiful surroundings. Its chief beauties were the pure, clear stream and the wooded, rolling country, interspersed with tillable fields.

At any time toward the close of the seventeenth century might be seen on the Point the two houses of the Vreeland brothers, one on the site of the Manhattan Print Works, the other where Bas h's mill now stands. On the river bank, in the rear of Speer's Chateau, was the house of the third brother. Looking north from there could be seen the Post house, afterward the "Old First" parsonage, and beyond that the Peterse and Van Winkle homesteads. Perhaps the Garritse house in Clifton could be seen faintly in the distance. Looking nearer home, the eye might rest on the Van Houten farmhouse at the southwest corner of Howe avenue and Prospect street, while farther to the west the Sip house would appear as a mere speck. Looking south along the river, the Van Wagoner house, opposite the County Bridge, was prominent. Next came the Post home, then the Sip house at Passaic Bridge, while just beyond Van Riper and another Vreeland had their homes. Away to the south was the house of a newcomer among the patentees, one Steinmets. Across the river the only house in sight was the new one on the Van Winkle farm. The church was not yet built. Roads there were none. What appeared to be a path followed the river north and south. Fill in the background with noble woods and lovely glimpses of green nooks, and fling over all a noble expanse of royally blue sky, bespattered with fleecy clouds, and we have a glimpse of Acquackanonk on a spring day soon after the granting of the patent.

CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN THE PROVINCE.

Conditions of life in the State are carefully described about this time in an account given by Thomas Rudyard, the Deputy Governor, to the twelve proprietors. He speaks of the advantages of East Jersey over the neighboring provinces, in having the salt meadows, regarded as very valuable in contributing so much to the support of stock in winter. Two sawmills were already at work, and five or six others were being built, which when completed would reduce the price of boards one-half as well as other building timber.

The people were generally sober, industrious and professing (i. e., Christians), wise in their generation, courteous in their behaviour, and respectful to those in office.

"The country called Bergen," he says in a paragraph gleaming with simple fun, "is almost entirely inhabited by Dutchmen, and at a town called Newark is made cider in great quantities, exceeding in quality that from Rhode Island, New England or Long Island." Newark was at that time in Bergen, the county of Essex being formed in 1682.

Pork and beef were selling at two cents a pound, fish and fowl were plentiful. Wheat sold for four shillings and Indian wheat for two shillings and sixpence a bushel. "Cider, good and plenty, for one penny a quart," we learn: "Good drink made of water and molasses, about two shillings a barrel, as wholesome as your eight shillings beer in England: good venison, plenty, at eighteen pence per quarter: eggs at three pence a dozen: and all other necessaries of life plenty. Vines, walnuts, peaches, strawberries and many other things plenty in the woods. Here is a gallant, plentiful country, and good land."

At this time there was but one town in the entire province that had a settled preacher, who followed no other employment, and that was Newark, although in every town there was a meeting house, where public worship was held once a week.

The richer farmers, such as were those who settled here, kept from eight to ten servants each, both men and women. They each boasted of from ten to thirty cows, a number of oxen, and some had so many horses that they did not themselves know the exact number, for they had them scattered through the country. They kept no more in stables than were required for work, the rest were let run wild in summer, and were taken only when wanted for use. They had great herds of swine in the woods and also boasted flocks of sheep, but these were not allowed to graze far from home for fear of wolves. At this time there were few Indians in this part of the country. The hunting tribes had retired into the wilder forests.

The Proprietors themselves, in publishing an account of the province, set forth among many things that "the country is plentifully supplied with springs, rivulets, rivers and creeks, which abound with fish and water fowl. Oak, chestnut, walnut, poplar, ash, fir and cedar timber abound. Soil, fertile, producing plentiful crops, also good flax and hemp, which is spun and manufactured into linen cloth. The country is well stocked with wild deer, conies (i. e., rabbits), and wild fowl of several sorts, as turkies, pigeons, partridge, plover, quails, swans, geese, ducks in great plenty. It produces a variety of good and delicious fruits, as grapes, plums, mulberries and also apricots, peaches, pears, apples, quinces and watermelons."

Speaking of the settlements in the province, Secretary Nicholls of New York says: "On the north of Milford or Newark River, called Second River, was a large tract belonging to Kingsland and Sandford. Higher up the river, another belonging to Capt. Berrie, who divided it: several plantations were soon settled upon it." These plantations are now known as Carlton Hill, Wallington and Lodi. He continues: "Still further up the river was an island which belonged to Christopher Hoogland of Newark (sic)." This "island" is Dundee proper, then and now part of the mainland of the city. The meanderings of the river give a careless observer the impression that Dundee is an island.

COMFORTABLE LIVES OF EARLY SETTLERS.

The houses built by the early settlers have already been described. They must have been comfortable homes, particularly in the long evenings of winter. The kitchen was the family room, where the father, with his pipe and mug of cider, toasted his shins before the flaming logs in the great fireplace, perhaps reading the last issue, a week or so old, of the Newark Centinel of Freedom. Stoves, of course, were unknown, but they were not missed.

It is generally believed that our forefathers gained their vigor and longevity by a simple diet, but the early Dutch enjoyed the best in the land. They did not confine themselves to their mush and molasses, but took their fill of vegetables, especially potatoes, buckwheat and corn cakes, beef and eggs, not forgetting their favorite diet of pork and ham, and big, fat meat pies, of which they were fond. They were just as fond of pleasing their palate as anybody. Their food was actually richer than is usual today, and their robust health was due more to abundant rest and hardy habits of exercise than to abstemiousness.

Their beds were well filled with the softest of feathers, laid upon straw mattresses. Their beds were well made, while that in the guest chamber was usually of an elegant pattern, with tall posts and canopy of the finest texture. All furniture was hand-made. The logs were taken from the farm, dressed at the sawmill and seasoned until the visit of a traveling cabinet maker. The tanner, the shoemaker, the cooper and the distiller went their rounds in the same way. The farmer made his own headgear, usually a straw hat in summer and a coon skin cap in winter. The women did their own weaving, but most of the garments were made by seamstresses, who went from family to family. Dyeing at home was an accomplishment of the colonial housewife. White oak bark gave her a brownish red, hickory bark or peach leaves a good yellow, maple bark a rich, dark purple, the root of white walnut one shade of brown and the bark and hulls of black walnut a shade near to the modern seal-brown. Green walnuts, mixed with sumach berries, furnished a good black, and the sumach was cultivated largely for this purpose. The local gas works were built in a field devoted to sumach bushes. The good housewife was so industrious that besides her womanly duties, she assisted her men folks in the field. When she went for an afternoon call she took her spinning wheel with her. No maiden was reckoned fit for matrimony who was behind her in industry or accomplishments.

A VILLAGE SUFFICIENT TO ITSELF.

The hamlet of Acquackanonk was sufficient unto itself. Flocks and herds provided meat; the skins were tanned in the village, made into shoes and boots by the village shoemaker; wool was spun and woven into cloth by the housewives and made into garments by the village tailor; the candles were tallow dips made from the fat of cattle slaughtered by the village butcher; the grain was ground in the village grist mill; the houses were built from stones and logs derived from the farm, while any swamp provided clay for mortar and even for brick and for culinary vessels. These local industries survived for a century and a half, but vanished with the advent of the railroad.

THE DUTCH AS CHURCHGOERS AND NEIGHBORS.

As to religious and social characteristics, Rev. Dr. Taylor says of the Jersey Dutch:—

"They paid early attention to the public worship of God, and when their numbers warranted they organized and established churches, modelled on those of the fatherland. The Calvinistic religion of Holland was thus transferred to the New Netherlands. The settlers soon sought the aid of the Dutch West India company in procuring ministers. Their cause on this behalf was furthered by the reverend clergy of the Classis of Amsterdam, and ministers were sent forth by that judicature under advice from the Synod of North Holland.

"They were reluctant to form acquaintance with strangers lest they should be imposed upon. But when such acquaintance was formed and appreciated, it was not easily terminated. Whatever may have been their family broils, when any one of the community was wrongfully involved in trouble, especially in litigation, they were as one man. When such occasions occurred, it was no uncommon thing for almost all the men to resort to the county town, and support and encourage their assailed neighbor."

THE SETTLERS AS SLAVE OWNERS.

If all other records had perished, the legislation of this province, prior to the Revolution, would prove that slavery once existed in New Jersey. It was not only tolerated, but the master's claim of property in his slave, his power and authority over him, to direct and restrain, to sell and transfer him to another, have been, by repeated acts both of the colonial and state governments, again and again recognized, protected, defined and regulated. In proof of this, reference may be had to the grants and concessions in Lord Carteret's time, as early as 1664; to the colonial act of 1682, requiring masters to allow negro slaves sufficient accommodation of victuals and clothing; to the act of about the same period, imposing penalties upon persons trading with negro slaves; to the act of 1694, prohibiting slaves from carrying firearms; to the instructions to Lord Cornbury, in 1702; to the act of 1713, regulating slaves, wherein, among other things, it is enacted that no slave shall be manumitted without security from the master to contribute annually for his support twenty pounds during life; to the act of 1751, to prevent landlords selling liquor to slaves, and to prohibit them from going out at night, except to attend public worship or funerals; to the act of 1760, imposing penalties on slaves for setting traps; to the act of 1768, prescribing modes for trying slaves for certain offences, and to the act of 1769, laying duties on imported slaves. Such was slavery while we were yet a colony of Great Britain.

THE GRADUAL FREEING OF SLAVES.

In 1798, after New Jersey had become a State, the Legislature declared that every negro who was then a slave should remain so for life, unless manumitted.

In 1804, however, the Legislature adopted a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, and passed an act declaring "That every child born of a slave, after the 4th of July of that year, should be free, but remain the servant of the owner of the mother, until he or she arrived at, if a male, the age of twenty-five, and if a female, until the age of twenty-one years." This act did not interfere with or disturb the relation between master and slave, except so far as regarded the right of the former to the future offspring of the latter.

This law was re-enacted in 1820. The State still refrained from interfering with the owner's right to the person and services of such as were then held as slaves, but left that relation, with all its rights and correspondent legal obligations, untouched. Under the operation of these last mentioned laws and the benign spirit of the age, which inclined masters to manumit their slaves, slavery well nigh had become extinct in this State as early as 1845, and was destined to pass away entirely.

Such, in fact, was the opinion in the case of the State against Major Post, of the settlement of Acquackanonk. In

this case a writ of habeas corpus was sued out. By this writ a slave was brought up, born previous to July 4, 1804.

To this writ Post pleaded that he was the owner of the colored man, William, aged about sixty years, and also of a colored woman named Flora, aged about forty-five years, wife of William, whom he held as slaves by virtue of a bill of sale bearing date July 28, 1836. The court held that slavery then (in 1845) still existed in this State, and that the Major owned William and Flora.

Under the laws of 1804 and 1820 many slaves were manumitted, until the final abolition, in 1846, of slavery in this State. Slaves were numerous here. All the old families had dozens of them. A special house was provided for them, on each of the respective farms.

The Vreelands had their slaves' quarters in a building near the corner of Morris and Fourth streets. The Posts had theirs on the rear of their farm, near the present corner of Paulison avenue and Oak street. The house still stands, remodeled. William and Flora, above referred to, occupied a small house at the corner of Paulison avenue and Grant street. The house was removed to No. 440 Main avenue, and is still occupied by colored people. Some of the farmers harbored their slaves in barns and buildings adjacent to the manor house; while others were thoughtful enough to allow them the use of the kitchen.

ONE OF THE LAST SLAVE BILLS OF SALE.

Here is a copy of a slave bill of sale, probably one of the last made in this city:—

"Know all men by these presents that I, Albert I. Ackerman of the Township of Acquackanonk and County of Passaic and State of New Jersey, for and in Consideration of Thirty dollars to me in hand paid by Adrian Van Blarcom of the Township of Acquackanonk and County of Passaic and State of New Jersey, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do bargain and sell to the said Adrian Van Blarcom and his heirs and assigns, my servant, Dina, a Coloured Girl and now Slave to me, to have and hold the said Coloured Girl named Dina until the said Dina may go out free under the Law of New Jersey entitled an act for the gradual abolition of Slavery in New Jersey, the said Dina was Fifteen years old the first day of January last past. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Sixteenth Day of October, Eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

"Witness Present
"Garret Van Houten.
"Albert I. Ackerman."

John Banker Ayerigg, father of the first Mayor of this city, on May 9, 1829, by a document executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and duly recorded, set free his "negro man Jack of the age of 28." Henry I. Kip likewise manumitted his slave woman Sarah, John S. Van Winkle his slave Ephriam and John Outwater his "negro wench Mariah." These are only a few instances of those who held slaves.

Advertisements of slaves for sale were very common. The following are samples taken from a Newark paper in 1797:—

"To be sold, a negra man and woman aged about thirty. The man understands farming and the woman cookery and all kinds of household work. They will be sold separately or together as may best suit the purchaser. Enquire of the printers."

"To be sold, a negro man about 25 years old brought up to the farming business. He is strongly made; active; good disposition and capable of doing as much work perhaps as any man in the state. The price for him is only $250. Enquire of the printers."

While slaves were usually well treated from motives of policy, many masters were cruel, and their slaves became runaways. When caught they were usually cruelly punished with rawhides. Here is a typical runaway slave advertisement:—

"TEN HARD DOLLARS REWARD

"Ran away last night from the subscriber, a Negro man named Frank, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender made, has small legs, remarkably large feet, stoops and hobbles very much in his walking; had on or took with him a long brown broad cloth coat, a pair of blue plush breeches several cloth jackets some tow shirts and trowsers.

"Also ran away at same time a Negro Wench named Phibee (wife of said Negro man) about 40 years of age very talkative active and smart, had on or took with her a dark brown chintz gown a black calimanco quilt, some short gowns and petty coats, besides several things she has stolen. She also took with her her male child named Obadiah about 18 months old, but small of his age; he has a very large head and crooked legs. Whoever secures the said Negroes that the Subscriber may have them again shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home paid by

"John Wilson

"Hackett's Town July 24 1781."

There were also white servants who were practically slaves for a limited time, being bound to work for a certain period, and subject to forcible arrest and detention for breaking their service. Thomas Ustick of Second River in Newark advertised in The Pennsylvania Gazette on June 19, 1735, that his Irish servant man, named Owen Ward, had run away from him, and after being taken up in Burlington had made his escape. He offered forty shillings' reward for Owen, who, it is to be hoped, was never caught.

THE WHIPPING POST AT ACQUACKANONK.

The discipline of the negroes and of the unruly element generally was maintained by the whipping post. For petty misdemeanors the law provided a punishment of whipping on the bare back in public, usually at a tavern. These affairs usually brought a crowd, and made the tavern keeper several dollars richer.

The Acquackanonk whipping post was at the tavern on Main avenue, opposite the church. The culprits were usually negroes, condemned to heavy punishments for the most trivial offences. The punishment was inflicted upon sentence of two justices of the peace before whom the charge was heard. The culprit would be suspended by his thumbs while the prescribed number of lashes was applied to his bare back. Most of the whippings were given to regular customers. John Soop, a slave owned by John Van Wagoner, was one of them. He bore the lash like a man, and never winced, except at first. After a number of whippings he grew to despise the lash, and would dance around, exclaiming: "You can't kill this nigger."

To make the punishment more severe, the back of the victim was often washed with rum after each ten lashes. The usual number of lashes was from ten to fifty.

In Bergen County, however, punishments were often horribly severe, and as many as 500 lashes were inflicted. One colored man, at least, is known to have died under the lash. He was sentenced to 500 lashes for atrocious assault with intent to rob. His companion in the crime survived the 500 lashes, but the former died after the 400th. This was in 1769, only seven years before the Revolution. Cruel punishments for negroes were not unusual in Bergen County. A negro was burned to death in 1735 for having threatened to kill his master, who struck him. The same punishment was inflicted in 1741 on another slave who threatened his master's life and attempted to poison a fellow-slave, while in 1742 two negroes were burned for a suspected conspiracy to set seven barns on fire. In each instance they were condemned by a hastily summoned court of five justices and nine freeholders, a majority of whom could convict. These occurrences did not outlive the Revolution, although the whipping post, pillory and stocks were not dispensed with until many years afterward.

CHAPTER VIII.

ACQUACKANONK LANDING.

Early Commercial Supremacy and Trade With New York and West Indies—Litigation Over the Landing—Some Early Merchants—The Ludlows' Treason and Drummond's Mistaken Self-Sacrifice—Adrian Van Houten's Strange Visitor and His Half-Dollars.

"Beside a stream that never yet ran dry,
  There stands a Town, not high advanced in fame.
Tho' few its buildings rais'd to please the eye,
  Still this proud title it may fairly claim:
A tavern (its first requisite) is there,
A mill, a blacksmith shop, a place of prayer."
—Philip Freeman, a New Jersey poet (1768).

BEING at the head of tide-water and the threshhold to large regions of a wild but rich country, Acquackanonk was destined from its settlement to become an important trading post. It was the port of entry for the country for miles around. Roads converged here from all directions, and the village became the mart of this part of Northern New Jersey as well as of Orange and Sullivan counties in New York State. In the fall and spring navigation between here and New York was brisk.

The first church in this region was built here, and so was the only school in a large territory. The Sunday-school was perhaps the first in the State. People came here to take passage by water to New York and to purchase the goods of civilization at the stores. The stage coaches stopped here, the mails were received and dispatched, the elections were held here, and the whole countryside gathered here to dance and make merry on holiday occasions.

Roads were first regularly laid out hereabouts in 1707, and they soon extended in all directions. Over them were hauled timber, hoop poles and barrel staves from the up-country woods, iron ore from the mines of Morris County, grain, hay and farm produce from Essex, Sussex and Orange, furs from the woods of Sullivan, and later the manufactured goods of Paterson—all bound for the fast-growing city of New York. The oldest inhabitants of the last generation often spoke of the time when long lines of wagons, loaded with their wares, might be seen daily heading toward Acquackanonk Landing. To accommodate this great amount of freight, extensive docks and storehouses were built. The fame of the landing soon swallowed up that of the village, and for more than a century the settlement was known in records and deeds as Acquackanonk Landing. Then Paterson's manufacturing growth caused it to be sometimes called Paterson Landing. This commercial supremacy and the landing disappeared with the coming of the railroad, toward the end of the first half of the century.

The land upon which the principal docks were situated was part of the property first conveyed by the patentees to the Reformed Church. It commenced at No. 1 Main avenue, the entrance to the county bridge, and ran to Birch's lumber yard. It was at first laid out into "water-lots" of 16½ feet wide, ten in number, in all about 165 feet. The land sloped gently to the river, and, being easy of access, was intended to be used by purchasers from the church for watering places for cattle. Cattle were driven here to drink until the advent of shipping. Then a new watering place was selected, south of the present bridge, on the site of Emmons' Hotel and Anderson's lumber yard. This change caused a long and hotly contested lawsuit, which will be mentioned later.

Along the water-front of the old water-lots a dock was built, which was often overflowed. The approach was filled in level with the dock, for its entire length, for a width of twenty-five feet. Along the road, now Main avenue, was erected a two-story and basement warehouse, at the north end of which was a roadway. Subsequently this approach was closed, and a new driveway was cut through the centre of the building at the entrance of the bridge then spanning the river. It is well to bear in mind that the bridge did not always occupy its present site. The warehouse was 40x150 feet, but could not begin to accommodate all the freight, so that the dock itself was often piled high with merchandise. When passenger traffic began, a waiting room was partitioned off at the north end. Boats plied to and from this spot regularly.

AN OLDEN VOYAGE TO PASSAIC.

The occasional discomforts of the short journey are engagingly described in an impersonal narrative written early in this century. It is more crowded with adventures than would be thought possible. It reads, always in the third person:—

"Mrs. S., with her mother, aunt, two brothers and sister, took passage on a schooner at New York, at the dock near Cortlandt street, for Acquackanonk Landing. The captain had several other passengers. The captain started at 10.45 a. m., expecting to run up in half a day; but the wind was treacherous, and he was that day and night and the next day and part of the night on the way, having been a half day aground in the mud. Meanwhile the whole party got out of provisions, and the last day there was nothing to eat.

"Mrs. S.'s sister, about twelve, and her two brothers, who were growing children, suffered until the passengers broke open a barrel of flour, and made paste pudding and flour cakes. They landed finally at the dock at Acquackanonk Landing at 11 o'clock on a November night, when the tide was so high that they had to wade a distance through the water over their shoes, having left their goods on the schooner; and as there were no vacant accommodations at the landing place, and being told it was only a 'short step' to Paterson, where they were destined, the entire party, hungry, wet and miserable, followed the road up, through the fog and rain, the night being also very dark. They had been seven weeks on the ocean, but did not know what suffering was until they made their

inland journey. The next day their goods were brought on a wagon from the Landing."

LONG LITIGATION OVER THE LANDING.

The litigation alluded to above shows how the business of the Landing had grown early in this century. Several of the patentees had claimed that the Van Wagoner farm, which extended from the bridge to Paulison avenue, did not run down to the river, but stopped at the road, and that the land between the road and the river was owned in common by the patentees. Some one, who had examined the Van Wagoner deed, found that in the description of this farm the river was not mentioned as a boundary. The heirs of the patentees took actual possession of this strip and used it for watering and docking. The dock they erected endured to the time of Abraham Ackerman, the greatest early merchant of this locality. With an eye to business, Ackerman tried to purchase the interests of these pretended owners in this strip. He secured two deeds, paying two pounds to John J. Vreeland and Henry F. Speer for one, and forty shillings to Halmagh Sip for the other.

Adrian Van Blarcom and other heirs of John Van Wagoner brought suit against Walling Kip and Henry I. Kip, and the case is extensively reported in 1 Zabriskie 854 and 3 Dutcher 351. The action was brought to recover possession of the wharf. The Van Blarcoms proved that all of the other original grants extended to the river. Anciently a road ran across these farms along the margin of the river. As it approached the northern boundary of the Van Wagoner farm it diverged from the river, leaving a narrow strip of land, upon which the wharf in question was built. In 1812, owing, as was stated in evidence, to the fact that the old road was sometimes covered by freshets, a new road was opened west of the old one and farther from the river. The roads intersected above and below. The plaintiffs claimed that the old road was never vacated. The new road was laid out on land formerly enclosed by the Van Blarcoms. Besides the common wharf, the Van Blarcoms had on the river front a watering place for cattle with a lane running to it, a bleaching ground, and later a wharf connected with the farm. About 1800 attempts were made by John R. Ludlow and Abraham Ackerman to acquire title to the wharf lot. Releases were taken from various persons of their title to the land, says the official reporter, but, so far as appears, the grantors had no pretence of title. The defendants, however, relied on adverse possession—hostile to that of Van Wagoner. They proved that Ackerman built the wharf prior to 1796, and used and rented it until his death in 1828. The Van Blarcoms, however, asserted that Ackerman built the wharf with Van Wagoner's consent, and that Van Wagoner had the privilege of using it, and was to receive one pound of tea a year as rent. Subsequently, they said, Ackerman offered to buy the dock, but Van Wagoner refused.

The court, in deciding against the defendants, said:

"In 1681 a large tract, including the Van Wagoner farm, was conveyed to a company of Hollanders. Each farm had a front on the river. Van Wagoner had permitted Ackerman and his tenants to erect a wharf on the river, and Ackerman and his tenants used not only the wharf, but nearly the whole river front of the Van Wagoner farm, including Post and Anderson's dock, which was part of the farm."

Previous to this Abraham Ackerman, relying upon the deeds from Sip and from Vreeland and Speer to him, and also on the ground of adverse possession, brought an action for trespass against Levi Shelp, second husband of Mrs. Van Wagoner, for entering on the land in dispute. Ackerman attempted to show that there had been from time immemorial a custom for persons taking lumber to Acquackanonk for market to store it on the Van Wagoner frontage till ready for shipment, and that the land was also a public watering place for cattle. Ackerman lost the case. The court held that the right to store lumber cannot be claimed by custom, and that if public convenience required roads to church, school, mill, market or water, they were obtainable in a much more direct and rational manner than by immemorial custom and usage. It was definitely stated that that part of the common law relating to rights accruing by custom has not been adopted in this State.

The first of these decisions shows that several hundred feet of docks along the river, below the county bridge, were required for shipping. There was considerable commerce carried on between Acquackanonk and the West Indies, in addition to a general trade along the Atlantic seaboard. As many as twenty-five different vessels were employed on the river daily between here and New York alone.

THE LUDLOWS AND THEIR TREASONABLE TRADE.

Besides the main landing and the adjacent docks, there were two other public landings. One was at the foot of Westervelt place and the other at the foot of the Notch road, or Van Houten avenue. There was also in Garfield a dock called Peck Hook Landing, which was occasionally used by the farmers of Saddle River and Lodi townships.

The Westervelt place dock extended to Aycrigg avenue. A large storehouse stood on the line of Westervelt place. It was used for storing freight brought from up country. This was principally from the mines in Morris and Sussex counties. The carting was done by Cornelius V. C. and John Ludlow, two brothers, who lived in the house now used as the Pagoda Hotel. They carted iron, ran a line of freight boats to New York and did a large general store business, besides operating considerably in real estate.

One of their biggest customers for a while, in the war of 1812, was the British Government, which through them obtained cannon made at Ringwood, above Pompton. They carried on this business for quite a while, until the Government learned of it, confiscated their boats and broke up their business. The large number of mules employed by the Ludlows in their various enterprises actually starved to death, because the owners could not sell them, and were too mean to feed them. This might have been a story invented by the patriotic villagers, who hated the Ludlows for their Toryism, were it not for other anecdotes which have been handed down.

The point of one depends on the fact that in those days no licenses were required to dispense liquors, which were ordinary commodities. Every general store was also a dramshop, and Richard Ludlow was the dispenser of the rum, which was the favorite drink. Spirits were then sold at three cents a glass. It seems that Ludlow had only one glass for his bibulous customers. This was small, and its stem was broken, so that it would not stand up, and had to be held when being filled. Ludow was always observed to hold his rather large thumb on the inside of the glass when filling it from the spigot. When he handed it to his customer and removed his thumb, the glass would be only two-thirds full.

The Ludlows did not finally prosper. They were sold out by the Sheriff and became poor men. Cornelius removed to Long Island, where he died. Richard lived here until his death in 1820, his wife, Elizabeth, surviving until 1829.

The store business of the Ludlows was continued on a much smaller scale by Adolph and Henry W. Van Winkle, brothers of Edgar W. Van Winkle, a prominent lawyer in New York seventy years ago. They kept store in the old Ludlow warehouse on the dock. Henry was a jolly fellow, full of

jests and stories, and too fond of practical jokes for the good of his business. The brothers soon found that more of their customers came for amusement than for trade. They put up the shutters, and Passaic Bridge's commercial history abruptly ceased.

In early days the Van Houten avenue dock, which never became popular, was used by Aaron A. Van Houten in connection with his store on the northwest corner of the River and Notch roads. Van Houten bought his store property from Cornelius Sip. He lived opposite, in the homestead built by John R. Ludlow. Van Houten's store made money, his location being a good one. Van Houten avenue is the road which runs to the Great Notch, and was for many years the main artery of travel from the Landing to the back country. Old residents declare that they have seen dozens of teams in line on this road on the way to the Landing, and that before their time the business was much greater. With the opening of other and more direct roads, however, the traffic grew gradually smaller, until it ceased, and Van Houten retired from business. About this time the railroad was put in operation. It tapped the up-country trade of the Landing at its sources. The teams did not arrive in such numbers. The vessels were not able to compete with the steam road, and after an attempt of a dozen years were withdrawn from the river. The fault was not so much with river navigation as with the slow and expensive haul over the long highways.

SOME OF THE VILLAGE MERCHANTS.

"Sprung from a race that long had tilled the soil,
And first disrobed it of its native trees,
He wished to heir their lands, but not their toil,
And thought the ploughman's life no life of ease."

Some of the early storekeepers at the Landing were interesting and, in some cases, romantic characters. The first of the line was John Low, who came here from Belleville about 1750, purchased the property adjoining the Landing on the north (now the Birch Lumber Company's yard), and erected a frame building. A small, one-story brick house, more recently known as Kip's store, now stands on the site. The Low building stood fifteen feet back from Main avenue and fronted on the driveway to the Landing. It was the only store here for many years, and did a big business. About the time Low was ready for business the bridge was built, adjoining the store on the north, and giving it a very advantageous position.

ROBERT DRUMMOND'S ROMANTIC HISTORY.

Robert Drummond succeeded John Low in the business, and was conducting it on the memorable night of November 21, 1776, when Washington passed through the place and occupied a house just across the street.

Drummond was one of the most interesting of the Revolutionary citizens of this place, and his life is romantic. He was a grandson of Robert Drummond, who, by reason of persecution in Scotland in the reign of James II, came to New York, where he was Sheriff in 1713-14. He afterward resided in Elizabeth. His first wife was the daughter of James Evett of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London. She died in 1712-13. His second wife was Anne, widow of Richard Hall of New York. Her stepfather was Richard Noel. Robert the younger was born here, in a house that stood in what is now Speer's Park. Drummond was a storekeeper, a shipowner, and mined iron ore in the Pompton, Ringwood and other mines. He had an interest of some kind in nearly every iron mine in New Jersey and in some in New York and Pennsylvania.

When the Revolutionary war broke out he remained loyal to the Crown and became a decided Tory. He was instrumental in recruiting the Second Battalion of New Jersey Loyalists, which fought for King George, and of which he was major. Sabine's "History of the Loyalists of the Revolution" says:—

"Robert Drummond, Major in 2d Battalion of New Jersey Loyalists. Of this Battalion upwards of 200 men were his neighbors enlisted under his influence and persuasion. A large proportion of them fell victims to the climate of South Carolina, Georgia, etc., or perished in battle."

New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists), Stryker, says:—

"Few men did more to make General Skinner's Brigade a numerical success than Robert Drummond. He spent most of the Fall of 1776 recruiting for the Volunteers, was very successful, and was made Major of the Third Battalion on November 20, 1776, and in 1782 and 1783 of the Second Battalion. He was in service during the whole war. A large number of the men enlisted by him fell victims to fever in the southern campaign. He died in the Chelsea Hospital district of London and was buried in St. Luke's churchyard February 3, 1789. Major Drummond before the war lived at Acquackanonk Landing, now Passaic, New Jersey, and was a merchant and skipper. He married April 1, 1759, Jennie, daughter of Elias Vreeland. A portrait of him is still extant, taken in London in 1784, which represents him in the uniform of a British officer, scarlet coat, blue facings and buff vest.

"He was a member of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey from 1770 to 1774, a deputy to the Provincial Congress in May, 1775, and again in October and in January and June, 1776. On July 2, 1776, he voted against the adoption of the Constitution of the state. In 1778 his property was all confiscated."

He owned the property where his store stood, but seems to have abandoned the business at the beginning of the war, with his other possessions, and never returned to resume them. Drummond was at least sincere in his Toryism. He gave up wealth and died poor.

He had five children, born here and baptized in the old church between 1760 and February, 1775. Of these, two died young and are buried in the old churchyard. Mary died October 6, 1761, only five months old. Sarah died October 29, 1772, aged four years and nine months. Their mother, who remained in Passaic, and died here about 1790, was buried beside her children, but has no tombstone. The family has become extinct, as the only grandchildren who survived childhood died childless about twenty years ago.

It is recorded that among his property confiscated in 1778 was a farm of 63 acres, near Pompton. It is also on record that in 1795 the Surrogate of Essex County appointed Peter Allen guardian of Elias, only son of Robert Drummond.

Another John Low succeeded Drummond at the store near the Landing. He was the son of Cornelius Low of Belleville, and seems to have purchased the Drummond property, and conducted the store with profit until 1785, when he sold it to Samuel Seeley of New York. Seeley experimented with country trade unsuccessfully for five years, and then sold out to Abraham Ackerman, who has already been alluded to as the prince of merchants in this locality.

"BROM" ACKERMAN AND HIS SUCCESS.

"Brom" Ackerman, as he was known, was born on the Polifly road, in Bergen County, in 1752, in an old house which stood on the east side at the foot of the hill, one hundred yards east of the present dwelling of Abraham E. Ackerman. With little means, but in the prime of life and possessed of an indomitable will, he came here, and by industry and frugality became rich. His wealth was in those days considered enormous. Like the early Astors in New York he saw that there was money in land, and bought right and left. He bought for investment rather than speculation, and died a great landowner. He lived at first in the Drummond house, in which he had his store, but as soon as he began to prosper bought the stone house which stood near the new Young Men's Christian

Association building. It was he who erected a brick building on the site of the old store house. It still stands.

His business increasing, and the location of the bridge having been moved further south, he took possession of the land lying along the river, at about the entrance to the present bridge. Here he erected a dwelling and building, in which he conducted another store. For a few years John M. Ryerson was his partner, and finally he sold out to him. At his death John Kip purchased the first named property and store. Ackerman had as a competitor Robert Colfax, who soon moved to Pompton, where he prospered better than here. From his family descended Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States under Grant.

Ackerman built extensive docks to accommodate his line of boats running to New York. At one time or another he owned nearly all the land between Passaic and Madison streets, the canal and Grove street, besides dock lots along the river, land in Paterson and several farms. He loaned a deal of money on mortgage. He was the leader of the faction that seceded from the "Old First" Church in 1825, and at his own expense erected for them a building on his own land. Besides giving them the deed, he contributed generously until his death, which occurred on February 28, 1828, ten days after that of his friend and pastor, Rev. Peter D. Froeligh, who had committed suicide.

Ackerman was an unsociable man and had few friends. Perhaps because of jealousy of his business success, he had many enemies. He held his own with a high hand and died a rich man.

AN OLD TIME STORE BILL.

Ackerman's former partner, Ryerson, took Aaron Van Houten into the business. The following is a copy of an original bill in the possession of Mr. W. W. Scott, which is interesting as showing the high prices of dry goods in the early days of manufacturing:

Mr. Jeremiah Buskirk To Ryerson & Van Houten, Dr.

		£.	S.	D.
1813				
June 25	To ½ Bush. lime 7s, Spirits 6d		7	6
July 14	" 1 soup dish 5s. Dog plates 4s. 6d.		9	6
	" washbowl		1	3
Nov. 22	" 1 bush. salt 11s. Spirits 6d.		11	6
Dec. 1	" ½ bush. salt		5	0
Dec. 24	" 7¾ yds. calico @ 4s. 3d.	1	11	0
	" 8 yds. black muslin at 6s. 6d.	2	12	0
	" 4 skeins silk		4	0
	" 28 lb. sugar	3	12	0
1814				
Jan. 2	" 3 yds. check @ 8s.	1	4	0
Mch. 19	" freight, 3 loads House @ 8s.	1	4	0
June 8	" freight 1 barrel soap		1	6
June 25	" freight 101 Bunches straw		8	0
	" 1 Side board 8s. Clock 6s.		14	0
	" Looking glass 2s. 1 chest 1s.		3	0
		13	7	9

It will be noticed that spirits and furniture were cheap, while sugar was selling at nearly 62 cents a pound.

John Kip was succeeded by his sons, Nicholas and Walling, who continued the business until the death of Nicholas, some twenty-five years ago. Ryerson and Van Houten sold out to Peter Jackson.

Jackson had push and enterprise, but lacked the saving trait. His first purchase was the old Landing, upon which he erected a row of frame buildings. At one end of the row, at the entrance to the bridge, he had his store. He ran boats to New York. Not content with village property, he bought large farms, which he cultivated, besides dealing in lumber.

It was he who erected the large stone house known for years as Ryerson's Hotel, south of the church. In this house he lived in generous style. The front, now occupied by horse sheds, was laid out as a garden and lawn, which were his pride and the envy of the neighborhood. A panic swept away all he had, and he left Passaic a poor man, going to Newark in 1830, where he died. Besides his Passaic possessions, he lost a store and grist mill at Pompton.

A son of Peter Jackson was John P. Jackson, born here. He became president of the United Railways of New Jersey (the Pennsylvania) and the cleverest railroad man in the country. He began life in his father's store, studied law with Theodore Freylinghuysen of Newark (who ran for Vice-President with Henry Clay); was an Assemblyman from Essex County and City Clerk of Newark.

Among Peter's distinguished grandchildren were F. Wolcott Jackson, superintendent of the United Railways of New Jersey; General Joseph Jackson and Schuyler B. Jackson, Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly.

Peter Jackson was the first regularly appointed postmaster for Acquackanonk, receiving his commission in 1814.

Andrew Parsons purchased his property here at sheriff's sale, in 1830, and did business until he sold out, in 1840, to Richard Morrell and John A. Post, who were succeeded by Post and David I. Anderson. They soon abandoned storekeeping, and started the lumber business, still carried on by the Anderson Lumber Company. The partners prospered and died rich men. Richard Morrell's son, of the same name, founded years afterward Campbell, Morrell & Co., of which corporation he is president.

Adolph Van Winkle and James Brinkerhoff also had a store at the bridge.

Abraham Zabriskie, who lived on the site of Garfield, kept store on lower Main avenue, had a grist mill on the Saddle River, where the Garfield Woolen Company's mill now stands, and ran a line of boats to New York. He was successful until he tried, unaided, to improve the navigation of the river. The chief obstacle to free navigation then, and now, is a reef at Delawanna. Zabriskie spent forty thousand dollars in trying to remove this, all to no purpose. This ruined him.

The memory of Adrian Van Houten is embalmed in an interesting story. Van Houten kept a store that stood in the centre of Main avenue as at present laid out, at the corner of Prospect street. This vicinity was known as Market Square. Van Houten lived in a stone house next to his store. One day a white man bought some crackers and cheese for lunch, and while eating displayed enough 50-cent silver pieces to cover the counter. He dropped one. An old woman picked one up, and was told she might keep it. The stranger left and went to the tavern, a short distance below, where he promptly got drunk. After Van Houten's store was closed, he came to the storekeeper's house and asked for a night's lodgings, for which he offered to pay well. It was a cold and stormy night in midwinter, and he begged so piteously that he was taken in. Toward morning Van Houten was aroused by loud knocking at the door. It proved to be the Sheriff of Sussex County looking for the man that robbed the Newton bank, who was in the house. He was let in and went to the stranger's room, but found it empty. The occupant had left hastily.

Melancthon S. Wickware, schoolmaster of the district, was another storekeeper and lumber dealer, outside of his school hours. In spite of this combination of occupations, he did not prosper. He is buried in the old churchyard. Cornelius Vreeland was another unsuccessful merchant with a store, just north of the Revolutionary bridge.

Isaac I. Vanderbeck and William L. Andruss did business upon the site of Speer's wine warehouse on Main avenue. The business did not pay enough for both, so Andruss withdrew to

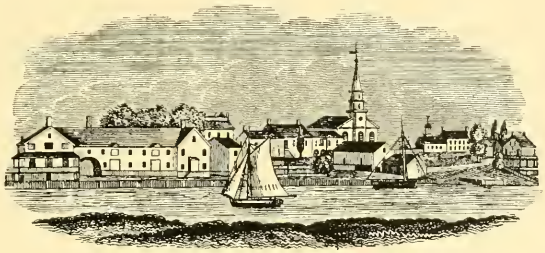
open a tavern. Vanderbeck continued it until he was elected sheriff, in 1848. Daniel Edsall had a store farther up the street and David Campbell had one on Market Square.

Another of the early storekeepers was James Stagg, at the corner of Howe avenue and Prospect street. An old resident has said that he has frequently seen "Coss," as he was called, selling snuff to the negro wenches, who used large quantities of it upon their teeth, while some of them ate it. "Coss" would put a penny on one scale and the snuff on the other, giving them the weight of the big copper coin as a pennyworth.

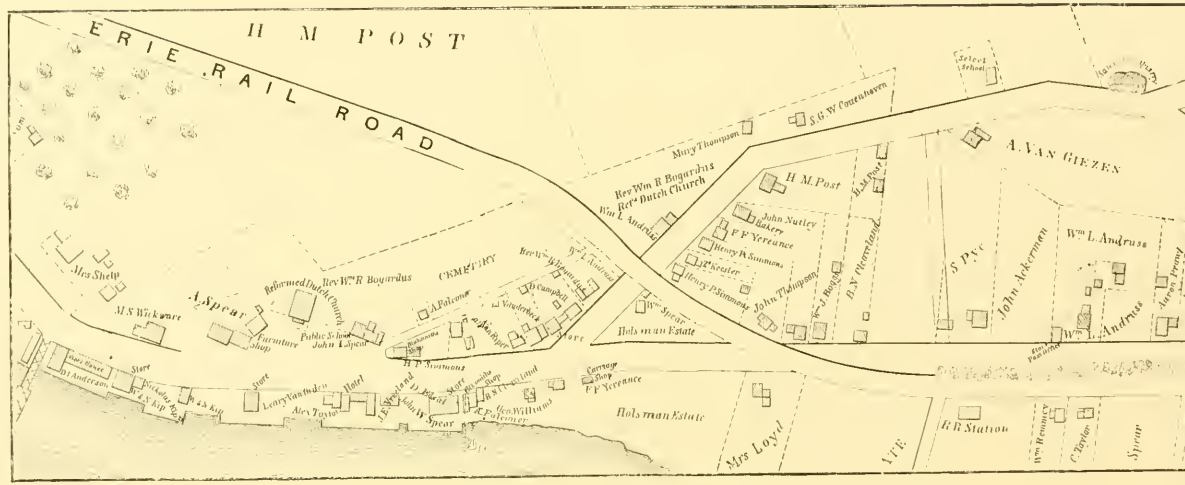
Half a century ago Prospect street was known as "the back lane," in contradistinction to "the front lane," Main avenue. It was used principally by the farmers, but was a great business street, too. A select school stood just north of Park place. Samuel Van Saun had a cabinet maker's shop a little below, while nearly opposite G. W. Couenhoven, the sexton, had his tailor's shop. John Nutley had a bakery on the east side, where Pennington avenue now is. At the corner of the railroad, on the east, was the butcher shop of William I. Spear, who ran probably the first delivery wagons in town to supply his country customers. Then came the Van Houten and Campbell stores at Market Square. A wheelwright shop stood for years at the foot of Prospect street, between Main avenue and the river, adjoining a group of three or four houses which acquired the name of Sebastopol during the Crimean war. Just below was an old blacksmith shop. Attached to the house next to the old school was the shop of John I. Spear, the cobbler, of whom the urchins were in such mortal dread that the schoolmaster would send unruly scholars to him for a scolding.

Old memoranda have preserved the names of some of the craft run by Acquackanonk merchants on the river. Specimens of the owners' tastes are as follows: Olive Branch, Wadsworth, Experiment, Proprietor, Gilpin, Belleville, Confidence, Highland Chief, Lodi, Hugh Bolton and Laura Keen.

A bill for coal, dated May 3, 1844, shows that Lackawanna lump coal was then being sold by the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company for $3.75 a ton.



Eastern View of Acquackanonck.
(Barber & Howe—1844).



PART OF MAP OF ACQUACKANONK IN 1852

CHAPTER IX.

THE TAVERN AND THE STAGE COACH.

Two Features of Colonial Life Which Vanished with the Coming of the Railroad—First Tavern Was on Property Owned by the Church—The Stage Lines Running To and Through Acquackanonk.

Is this the place where Chloe slept
In downy beds of blue and green?
Dame Nature here no vigils kept,
No cold unfeeling guards were seen,
The landlord, goug'd in either eye,
Here drains his bottle to the dregs,
Or borrows Susan's pipe while she
Prepares the bacon and the eggs.

THE conditions of travel in the early days of Acquackanonk made a tavern so necessary that the first tavern was kept on property belonging to the church. It was located west of Main avenue, on the hillside overlooking the Revolutionary bridge, and was under the very shadow of the church.

Originally it was designed as a resting place, where worshippers who came a long distance to church could warm themselves and replenish their foot-stoves with live embers from a wood fire kept burning for that purpose. The place was at first called the Noon-House.

The country being thinly settled and the roads poor, it took hours of travel for some of the members to get to church. Hence, in the earliest days, services were held morning and afternoon, with an hour's intermission for lunch. Those from a long distance and without close friends in the village repaired to the Noon-House to eat lunch, read from their Bibles and discuss religious and probably other topics. The church was not heated, so that it became necessary to resort here to warm up. It was the duty of the sexton or the minister's hired man to keep a good fire all day Sunday. He started it early in the morning, so as to have the place heated as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, because the service usually commenced at 8 or 9, lasting till noon. The men were not prohibited from warming themselves at the Noon-House with fluids stronger than tea or coffee. When the church was first heated, the Noon-House became a public tavern.

Just who was the first tavernkeeper is unknown. About the middle of the last century it is recorded that the Freeholders met at the house of Mr. Blanchard, which is presumed to have been this place. The next landlord we find mention of is Mr. Van Winkle, who was well known throughout the country. Under him the place became famous for balls and public gatherings. It was the only tavern for miles around. It was headquarters for Lord Stirling during the Revolutionary war, and Washington undoubtedly was a guest there on his visit to Acquackanonk.

The slaves were frequent visitors, and, having no money, as a rule, they paid for their drinks in farm produce. One day, so the story goes, during a violent thunderstorm the roof of the tavern was blown off, exposing the great stores of grain and vegetables in the garret. This time the darkies got all the rum they wanted, as it was their labor that replaced the roof.

Van Winkle finally tired of the business, and advertised the property for sale as follows:—

"FOR SALE. The house and store adjoining where the subscriber lives, being pleasantly situated near the church at Acquackanonk, a most excellent stand for a trader, mechanic or tavern-keeper, lying near the head of navigation of the Passaic, and on the much frequented road from Newark to Paterson. Marinus Van Winkle."

This advertisement appeared in the New Jersey and New York papers in 1796. At that time Van Winkle did not own the property, but had a lease of it from the church. He did not get a purchaser, and, being obliged to remain there, he closed up the store he had been running, and devoted himself to his tavern until he sold out, in the spring of 1798. He was well on in years then, for he was a private in Major McDonald's company in the French war of 1761. He died April 28, 1802, aged 86 years. The purchaser of the tavern was a relative, Cornelius Van Winkle, who, on May 1 of that year, obtained a deed for the tavern, the old parsonage adjoining, known as Washington's headquarters, and the Landing itself, which up to this time had been owned by the church. He paid £550 for the entire property, and on May 1, 1813, sold it to Peter Jackson for $6,500, which would be the equivalent of about £1,350.

The house spoken of as Washington's headquarters adjoined the tavern on the south, to which it was an annex, and the two were connected by a gallery on the second floor. It was originally the church parsonage, and was used as such from 1733 to 1735, when the church erected a new parsonage near Market Square, and subsequently purchased the house at the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Jackson street, now Dr. G. J. Van Schott's home. The original parsonage and the tavern were destroyed by fire in 1877, much to the regret of all.

For years the tavern was kept by one Banta, and by his name was familiarly known. Its favorite title, however, was always "The Tap-House on the Hill." Among the landlords of its palmy latter days were Colonel Winans, whose son was a constable here; Cornelius Huyler, Samuel and Elijah Britton and Uriah Van Riper. Van Riper had kept the old White Horse tavern, below the hill and farther up the main street. He sold out to William L. Andruss at a good round sum, and immediately removed to the Tap-House, boasting that he would take his old customers with him. In this he was mistaken, however, and his new venture proved disastrous. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Hedden, who also failed, and the old tavern was closed forever, after being used for that purpose for 150 years.

Thereafter the barroom was used for religious purposes successively by the Millerites and the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian congregations, which date their inception from this old barroom.

Another tavern, almost equally famous, was the White Horse tavern, latterly known as the Eutaw House. This place, which is still used as a tavern, though not regularly tenanted of late, was opened prior to the Revolution. It was the better patronized of the two, and was the regular stopping place for the stage coach. Being near the stores and docks, it was well favored. It is told that the original founder, name not preserved, went to the battle of Monmouth with four bottles of applejack in his pocket. One of them was so squarely struck by a ball that glass and liquor were scattered throughout his system, and he died literally full of good spirits. His son took the business, made money, and extended it so as to leave the large, low, rambling wooden building now standing. He caught much of the river trade, being near the boat landing. A Newark man, the next owner, christened it The Last Century, the present one then being unknown. It was well known in the coaching trade, for he made a bid for the custom. Soon it became known simply as The Century House, a name which still survives. A little later it became mixed up in a

LUCAS' MANSION HOUSE.

scandal. A pillar of a Presbyterian church was charged with having been seen by his minister emerging from its doors after 9 o'clock at night in company with two fiddlers, most ungodly men, the three stirring the peaceful air with most unseemly song. The records of the subsequent trial are still preserved by a Paterson family. No first-class ancient tavern should be without a ghost. The old place had one, but the why and wherefore are vague. Benjamin Force and Uriah Van Riper, spoken of above, were tavern keepers here.

Here it was that for many years William L. Andruss entertained the public. Every afternoon in pleasant weather he had as callers Charles Danforth, of locomotive fame; John Colt, the inventor of the revolver; the late Judge John Hopper, Chief Justice Hornblower, former Governor William S. Pennington and other prominent men from Paterson, who rode down almost daily on horseback.

One day, after taking his usual nip, Governor Pennington asked Mr. Andruss where he got that good whiskey, as it was the best he had ever tasted. Mr. Andruss told him.

"What!" said the Governor, "do you mean to say you pay them their prices? How do you afford to keep it?"

"Just to catch such men as you and the Chief Justice," replied Mr. Andruss.

Afterward the place passed through many hands. A man named Francis, then old Colonel Simmons, the Widow Smith and James Gibbons of Paterson, brother of Austin Gibbons, once a noted pugilist, all had it. A young man named Shanley gave concerts there, at which young women sang, and the Excise Board took away his license. Others have tried business there since, but it has been vacant some time now. It is the oldest tavern in the county, but it seems doubtful if it will be opened again.

During the revolution a hotel was kept in the house later occupied by Dr. Scudder at the Bridge. It was owned by the Widow McNeil, whose husband, Daniel, had been killed early in the war. In 1773 McNeil had given a mortgage upon the property, including the hotel, to Nicholas J. Roosevelt, the great-grandfather of the present Governor of New York. The house is indicated on a map of the region made at that time. It was never prominent or successful, and Roosevelt foreclosed on his mortgage.

A tavern which existed but for a few years was established by Thomas Linford on Bloomfield avenue, in what is now known as the Kastell house. It did not pay, and he went West.

About the time the Erie Railroad commenced business the railroad depot stood immediately in front of the Peoples Bank building on Main avenue, between Passaic street and Park place. In this building Cornelius Huyler opened a saloon and lunch room, but business was poor, and he became ticket agent. The station was at one time known as Huyler's because of this.

There were no other taverns until more recent days, when they became numerous enough.

It is astonishing to find in reading old records and documents what large quantities of liquor were used, and upon all occasions, too, even religious. Some will be more particularly mentioned hereafter.

From an old book of tavern accounts kept early in the last century in this State we find that cider sold for a shilling a pint, beer for six cents a mug and a gill of spirits for three cents.

On March 29, 1781, the following rates were established by the Court of Quarter Sessions for regulating tavernkeepers' charges:—

	£.	s.	d.
A dinner extraordinary		2	6
Common do		2	
Breakfast		2	
Supper extraordinary		2	6
Common do		1	6
1 Gill of good West India Rum			9
Quart Good Cider			6
Quart Good Beer			6
Night's lodging			6
Good fresh hay for horse per night		1	6
Common salt hay for horse per night		1	
Good pasture for horse per night			9
1 Quart Oats and other grain in proportion			2½

THE STAGE COACH THAT WENT WITH THE TAVERN.

There passed out of sight, with the old village taverns the stage coaches, which in ante-railroad days kept up communication with neighboring towns. Their fate is intimately connected, because the taverns were the starting and stopping places for the stages.

Travel to and from New York by road, before the opening of the Paterson and New York Plank Road (our Main avenue), in 1815, was by way of Newark. More than one line of stages ran from Paterson through Acquackanonk to Newark. One line ran direct to Paulus Hook by way of Belleville, where the river was crossed by a ferry, and thence over the meadow road. Another line went only to Newark, where passengers were transferred at the old city tavern to the many stages running to Powles (Paulus) Hook and other points.

In 1774 Abram Godwin began to run a stage twice a week from Paterson to Paulus Hook, which was announced as follows:—

"This is to acquaint the public that there is a stage waggon erected to go from the house of Abraham Godwin, near the Great Falls, to Powles Hook, through Schuyler's Swamp, twice a week—on Mondays and Thursdays; to set out on every Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and return the next day at ten o'clock in the morning from Powles Hook to said Godwin's and likewise on Saturdays & Fridays at the aforesaid hours. The price of the stage is two shillings and ninepence up or down. By this road the distance from the Falls to Powles Hook is only 19 miles."

Godwin ran this stage many years.

Noah Sexton was the next man to establish a line, which ran twice a week to Hoboken ferry over the old route. Upon the opening of the Plank Road he adopted that route, which was three miles shorter, and enabled him to make the round trip in one day. The Plank Road became the route for New York travel, and Peter Sloat and Samuel Pope of Paterson ran stages to Hoboken daily. The coming of the railroad crippled business on the Plank Road, and it was not long before passengers deserted it entirely for the railroad. The freight and express business was carried on, however, until the last of the old lines, Banta's Passaic and New York Express, gave up the ghost, in 1864.

A stage line between Acquackanonk and Newark continued its trips for several years after the railroad was opened.

The old stage coaches hereabouts were ordinary box wagons without springs. In fair weather they were uncovered, and for storms a temporary top was made of canvas, supported by hoop poles. The dropping of a linchpin and the breaking of a wooden axle were frequent occurrences. A mud bath was something to be expected. The roads at the best were dusty and rough, full of holes and deep ruts, while in the spring they were so deep with mud as to be all but impassable. The men travelers were expected to walk and help the team through the hard places, while the women sat as still as the jolting would permit.

The following is a copy of an old stage notice:—

"Newark and Paterson Stage
new Arrangements

"A coach will hereafter leave Paterson Landing every day at half past 8 o'clock or as soon as the stage and cars arrive from Paterson. Fare 37½ cents.

"John Fine, Prop."

This stage ran between Ryerson's hotel and Newark. It was contemporaneous with another line of stages run to New York, and was managed by Patrick Coughlin.

THE RYERSON HOTEL.

CHAPTER X.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Highway Known as Main Avenue, Prospect Street and Lexington Avenue, the First Regularly Surveyed Road—The First Bridge and the Bridge That Took Eleven Years to Build.

PREVIOUS to 1707 there were no regularly laid out roads in this vicinity, then the northern end of Essex County.

There was a road to Newark, but it was merely an amplified Indian path, rarely used by a vehicle. The white man needed roads, and the road now variously known as River Drive, lower Main avenue, Prospect street, Lexington avenue, Dundee Drive and Weasel road, was laid out to connect Acquackanonk with Newark, Paterson and Pompton. The manner of its laying out is recorded in the return of the Surveyors of Highways filed in the Essex County Clerk's office.

From "Province of East Jersey:—
Book A of Road Records."
Page 11, in Essex County Clerk's Office.

"Highways laid out by the commissioners in Newark (1707)

"Beginning at the north end of Newark and running to Hockquackanong as the path now runs, thence, along by the north end of Hockquackanong Meeting House near Mannasses land to the southwest corner of John Markelson's,* thence up to the gear of Jacob and John Mackelsens land on the north side of Mackelsons, to a white oak standing by a fence, thence by a row of marked trees as the path runs to Pompton.

"And whereas Mr. John Bradbury of Hockquackanong, was at a considerable charge in making of a bridge on the Highways near his house, before the ways were laid out and cleared, he therefore desires that the making and repairing of the upper works of said bridge be a clearance for him from any working of said Highway.

"We therefore thinking that the repairing of said bridge will be a sufficient proportion for him to do in the ways aforesaid he engaging to perform the same. We therefore (this to be put upon record) having set our hands to the ordering of the same

"this 26th day of March, 1707
"Theophilus Pierson
"Joseph Craine
"Thomas Davis."

Part of this road was afterwards vacated because it was so close to the river. The proceeding is thus recorded:

"We, the subscribers, Surveyors of the Highways of the townships of Acquackanonk, Orange and Newark, having convened at the house of Francis Van Winkle at Acquackanonk on Monday the tenth day of February one thousand and eight hundred and twelve, agreeable to an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Essex in the term of January 1812, and having viewed the premises, do take up and vacate the old road:

"Beginning south sixty seven degrees and fifty minutes east fifty eight links from the south east corner of Richard Ludlow's dwelling house, from thence up the river to the lane of Adrian M. Post:

"And laid a road as follows:
"of three rods wide

"Beginning from the south east corner of Richard Ludlow's dwelling house, south sixty-seven degrees and fifty minutes east fifty eight links to a willow tree and from thence north seven degrees and fifteen minutes east eleven chains and eight links; thence north twelve degrees and forty minutes east seven chains and twenty one links: thence north seventeen degrees and thirty minutes east, twenty-five chains and thirty-six links; thence north ten degrees west one chain and fifty links to the Paterson and Hamburgh Turnpike road near the abutment of the Acquackanonk Bridge. Which courses and distances are marked out on the west side of said road, crossing the lands of Richard Ludlow, two chains and twenty links, the lands of Catharine Vreeland one chain and seven links, the land of Benjamin R. Scudder six chains and eighty one links, the lands of Francis Van Winkle eight chains and twenty one links, the lands of Jacob Van Winkle Jr. three chains and twenty one links, the lands of Adrian M. Post, ten chains and eighty six links, the lands of Ralph Van Wagoner, twelve chains and seventy nine links.

"And we do order the aforesaid road to be opened on the twentieth day of April next.

"In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

"Daniel R. Paxton
"Edo Van Winkle
"John Ball and
"Stephen Tichenor"

This paper was filed May 12, 1812, and recorded May 27, 1812.

The closing of the road became one of the points at issue in the litigation over the Landing, and is referred to in the official report in 1855, Kip vs. Van Blarcom IV Zab., 854, as follows:—

"The Van Wagoner farm was situate on the west bank of the Passaic river, and, along the margin of the river in front of the farm, there was a public road, which had been there as far back as memory or tradition could trace it and over one hundred and fifty years. The Van Wagoner farm had always been seperated from this road by a fence along the west side of the road.

"No acts of ownership, east of this road, except using a watering place and landing place on the river bank opposite in common with the other inhabitants of the vicinity, where shown. In 1814 (?) that part of this public road which ran along the river south of the Van Wagoner farm, was vacated and a new road laid out in place of it at the distance of a few rods from the river running across the Van Wagoner farm. But so much of the ancient road, along the waters edge as was in front of the Van Wagoner farm, was not vacated, and was permitted to remain open to the public until within a few years."

We do not find any proceedings vacating that part of the old river road which runs from the present County Bridge south to the road vacated in 1812, as set forth above. It was closed, however, by Morrell and Post when they opened a lumber yard on part of it.

The portion of the old road of 1707 lying south of the Erie Railroad bridge was relaid in 1863 as it now exists.

* Here we meet our old friends the Michaelsons.

On May 26, 1859, that part of the road lying between the railroad on the southeast and Grove street on the northwest was changed slightly. The railroad was built about 1840 and the old stone arch was constructed over the road, which went under the railroad at right angles. The road was straightened in 1859 from the arch to Lafayette avenue, but as the arch could not be swung around to suit the new location of the road, two turns were always necessary in entering and leaving the arch. The arch itself was picturesque and well constructed, but exceedingly dangerous as traffic grew. It was only ten feet wide and twelve high. Old John Vreeland used to say that it was built just big enough to allow John I. Ackerman to squeeze through with his loads of hay once a year on the way from the Newark meadows to Ackerman's farm, which comprised nearly all of Dundee. As Ackerman hauled the biggest load of any farmer around here, the arch was considered big enough for all time to come.

In 1889 the Erie was indicted by the Passaic County Grand Jury for maintaining a public nuisance, but the State could not prove that the arch had not been properly placed on the lines of the highway as it existed when the arch was built. The indictment was quashed. Finally, The Daily News took up the matter, and in 1895 the Erie agreed to erect a new steel bridge the full width of the road, the city and county each agreeing to pay one-third of the cost, which was estimated at $12,000. The project lagged for a long time, but in the summer of 1899 work was commenced.

A fact not generally known is that General Phil Kearney, the cavalry leader of the Civil War, was reared in a house standing on the River road, between the County Bridge and the arch. He learned his a, b, c's in the old school which was torn down in 1870.

This being the oldest road in the city, it has naturally been known by various names. From Gregory avenue south to the city limits it was dubbed the River road. The Council in 1888 passed an ordinance changing the name to River Drive. From Gregory avenue to Market Square (corner of Prospect street and Main avenue), it was called the Main road, and later Main avenue. The course of the old 1707 road is then continued as far as the Jefferson street crossing of the Erie by Prospect street. It used to be called "the Back road." The fact that Lexington avenue was a continuation of Prospect street was visible until the changes made by the Erie in 1898, when the Lexington avenue crossing was abolished. The road ran on up to Clifton and Paterson. It was called the Weasel road until recent years, when the name of Lexington avenue was applied to it as far up as Harrison street, beyond which it was known as Dundee Drive. By the ordinance of March 5, 1888, the Dundee Drive portion was christened Lexington avenue. The older names of Dundee Drive and Weasel road still cling to the road in Acquackanonk township.

The original Indian trail followed its course for the most part, skirting the bank at the water's edge from Newark to the corner of South and Fifth streets, where it turned due north until it again reached the river bank, which it followed to Paterson and beyond.

The next earliest laid roads in this vicinity, although not in the limits of the city, were material to old Acquackanonk. They were two roads in Bergen County, which converged at an old dock, still standing, on the Bergen County shore, opposite the Anderson Lumber Company's office. One ran southerly through Carlton Hill, and was laid out November 9, 1717, and the other through Lodi to Hackensack, being laid November 29, 1717. In 1846 part of the last mentioned road was vacated, and there was laid that part which extends from the present County Bridge to Wallington Town Hall.

The Notch road, or Van Houten avenue, was laid out November 17, 1724. Previous to this there was a path leading from the Passaic River to and through the Notch and across the State to the Delaware River, about on the lines of the present Van Houten avenue. This path is referred to in the history of Morris County as early as 1695.

What is now known as Bloomfield avenue was laid in two portions. That portion lying southwest of Van Houten avenue was laid out February 1, 1803, as a road to Bloomfield. That portion extending northeasterly from Van Houten avenue to the present corner of Bloomfield avenue and Grove street, and then southeasterly over the present Grove street to Prospect street was laid May 26, 1805.

Park place, or River street, was laid out on July 30, 1804. It ran from Prospect street easterly to Second street, where it stopped, because the old Indian path, above mentioned, from that point was a continuation of the same.

On May 2, 1826, this Indian path was vacated, and on October 19, 1863, all of the road from the present terminus of Park place was vacated. On the same day Passaic street was laid out as it now exists from Main avenue to First street. From First street, easterly to the river, the street was laid out by the Dundee Manufacturing company according to its map.

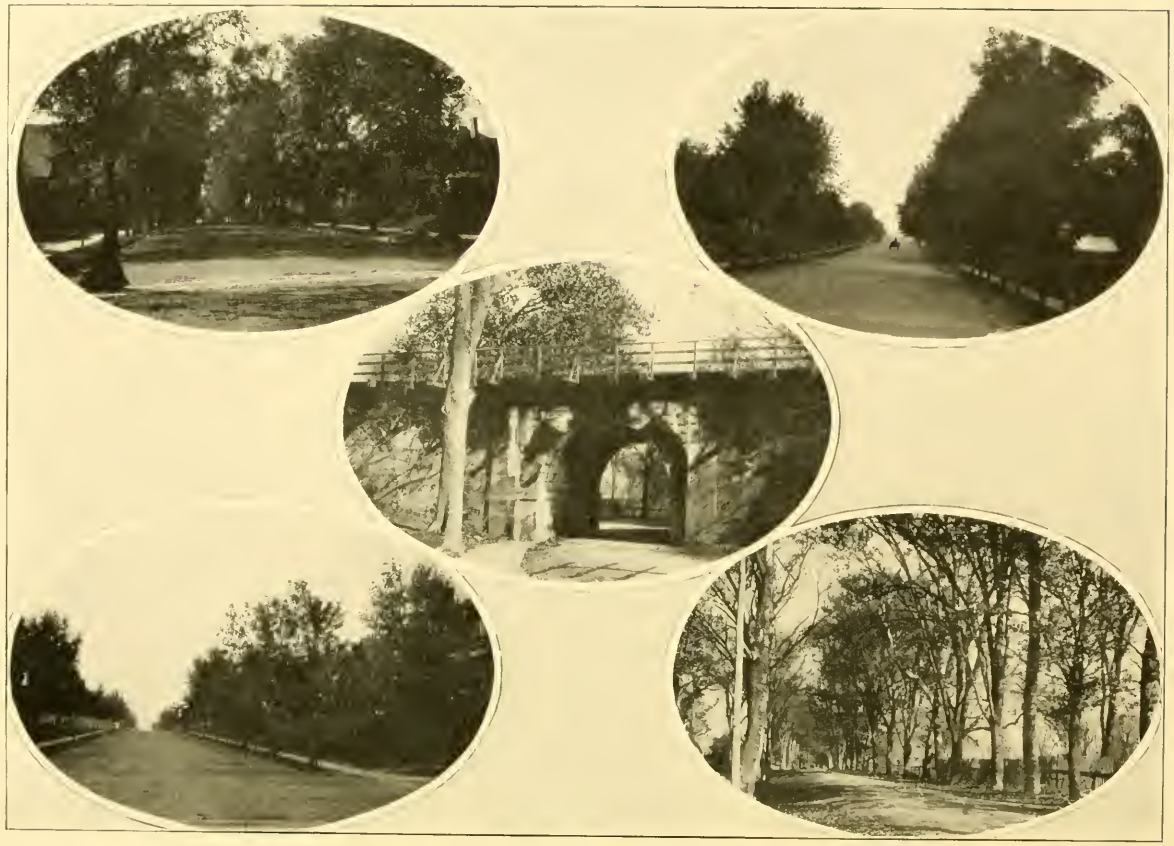
Previous to the laying out of Passaic street there existed a lane, on about the same line, between State street and the canal, which bore the name of Pleasant Valley. A considerable portion of that part of River street which was vacated ran close to the river, and in times of heavy rains or floods was overflowed, making it impassable. At such times travel was over the less used road to a ford over the Weasel brook. It would certainly merit its name in flood-time.

The road at the entrance to the County Bridge was laid out May 11, 1835, while Peach Orchard road dates back to March 10, 1845.

The centre of Monroe street, from Lexington avenue to First street, is the old boundary line of the Point Patent. There was a path running down it, which, when a grist mill was erected at Vreeland's Pond, was widened into a road thirty-three feet wide. On January 5, 1854, this road was vacated, and Madison street was laid out in its stead from Lexington avenue to the centre of Columbia avenue. Later Monroe street was reopened.

Main avenue, from Market Square, corner of Prospect street, north to the city limits, was the old Paterson and Hamburgh turnpike, the company owning which was incorporated by the Legislature in 1806. In the act the nearby portion of it is described as "Beginning at or near the bridge at Acquackanonk, and running in as straight a direction as the nature of the ground will permit, to and through the town of Paterson." The road, although immediately surveyed and laid out, was not actually made until 1809. A fact worthy of note is that originally it ran in a perfectly straight line from Market Square to the city limits, but by unauthorized encroachments the lines have been changed, until they are anything but straight. It is, however, within the power of the city to restore the original lines, for under decisions of our courts it is held that not any number of years of possession will give a person title in any road or street, but that a road on its original lines remains a public road until vacated in the manner required by law.

In 1815 a law was passed incorporating a company to extend the Paterson and Hamburgh turnpike to the Hudson River from the east end of Acquackanonk Bridge, in Bergen County, to the Hackensack River, and provided for a meeting of the stockholders at Paterson Landing upon four weeks' notice in the Paterson Bee. This was the Paterson Plank



PASSAIC AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.
PENNINGTON AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.

OLD ARCH AT PASSAIC BRIDGE.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH.
RIVER DRIVE, LOOKING NORTH.

road, which name came to be applied to the entire road between Paterson and Hoboken, including the Paterson and Hamburgh turnpike.

II
BRIDGES.

The first bridge at Acquackanonk crossed the river about 250 feet north of the present County Bridge, at the foot of Gregory avenue. Its entrance on this side of the river was directly opposite the old Tap House on the Hill.

Previous to its erection there was a ferry further down the river, about on a line with Paulison avenue. The River road then skirted the river bank, passing close to the ferry. This bridge was built previous to 1741. Under a general law concerning bridges one-half of its cost must have been met by the inhabitants of the precinct of Acquackanonk and the other half by the county. This seemed an injustice to them, and they sought to have the expense of bridge-building more generally distributed. They succeeded in having the following act passed for their relief in 1741:—

"An act for building and rebuilding and repairing Bridges in the Co. of Essex.

"Whereas the Precinct or District of Acquackanonk in the Co. of Essex is for a considerable space in length bounded on the river Passaic which divides the said Co. of Essex from Morris & Bergen Cos. over which river Pissaick several very large bridges are already built and more bridges over the same river may hereafter be thought necessary to be built, the one half of the expense and charge whereof the inhabitants of the said Precinct or District of Acquackanonk are by the general laws of this Province liable to (whose situation being very particular) the taxes on the said Inhabitants to the Purposes aforesaid are thereby much greater than those to which the inhabitants of the other townships in the said County of Essex are subjected for whose equal use, convenience and advantage the said bridges are and may be built and maintained.

"Whereby the inhabitants of said Precinct of Acquackanonk have prayed for relief."

The act goes on to provide that one half of the expense of all bridges built over said river shall be paid by the County of Essex, and not alone by Acquackanonk.

Tradition says that the original bridge was for foot passengers only. It was a crude, pontoon bridge, and was used until a better bridge was built. The subject seems to have been an important one, for on June 28, 1766, the Legislature passed an act entitled:—

"An act to empower the Justices and Freeholders of the counties of Essex and Bergen to build a bridge over Passaic river near the Dutch church at Acquackanonk."

There seems to be no existing record of what the bridge cost, the proceedings of the Essex County Board of Justices and Freeholders not being extant. By the minutes of the Bergen County Board of May 11, 1768, we learn that "It is ordered that the sum of six pounds and eight pence be paid to Captain Wallen Van Winkle for iron work done to the bridge across the Passaic river," and that on May 10, 1775, it was "Ordered, that the county collector pay unto Nicanse Terhune the sum of nine shillings and six pence for work done by him on the Achnachenach* Bridge.

At a meeting of the Board, held May 15, 1776, as if to make it ready for the army to cross, it was "Ordered, that John Richards, in conjunction with Michael Vreeland for the county of Essex, cause and order the bridge at Achnachennnk** be repaired in a thorough manner; and the said John Richards' order on the county collector for half of the whole expense for repairing the said bridge shall be paid by the said county collector."

Little did the Board know for what good purposes they had the bridge repaired. The bridge was partially destroyed by American soldiers and patriotic neighbors, under the leadership of John H. Post of Acquackanonk, to prevent the British from crossing it in pursuit of Washington and his army, who had just crossed it. This was on November 21, 1776. It was subsequently repaired, and continued in use until destroyed by ice about 1781-'82. This led to the passage of a special act, which provided that a new bridge should be built on the site of the old ferry.

"An act to empower the Justices and Freeholders of the counties of Bergen and Essex to erect a Bridge over the River Passaick, near the church at Acquackannuck.

"Passed June 18, 1782.

"Whereas, sundry inhabitants of the Counties of Essex and Bergen have, by their petition presented to the Legislature, prayed that a law may be passed to empower the Justices and Freeholders of the said counties to erect a*** Bridge on River Passaick, from the place where the highway leading from New Barbadoes (i. e. Hackensack) in the county of Bergen strikes the said River, to the fast land in the county of Essex.

"Section 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

"That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices and Freeholders of the said counties of Essex and Bergen, to erect and build a draw bridge over the River Passaick directly at the place where the highway leading from New Barbadoes in the county of Bergen strikes the said river and a little to the southward of the dwelling house of the widow Jannetje Van Winkle, and so across said river in the shortest and most convenient manner to the fast land in the county of Essex."

AN ELEVEN YEAR FIGHT OVER THE BRIDGE.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the site of the Revolutionary bridge was a poor one, and that no bridge there could withstand great freshets. The river at that place and time was narrower than now. Just above is a bend in the stream which formed an eddy. It was urged that the bridge be placed further down-stream at the place designated in the act. But the local interests desired the bridge rebuilt on its old site, at the Landing.

The result was a controversy that lasted nearly eleven years, and resulted in the new bridge being erected at the Landing. The matter was agitated to a great extent, and many meetings were held by the Justices and Freeholders, some at Walling Van Winkle's house and some at the old Tap House. At one of the meetings the question was raised as to whether the Boards had power under the act to erect a bridge at any other spot but the one prescribed.

After a long and solemn deliberation the Boards concluded that the act meant just what it said, but they adjourned without doing anything toward building the bridge. Meantime the merchants of Acquackanonk Landing were stirring themselves to keep the bridge in their neighborhood. John Low the second, Cornelius Vreeland and John M. Ryerson had large stores at the Landing, while two taverns stood ready to welcome the traveler. Besides these were scattered along lower Main avenue wheelwright, blacksmith and hoop-pole splitting shops, storehouses and stables. The proprietors of all of these institutions were convinced that the proper location for the bridge was at the Landing. Finally, after four months' wrangling, they carried their point, and the Bergen Board resolved to build the bridge not at the place designated in the act, but further up the river.

This is shown by the proceedings of the Bergen Board at a meeting held at the house of the Widow Van Winkle, April 8, 1783. It is recorded that "the Board considered the petition from sundry of the inhabitants to rebuild the old bridge and also a subscription list of the inhabitants by which said inhabitants agree to find sundry materials and furnish services toward rebuilding the bridge." The Board agreed to have the bridge rebuilt "as it formerly was," and appointed Arent

* It is to be regretted that we cannot give the name of the author of this gem of orthography. This spelling stands out unique and unparalleled from among a score of other forms.

** Evidently a base imitation of the preceding form.

***(Endorsement) There was a draw bridge formerly near the place where this bridge is directed to be erected, which was destroyed by the ice.

Cooper to be the manager and to employ men by the day in rebuilding the bridge.

At the same time this same Board met the Essex County Board, and at a joint meeting agreed to build the same bridge at another place, namely, "across the river where the road leading from New Barbadoes strikes the river." This was the place specified in the act. "The bridge to be built of wood," was one of the stipulations. A committee of five was appointed "to draw a plan and agree with Artificers to build the said bridge in the best and cheapest manner."

At a meeting held at the house of Halmah Van Winkle, near the Acquackanonk bridge, November 19, 1784, it was resolved to pay 25 pounds toward rebuilding the bridge "where part of the former drawbridge now stands, otherwise to bear our equal proportion with Essex County to build it across the Passaic at the place where one Mr. Blanchard now lives where this board judges there can stand a bridge with less danger of ice and freshets than where part of it now stands." The drawbridge means the place provided by the act. Blanchard's house was at the Landing, so that the arguments of the opposition were reversed. Mr. Blanchard being the tavern-keeper, it will be seen that the liquor interests were not the least of those that wished the bridge kept at the Landing.

At the meeting of May 10, 1785, the board resolved that no repairs should be done to the old drawbridge, and were of the opinion that no bridge could be kept there, but they were willing to bear their equal proportion with Essex County to build one over the Passaic, opposite Mr. Blanchard's. On a vote taken at a meeting, December 5, 1792, a motion to build a new bridge was lost. At a meeting of the boards of Bergen and Essex counties held "at the place where formerly a bridge stood on Passaic River, the members present after having examined the law and viewing the Commissioners (sic) for a new bridge at and above the place where the old one stood," adjourned without acting, it appearing that "two Freeholders of the Bergen Board were absent and were not legally summoned."

Nothing seems to have been done until May 14, 1793, when a joint meeting was held at the house of Cornelius Stagg, who was a successor of Blanchard at tavern-keeping. The record says that:—

"The vote being then taken on a bridge or no bridge there appeared to be a majority of the Freeholders of each of the said Counties for a bridge thereupon it was ordered that a new bridge be built and erected over the said Passaic river opposite the house now occupied by Cornelius Stagg at or as near as may be on either of the sides where the first bridge stood." It was also ordered that "the said bridge be built with wooden bints and stone boxes; the plank to be 16 ft. long which is to be the width of the bridge." A committee was also appointed to supervise the building of the bridge and "to sell at auction the building of the bridge on the first Monday in June, 1793, to the lowest bidder." This was the method of advertising for proposals. The auction was held on this date, and Eldridge Yorks got the contract for £403, the equivalent of about $2,000, not a very high price even for an eighteenth century bridge.

We learn from the records that the Bergen Board met at Stagg's on June 3, 1793, and decided upon sounding the depth and measuring the width of the river at low water mark, "that the said bridge be built a few yards below where the first bridge stood and where the rope is now fixed and drawn across the river and that the said bridge consists of eight bints and the timber and dimensions to each of said bints to be as follows:" (Here follows a minute description of the material to be used in the bridge.) The site just mentioned was about thirty feet north of the present County Bridge.

Whether the bridge was poorly constructed, or whether an accident happened to it, is not stated. However, at a meeting of the Bergen Board, held August 26, 1795, £300 was appropriated to repair the bridge. The new bridge seems to have been doomed to ill-fortune, for about sixteen years after the last appropriation for repairs, it was almost entirely swept away by the ice, in January, 1811. A special meeting of the Freeholders of both counties was held at the tavern of Abraham Godwin of Paterson, on January 7 of this year, when the subject of rebuilding the bridge at Acquackanonk Landing was discussed, but dismissed because the law did not authorize Boards of Chosen Freeholders to erect bridges across navigable waters. The bridge, with many changes and alterations, remained till 1835, when a new bridge was built by virtue of a special act passed by the Legislature that year.

The act of 1835 empowered the Freeholders of the two counties "to build a bridge over the Passaic river at Acquackanonk at any place between the present bridge and a point opposite the road that leads from Hackensack to Acquackanonk, where it strikes the river, a short distance south of the dwelling house of Michael Van Winkle, with a draw therein at least twenty-eight feet wide, and to be fixed in that part of said bridge, where the vessels and boats may pass through with the greatest convenience." This bridge was replaced in 1865 with a new one, known as the White Bridge, and that gave way about 1890 to the present structure, generally called the County Bridge.

ONE BRIDGE THAT WAS NEVER BUILT.

In anticipation of the vacating of River street and the laying out of Passaic street as it now exists, a toll bridge was projected on the site of the present Garfield Bridge, but was never built. Robert Rennie, a prosperous Lodi mill-owner; Daniel Romaine, John Banta, Andrew C. Cadmus and Christian C. Zabriskie of Bergen County, and William L. Andruss, John J. E. Vreeland and Benjamin N. Cleveland of Passaic County, on March 8, 1859, secured the passage by the Legislature of "an act to incorporate the Passaic Bridge Co." It has many features so curious as to be well worth quoting. The capital stock was fixed at $10,000, to be divided into shares of $25 each, none to be issued until at least 200 shares had been taken, and each subscriber being required to deposit $1 for each share taken. The company was empowered to build the bridge "at some point between Zabriskie's Landing and the Dundee dam: the said bridge to be at least 16 ft. in width, except the draw, which may be 12 feet with good and sufficient side rails for the safety of travelers: and if built below the head of navigation to construct a convenient draw, or swing therein, of at least thirty feet, opening to be placed in the most convenient place for the navigation of said river."

The company was required to keep the bridge in good repair and to rebuild the bridge in case of its being carried away. If the company refused to repair the bridge the Freeholders might take possession and prevent it from taking tolls. The act provided for the following tolls:—

Person on foot	1c
Wagon, cart, sleigh	4c
1-horse carriage	6c
2-horse carriage	10c
2-horse drays	8c
4-horse vehicles	10c
Horned cattle and horses	2c
Hogs, calves, sheep	1c

All other things in proportion.

In case any person is on foot, attending a funeral or divine service, he shall not be required to pay toll.

Any person in command of any vessel passing through the draw, who should keep the said draw open more than fifteen minutes, should be liable to a penalty of $25 for each offence.

This bridge was to cross the river near the foot of the present Wall street and have its landing on Zabriskie's dock, but nothing was ever done, aside from having the act passed. The act became void unless the necessary number of shares were subscribed for in three years.

About 1868 the two Boards of Freeholders erected an iron bridge on the site of the present structure. On the morning of Monday, September 11, 1871, one of the three spans of this bridge fell into the river while a team belonging to Robert Rennie was passing over it. The driver was lost. The span which fell was the one nearest the Bergen shore. This bridge had been built on the Mosley patent, and the Mosley Company agreed to replace the span for $1,300, which was considered too much for repairs. The Freeholders finally erected a new bridge, which was torn down in 1898 to make way for the present one.

The Union Avenue Bridge, connecting the Passaic Bridge section with Rutherford, was erected in 1897, and filled a long-felt want for that neighborhood.

CHAPTER XI.

ACQUACKANONK IN THE REVOLUTION.

Robert Drummond's Stand for Toryism—Recruits to the Patriot Army—Washington's Retreat From the Hudson to the Delaware—A Pause to Prove That His Route Led Through Acquackanonk.

THE condition of affairs at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War was anything but auspicious to the busy inhabitants of the Landing. For many years the place had enjoyed prosperity, but for a year or two previous to actual hostilities business had been on the wane. The unsettled political conditions, the rumors of coming war and the depreciating currency were making their effects felt. The war put trade practically to an end, and the men engaged in it were required for war. It is probable that most of the storekeepers and clerks, teamsters and laborers engaged in the river and up-country business drifted into the struggle on one side or the other. We have many evidences of this. They were as much, if not more, inclined to be Tories as patriots. This is shown by the fact that Robert Drummond, the wealthy storekeeper, who became a British major, raised a strong company in this neighborhood. On the other hand, there is a goodly list of Acquackanonk soldiers on the roll of the patriot armies.

There was another class of inhabitants—the farmers—whose position toward the patriot cause has been severely criticised. As a rule, while not openly Loyalists or Tories, they were indifferent to the success of the American cause, and showed little sympathy for it. With the exception of some of the adventurous young men who served with the patriot armies, they did not seem to care which side won. By rendering no aid to the British they saved their estates from being confiscated, which was the punishment of many Bergen County Tories at the close of the war. On the other hand, they showed little favor to their American brethren. The business men and artisans fought in the war and suffered materially from its effects, but the farmers did not feel its full rigors. They saw their vegetables and grain requisitioned by foraging parties, and their live-stock and poultry were raided by energetic pillagers. But greater burdens fell on the villagers, with whom everything but war was at a standstill. Their lot was indeed hard. The men were with the armies and the women spun, wove and sewed all the clothing worn by the soldiers, in addition to providing for their families. Foodstuffs advanced in price, the luxuries of coffee and sugar were dispensed with and the use of salt was confined to the well-to-do. Luckily, active military operations were not carried on in the dead of winter, when many of the soldiers went home on leave of absence to help and cheer the toiling women.

As the war progressed, the steady depreciation of the Continental currency added to the general embarrassment. The difficulty of conducting war without resources against a wealthy and powerful enemy compelled Congress to flood the country with paper money. The issues in five years, from 1775 to 1780, reached the immense aggregate of $241,500,000. Compared with the relatively small population, this is stupendous. The result was that in March, 1781, it had depreciated, until $100 in gold was worth $7,500 in Continental money. In the course of the rapid depreciation which followed, it was possible to hear one hundred dollars of it asked for a yard of silk, and common to see a child give a dollar for a few cakes. Finally, three hundred dollars of Continental notes were exchanged for one dollar in silver. There was at least one merchant in Passaic who got rich by it, however, using it to buy real estate at panic prices, giving in abundance that which was well nigh worthless, the seller hoping for an appreciation of the currency, which never came.

DRUMMOND'S STAND FOR TORYISM.

From the time of the closing of the port of Boston, in the spring of 1774, New Jersey was in a state of unrest, if not of uproar, over the aggressions of the Crown. Public records of that period are few and meagre, and nothing is known of local affairs. In Bergen County, however, there was a long period of passing of resolutions at town and county meetings and the appointment of committees of safety and correspondence. On June 25, 1774, resolutions were adopted, at a meeting at Hackensack, declaring it the greatest happiness of the people to live under the government of the illustrious House of Hanover, but resisting the right of Parliament to impose internal taxes on the Colonies. Delegates were appointed to elect representatives for the province to the Continental Congress, and the resolutions were signed by 328 citizens of Bergen.

Something of the same sort was occurring on this side of the river, but unfortunately the records of what is now Passaic, and was then part of Essex County, have not been preserved. It is recorded that in 1775 a meeting was held at Acquackanonk to take measures with Newark and other towns to resist British aggression, but there were leading men who discouraged any such movement. The head of the opposition was undoubtedly Robert Drummond, the principal storekeeper at the Landing, who used his influence to prevent the outbreak of hostilities. He comes into prominence in the councils of the State. It was not a sudden leap, for he had been a member of the General Assembly from Essex County from 1770 to 1774, a great compliment to his worth, when we consider how small a part of the county Acquackanonk Landing was. When the Provisional Congress was formed to cope with the stirring situation, he was elected as a delegate in May and October, 1775, and in January and June, 1776. His politics, like those of many other good men, must have been in a terrible turmoil at this time. Lord Stirling had been organizing patriot regiments and fortifying Paulus Hook and Bergen Neck, in Bergen County, since early in that year. General Lord Howe, the British commander, sailing from Boston, had landed on Staten Island on June 29, and the struggle was now inevitable. Drummond, who had four times

represented his neighborhood in the Provisional Congress, was evidently of Loyalist tendencies, for on July 2, 1776, two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he had voted against the adoption of the first Constitution of the State of New Jersey. Nevertheless, he did not forfeit the esteem of the patriots of the Congress. On July 17 the committee of Newark petitioned that the Congress would procure, or cause to be built, four gondolas or row-galleys, mounted with cannon, to ply between the mouths of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers and Perth Amboy. They were designed to protect Newark against Lord Howe's forces. A committee was appointed to consider the propriety of granting the petition, and Robert Drummond was the first man named. The other members were Lewis Ogden of Essex, Jacob Quackenbush and Daniel I. Brown of Bergen and Dr. Moses Bloomfield of Middlesex. The matter was referred to the Continental Congress, but before it was acted upon its futility was apparent. Like many other war measures propounded by amateurs, it grew out of the fears of its sponsors rather than out of sound reflection. Lord Howe's fleet consisted of 130 men-of-war and transports, and four "row-galleys" would have been soon captured.

When active hostilities commenced, Drummond cast in his lot with the King, and recruited the Second Battalion of New Jersey Loyalists, of which he was made major on November 20, 1776. There are said to have been 200 of his friends and neighbors in the battalion, but this is thought by some to be an exaggeration. Most of his battalion fell by disease or battle in the Southern States. Drummond died in Chelsea, England, in 1789. The British Government gave him a farm in Nova Scotia and a pension after the war, he being recognized as one of the most earnest and powerful British sympathizers in the State. His brother, David, who was a brave soldier in the American army, was rewarded with a grant of land in New York State. This is only one instance of the sundering of family ties by the war. Robert Drummond's property was confiscated by the State after the war. It included a farm of 63 acres in Franklin township, Bergen County, which was sold on July 16, 1784, to Peter Ward for £765 lawful money of New Jersey. There were also his store and business at the Landing, his iron mines at Ringwood and elsewhere, and his farms all over Essex County, spoken of in the account of his life in Chapter VIII. Drummond suffered in his ill-chosen cause.

WAS ACQUACKANONK A TORY HOTBED?

It was a favorite assertion of the late Judge Henry P. Simmons that Acquackanonk Landing and neighborhood was a hotbed of Toryism. It is true the farmers were indifferent to the patriot couse, and that Drummond influenced many against it, but there was plenty of sturdy patriotism in the neighborhood. In the roster of New Jersey soldiers on the American side are found the names of many from Acquackanonk. Among them are those of Daniel, Dirk, Hendrick, John, Peter, Samuel and Weirt Banta, Henry Berdan, Abraham, Aaron, Adrian, Cornelius, Henry, James, John, John C., John H., John J., Merselus, Ralph and Thomas Post, Anthony, Henry and Martin Van Blarcom, Garret and Philip Van Bussum, Hendrick, Jacob, John, Paul, Ralph and Roelif Van Houten, Caleb, Cornelius, Garret, John and Thomas Van Riper, Elias, Henry, Luke, Peter, Simeon, Simon, Simpson, Abraham, Cornelius, Daniel, Garret, Michael and Peter Van Winkle, John Waggoner, Abraham and John Speer. This list comprises fifty in all, making a good-sized Acquackanonk company, to which should be added the names of many serving in scattered organizations. A number of these names will be found in Chapter VI., under the histories of the various families of the original settlers. Reckoning all in, and allowing for stragglers, the patriot roll of Acquackanonk men may well be matched in numbers against Major Drummond's two hundred recruits, even if this number did not include many of his friends from other parts of the county.

In quality, if not in number, the Acquackanonk patriots surpassed the Loyalists. The New Jersey militiamen stand as distinct figures on the Revolutionary canvas. It must be confessed that for a short time, at the close of the year 1776, they faltered, discouraged by the fearful adversities of the hour. Many were inclined to abandon the cause, but it was only a temporary disaffection. The disbanded regiments reunited, and thenceforth the militia of the Jerseys was Washington's mainstay, supporting the cause and concealing its nakedness during a trying period, in which a second army was disbanded and a third one levied under the eyes of a British commander.

Washington, in a letter of October, 1777, to the Pennsylvania Legislature writes that "the enemy had been kept out of her limits, except now and then a hasty descent, without a Continental regiment," solely by the arms of the New Jersey militia.

THE EARLY OPERATIONS AROUND NEW YORK.

Before dwelling in detail upon the operations at Acquackanonk during the war, it will be well to glance backward a few months. The battle of Long Island was fought on August 27, 1776. The British army, supposed to amount to 24,000, landed on the island, under cover of their shipping. The Continental army numbered 10,500. Against these odds it is not to be wondered at that the Continentals were defeated and lost about 1,200 men. Washington retreated to New York, crossing the East River in a fog on the night of August 29. Being unable to hold the island, he removed his army to Washington Heights. Elated at his successes, Lord Howe despatched a message to Congress, proposing that the colonies should return to their allegiance to King George. Congress refused to entertain the proposal. The British Commissioners then published a proclamation commanding all persons assembled in arms against His Majesty's government, to disband and return to their homes, and all civil officers to desist from their treasonable practices, and to relinquish their usurped authority. A full pardon was offered to all who, within sixty days, would appear before an officer of the Crown, claim the benefit of the proclamation and subscribe to a declaration of submission to royal authority. A few of the richest men in this vicinity availed themselves of this opportunity, but the middle classes remained faithful to the cause.

WASHINGTON CROSSES THE HUDSON.

On November 12 Washington crossed the Hudson at Peekskill, landing on the Jersey shore in Bergen County, below Stony Point. He took up his quarters with General Greene at Fort Lee, where he remained until the 15th. On that day he rode to Hackensack, but was summoned back by General Greene on the receipt of tidings that Fort Washington was in danger of capture. The next day the fort, which was one of the strongholds of New York, was surrendered by Colonel Magaw with 2,818 men, 43 guns and a large quantity of military stores. The Americans lost 147 men and inflicted a loss of 458 men on the British in the three hours' spirited fighting before the fort was taken. Its loss was due to the first traitor in the Revolutionary army, William Demont, an adjutant of the commandant, who a week before the assault deserted. He carried with him into the British camp to Lord Percy, the British commander, the plans of Fort Washington and full information as to its works and garrison.

Many who have read of Moll Pitcher's bravery at the battle of Princeton may be surprised to know that Moll is probably a myth. There was a Moll Pitcher, though, in the fight at Fort Washington. Her real name was Margaret Corbin. Her husband was a captain of a gun in a battery which was often and fiercely charged by the Hessians before the position was carried. His wife was watching the fight, and when he fell dead, struck by a ball, she stepped into his place and worked the gun until grape shot pierced her shoulder. She was sent to General Greene under a flag of truce, and, though terribly wounded, she recovered. She was crippled for life, however, and by an act of Congress of July 6, 1779, was allowed a soldier's half-pay and the value of a suit of clothes annually. The Council of Pennsylvania, which urged her claim on Congress, had already given her $30 to relieve her pressing necessities.

THE RETREAT TO THE DELAWARE.

After the fall of Fort Washington Cornwallis, with 6,000 of the enemy, crossed the Hudson and landed at Closter dock, six miles above Fort Lee, on the night of November 19, 1776. Washington was at Hackensack when the news came, but soon arrived at Fort Lee, where he learned that Greene was advancing to meet Cornwallis. Washington saw that his situation was too precarious for him to risk a battle. The enemy in superior force was in front, and could hem him in on a peninsula, between two rivers, the Hudson and the Hackensack, with no line of retreat except in the direction of New York, where Howe was stationed. Accordingly he recalled Greene, and he ordered the evacuation of Fort Lee and a retreat to the Delaware. The wisdom and necessity of the movement were strongly combated at the time. General Lee, one of his most intimate friends, condemned it as a sign of weakness in the man, and wrote to General Reed: "Accident may put a decisive blunder in the right, but eternal defeat and miscarriage must attend the man of the best parts, if cursed with indecision." Washington knew of this insubordinate outbreak, but forgave Lee for it. Not many days after Governor Livingston of New Jersey in a letter to Washington says:

"I can easily form some idea of the difficulties under which you labor, particularly of those for which the public can make no allowance, because your prudence and fidelity to the cause will not suffer you to reveal it to the public; an instance of magnanimity superior, perhaps, to any that can be shown in battle" (referring to Washington's forgiveness of Lee). "But depend upon it, my dear sir, the impartial world will do you ample justice before long. May God support you under the fatigue both of body and mind, to which you must be constantly exposed."

Washington's judgment, in ordering the retreat, is ably defended by Thomas Paine in "The American Crisis." He says:—

"Our situation at Fort Lee was exceedingly cramped, the place being on a narrow neck of land. Our force was inconsiderable, being not one-fourth as great as Howe could bring against us. We had no army at hand to have relieved the garrison had we shut ourselves up and stood on the defence. Our ammunition, light artillery and the best part of our stores had been removed on the apprehension that Howe would endeavor to penetrate the Jerseys, in which case Fort Lee could be of no use to us, for it must occur to every thinking man, whether in the army or not, that these kinds of temporary field forts are only for temporary purposes, and last in use no longer than the enemy directs his force against the particular object which forts are raised to defend. * * * We brought off as much baggage as the wagons could contain; the rest was lost. The simple object was to bring off the garrison and to march them on until they could be strengthened by the Pennsylvania or Jersey militia, so as to be enabled to make a stand. We stayed four days at Newark, collected in our outposts, with some of the Jersey militia, and marched out twice to meet the enemy, on information of their being advancing, though our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs."

The retreat from the Hudson to the Delaware has no lack of defenders. Irving's "Life of Washington" speaking of the necessity of swift movement, says:—

"Nothing would save him but a prompt retreat to secure the bridge over the Hackensack. No time was to be lost. The troops sent out to check the enemy were recalled. The retreat commenced in all haste. There was a want of horses and wagons; a great quantity of baggage, stores and provisions, therefore, was abandoned. So was all the artillery, excepting two twelve-pounders. Even the tents were left standing and camp kettles on the fire. With all their speed, they did not reach the Hackensack River before the vanguard of the enemy was upon them. Excepting a brush, the greater part hurried over the bridge, others crossed at the ferry, and some higher up. The enemy, however, did not dispute the passage of the river; but Cornwallis stated in his despatches that, had not the Americans been apprised of his approach, he would have surrounded them at the fort."

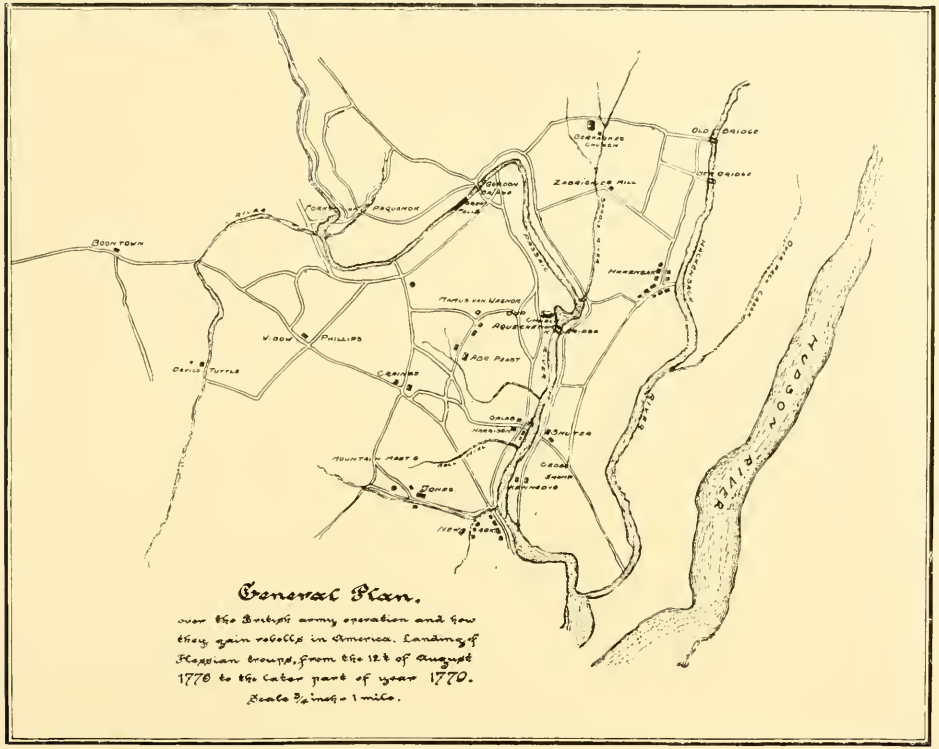
At Hackensack Washington's army did not exceed 3,000 dispirited men. His army was melting away, the terms of service of many having expired. Many others had only a short time to serve. So many had refused to re-enlist that there was no hope of retaining the others, once their terms expired. The army had lost the greater part of its baggage and stores, was being closely pressed by a larger and well-equipped enemy, it was in a level country and without entrenching tools, and was exposed without tents to the inclemency of an early winter. The people were none too well disposed to the American cause, and Washington could not expect much aid or information from them in the face of the advancing enemy. To crown all, Washington still had a river at his back and one in front, with the enemy in possession of the open country to the north, ready to drive him backward into the Passaic River or down to Newark Bay.

CROSSING THE PASSAIC AT ACQUACKANONK.

Under these circumstances he resolved not to make a stand at Hackensack. Leaving three regiments to cover the retreat, he took up his march, taking with him what few stores he could save. With Beal's, Heard's and part of Irving's brigade he marched to Acquackanonk, crossing the Passaic River at the bridge here and camping in the village for the night. The demoralization of his forces is shown by the flight of the three regiments left to defend the bridge at Hackensack, who hastily broke down the bridge, and retired before the British under Major-General Vaughan.

Washington had already prepared for his retreat to Newark through Acquackanonk. His engineers had shown it on their military map, upon which it was prominent by reason of its bridge and the many roads converging here. He conceived the idea that the British might intercept his retreat by taking the place, for in a letter to Major-General Greene, who was at Fort Lee, dated November 8, 1776, he says: "The best accounts obtained from the enemy assure us * * * they must design a penetration into New Jersey. * * * You will, therefore, immediately have all the stores removed," etc. In Greene's reply, on the same date, Washington's apprehensions as to this point were definitely expressed. Greene says: "I shall follow your Excellency's advice. * * * I shall order General Stephen on as far as Acquackanonk at least. That is an important pass. I am fortifying it as fast as possible."

Stephen arrived here on November 10, and proceeded to strengthen the place, partly in accordance with a plan of Washington's, expressed in a letter to Governor Livingston at the time. He planted cannon on the hill in front of the Tap House to cover the bridge, and other pieces in the windows of the lower story, so as to sweep the opposite bank. The walls of the lower story were two feet thick, so that the



MILITARY MAP, DATED 1779, ON FILE AT WASHINGTON.

tavern was well fitted to resist musketry fire. The stores and cattle removed from Fort Lee in anticipation of Howe's advance were stationed some distance back of this, on the portion of the hill now bounded by High and Prospect streets and Paulison and Pennington avenues. A rampart and trench were thrown up in anticipation of an approach by the enemy from the bridge. It ran from Paulison to Gregory avenue, a little southeast of High street. As soon as General Stephen heard of the evacuation of Fort Lee he moved his stores across the fields until he struck the Notch road (Van Houten avenue), about where Bloomfield avenue now crosses it, and sent them forward to Morristown. He himself remained with his regiment to guard the bridge until the arrival of the main army.

PROOF THAT WASHINGTON DID CROSS HERE.

It is appropriate at this point to break the continuity of the narrative to notice the exploded idea that Washington never passed through Acquackanonk. If history were silent as to the exact point at which he crossed the river, it is obvious that, closely pressed as he was, he would select the shortest route from Hackensack to Newark, and come through Acquackanonk, instead of, as is claimed by some, making a detour and crossing the river above the Great Falls. All historians agree that he went from Hackensack to Newark, and that he got there in two or, at the most, three days. A number of them state explicitly that he crossed at Acquackanonk Bridge. The map shows that this was the shortest feasible route, and to force conviction, we shall quote in the succeeding chapter a dispatch of his dated from Acquackanonk. However, as it belongs properly to events yet to be related, we shall content ourselves here with the evidence gathered from numerous histories as to the urgency of his situation, the route he took after leaving Hackensack and the time spent on the journey.

From Irving's Life of Washington, Vol. 2, p. 434.

"Leaving three regiments, therefore, to guard the passes of the Hackensack and serve as covering parties, he (Washington) again decamped, and threw himself on the west bank of the Passaic."

From Marshall's Life of Washington, Vol. 1, p. 120.

"Nov. 21, 1776.—Not intending to maintain his position on the Hackensack, General Washington had placed some regiments along the Hackensack to afford the semblance of defending its passage until his stores could be removed, and with the residue of his troops crossed the Passaic and took post to Newark. Soon after he had marched Major-General Vaughan appeared before the new bridge over the Hackensack. The American detachment which had been left in the rear, being unable to defend it, broke it down, and retired before him over the Passaic. Having entered the open country, Washington determined to halt a few days on the south side of this river, make some show of resistance, and endeavor to collect such force as would keep up the semblance of an army, etc.

"Nov. 28, 1776. As the British army crossed the Passaic Washington abandoned his position behind that river, and the day Lord Cornwallis entered Newark retreated to New Brunswick."

From Headley's Life of Washington (1878), Vol. 1, p. 193.

"Driven from the Hackensack, Washington took post behind Aquackanonk. Pressed hotly by this position of Cornwallis, he was compelled to abandon this also, and retired to New Brunswick."

From Battles of American Revolution, Vol. 1, p. 256.

"The American army, compelled to abandon the space between the Hackensack and Passaic, crossed the latter river at Acquackanonk on November 21, 1776, burned the bridge after a brief skirmish, and followed the right bank of the Passaic River to Newark, reaching that city on the 23d, and New Brunswick on the 29th."

History of America by Winsor (1889), Vol. 6, p. 368.

"On the 21st (Nov. 1776) he (Washington) was at Aquacknoc Bridge, on the Passaic, and by the 23d was at Newark."

Raum's History of New Jersey, Vol. 1, p. 434.

"General Washington, with Beal's, Heard's and part of Irvine's brigades, crossed at Acquackanonk Bridge, and posted themselves at Newark on the south side of the Passaic river."

Botta's History of the United States, p. 306.

"Besides, as the Passaic flowed at no great distance in the rear of Washington, he ran the risk of being locked in between these two rivers. He therefore crossed the Passaic over the bridge at Acquackanonk and took the route to Newark. The English also passed the Hackensack River and overran the country to the Passaic River."

Gordon's History of New Jersey, pp. 221, 222.

"Under these circumstances no serious design could be entertained of defending the Hackensack. A show of resistance was momentarily preserved, with a view of covering the few stores which could be removed. General Washington with Beal's, Heard's and part of Irvine's brigades, crossed the Acquackanonk bridge and took post at Newark on the south side of the Passaic."

Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.

"When Washington fled toward the Delaware, in November, 1776, his army (three thousand in number) encamped at Newark from the 22d to the 28th. On that day Cornwallis entered the town with a pursuing force."

Carrington, in "Battles of the Revolution."

"The American army, compelled to abandon the space between the Hackensack and the Passaic, crossed the latter river at Acquackanonk on the 21st day of November, burned the bridge after a brief skirmish, and followed the right bank of the Passaic river to Newark, reaching that city on the 23d."

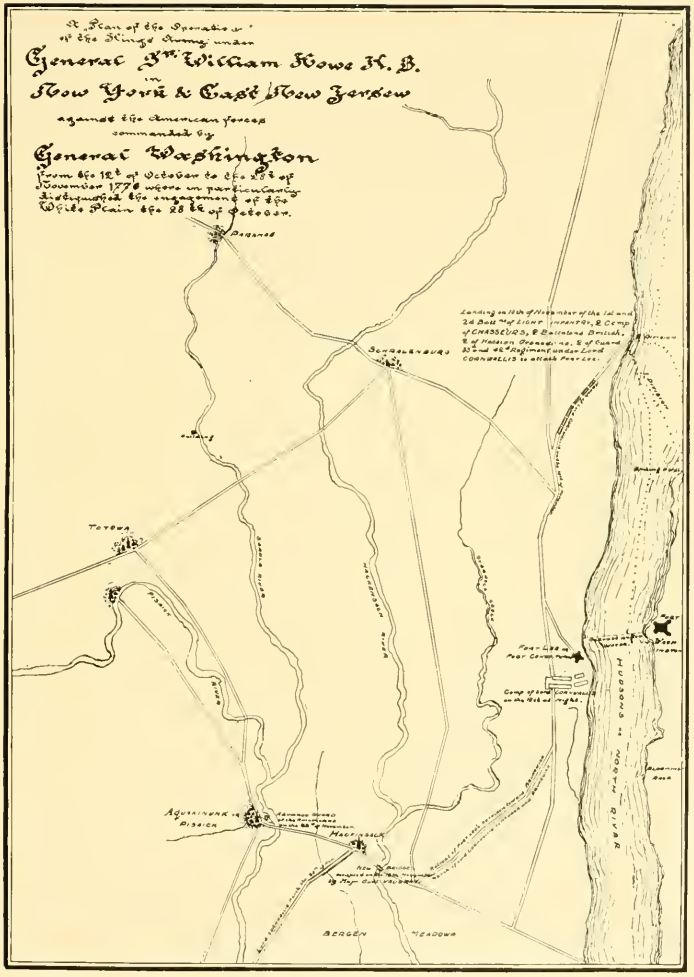
The arrival of the fugitive army in the evening or night of the 22d easily accounts for the difference of the dates given by Lossing and Carrington and others.

In the "Historical Collections" (Barbour and Howe) we read: "On the 22d of November, 1776, General Washington entered Newark on his retreat through New Jersey, having crossed the Passaic by the Acquackanonk bridge with a force of 3,500. Here the troops remained encamped until the morning of the 28th, when Lord Cornwallis entered the town from New York."

Whitehead, in his "Contributions to East Jersey History," says: "Washington's headquarters were at Acquackanonk November 21, 1776, and Newark from the 23d to the 27th."

Sypher's History of New Jersey, p. 127, says: "With the brigades commanded by Beal, Heard and Erwin, Washington crossed the bridge at Acquackanonk and took post at Newark."

This is surely a sufficient quantity of indisputable evidence to settle the controversy once for all.



REVOLUTIONARY MAP (1776) SHOWING WASHINGTON'S RETREAT.

CHAPTER XII.

WASHINGTON'S NIGHT AT ACQUACKANONK.

He Was in Full Retreat Before the British—Chopping Down the Bridge Gave Him Breathing Space, and the Enemy's Foraging Gave Him Ample Time to Get Away—John H. Post, the Bridge Chopper—A Skirmish at Passaic Bridge.

WASHINGTON crossed the bridge in the afternoon of Thursday, November 21, 1776, and was greeted by the inhabitants, who had assembled at the news of his retreat. The appearance of his army was prevented from being a surprise by the preparations which Washington had made to destroy the bridge to balk the pursuing British.

Before Hackensack was reached he had ordered Captain William Colfax, of the regiment of Life Guards, his bodyguard, to select a bold and trusty man who could gather the residents at Acquackanonk, and make all preparations for destroying the bridge as soon as the army had crossed. Colfax, being a Pompton man, knew the leanings of all the patriot and Tory families of this section. He selected John H. Post, whom he had met on his visits to Acquackanonk, when engaged in the pleasant pastime of courting. Post's home was at Lakeview. It has long since disappeared, but the site is at the southeast corner of Crooks avenue and the Erie Railroad. He had joined the patriot army at Old Bridge, three miles above Hackensack, a short time before, enlisting as a private. Post, on getting his orders, had hastened from Hackensack to his home, where he got his father, and collected axes and saws, the lack of which tools would have prevented the soldiers from cutting down the bridge. They must also have collected fagots and kindling wood, because several accounts agree that the bridge was partly burned. They got their neighbors interested, with the result that when Washington arrived there was a strong and fully equipped force waiting to destroy the bridge at his orders.

The first thought of the commander on arriving here seems to have been to advise Governor Livingston of New Jersey of his retreat from the Hudson, for the following perfectly authenticated letter is on record:—

"Acquackanonk Bridge,
"21 November, 1776.

"Sir:—I have this moment arrived at this place with General Beal's and General Heard's brigades from Maryland and Jersey and part of General Ewing's from Pennsylvania. Three other regiments, left to guard the passes upon Hackensack river, and to serve as covering parties, are expected this evening. After the unfortunate loss of Fort Washington it was determined to evacuate Fort Lee in a great measure, as it was in a manner useless in obstructing the passage of the North River without the assistance of Fort Washington. The ammunition and some other stores were accordingly removed, but, before we could effect our purpose, the enemy landed yesterday morning in very considerable numbers about six miles above the fort. Their intent evidently was to form a line across from the place of their landing to Hackensack bridge and thereby hem in the whole garrison between the North and Hackensack rivers, and finding the country from levelness and openness unfit for making a stand, it was determined to draw the whole of our force to this side of the river, where we can watch the operations of the enemy without danger of their surrounding us or making a lodgment in our rear. But as our numbers are still very inadequate to that of the enemy, I imagine I shall be obliged to fall down towards Brunswick and form a junction with the troops already in that quarter under the command of Lord Stirling. * * *

"I have the honor to be, etc.,

"Your obedient servent

"George Washington."

The rear-guard of three regiments arrived at midnight and crossed the bridge, which was then destroyed by John Post and his men. The British were close after the Americans, and a few shots were exchanged, but the pursuers did not attempt to force a passage in the darkness. Being safe from immediate pursuit, the army encamped, and Washington slept that night in the old tavern under the shadow of the church. A room facing the river, in the southeast corner, used to be pointed out as his room. Another local tradition is that Dirck Vreeland and other most prominent and respected villagers called that night to pay their respects to the Commander-in-Chief. He conversed with them about the progress of the war and the selection of spies, and on their recommendation several Acquackanonk men were enrolled among the "eyes of the army." As will be seen later, they gathered some reliable information. It was nearly 3 o'clock when Washington retired.

It has never been settled whether Washington remained here more than one day. Some authorities say that he did not reach Newark until the 23d, in which case it is probable that he was in Acquackanonk from the afternoon of the 21st until the morning of the 23d. Others say that he arrived at Newark on the 22d. The discrepancy may be due to his arriving there during the night.

Of his old headquarters here nothing remains but the ruins, which may still be seen on the hillside, a short distance

RUINS OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
On Main Avenue, near "Old First" Church—Burned Down In 1879.

southeast of the "Old First" Church. The house was destroyed by fire in 1870. The entrance to the Revolutionary bridge is now occupied by an unused driveway opening into lower Main avenue, about thirty feet south of the office of the S. M. Birch Lumber Company. The bridge was rebuilt in 1777, and used for a few years until a new one was erected. Both its site and the ruins of the old tavern should properly be marked by tablets or monuments for the benefit of future generations. The further history of both the bridge and the tavern will be found in the appropriate chapters.

As to John H. Post, it is a local tradition that he received a captain's commission for chopping down the bridge. His name does not appear on the roll of Revolutionary captains, the only Post of this rank being Francis Post of Essex County, appointed captain of Colonel Thomas' battalion of "Detached Militia" on July 18, 1776. John H. Post is officially mentioned only as a private, but public sentiment promoted him, and after the war he was known as Captain Post, when he was not called "Pot-Bellied" Post, on account of his figure, which became rotund late in life. He was only twenty-six years of age when he chopped down the bridge. He served through the war, and never earned any respite from hard work. All his life he plowed and sowed on other men's land until he grew too old for such labor, when he drove the farmers' cattle to and from pasture at the Notch. In his last years he and his wife made their home with the family of the late Judge Henry P. Simmons on Main avenue, opposite the Erie depot. They did small chores, and enjoyed a sort of honorable dependence. Their remains rest in the "Old First" churchyard. Post's tombstone bears the following inscription:—

In
Memory of
John H. Post
A Soldier of the
Revolutionary Army
Who Departed this
Life
On the 7th March
A. D. 1847,
Aged 97 years.

"That having all things done
And all your conflicts past,
Ye may behold your victory won
And stand complete at last."

His wife, Elizabeth, outlived her husband over thirteen years, dying on May 27, 1860, at the great age of 105 years.

WASHINGTON'S RETREAT LEISURELY BUT DISHEARTENING.

Washington's retreat to the Delaware was very leisurely. He stayed at Newark for several days, and Thomas Paine, the noted infidel, records that he advanced several times to meet the foe on information that the British were approaching. The retreat of 90 miles between the two rivers occupied nineteen days—less than five miles in 24 hours. The retreat, however, was very discouraging. Gordon's History of New Jersey says that, "unable to make effective resistance as the British crossed the Passaic, Washington abandoned his position behind it, and on the 28th of November, as Lord Cornwallis entered Newark, he retreated thence to New Brunswick. And here, to the great mortification of the commander-in-chief, he became still more enfeebled by the abandonment of his troops almost in sight of an advancing enemy." Another authority says that, "Scarcely a man joined his army in this march, while numbers were daily flocking to the royal army to accept of the proffered mercy and protection." It was at this time that Drummond's battalion was mustered into the royal service. There was at least one unwilling recruit, though, in the person of Edo Merselis, of Preakness, a boy of sixteen, who was driving through Acquackanonk with a load of wood for market. His horses were requisitioned by the American soldiers and hitched to a caisson. The boy was compelled to drive with the load to New Brunswick, from which place he was allowed to return home with his team, much to his delight and the relief of his parents.

Speaking of Washington's retreat, Lippencott's History, page 163, says: "Depressed by a succession of disasters, the little army of Americans moved wearily on, illy clad, without tents, scarcely a blanket, and no shoes to protect them from the rigor of the season."

THE TAP HOUSE ON THE HILL.
Washington's Headquarters while in Passaic. (From plate in the possession of Alfred Speer).

With Washington in this plight, prompt pursuit by the British might have turned his retreat into a rout. The enemy did not follow up his advantage. The writer of a pamphlet published in 1779 tries to account for this in a curious way. He says: "It was the custom of General Howe to give the enemy five days' march after their defeat, as for instance the battle of the Brandywine" (and eight others which he mentions). "In Washington's retreat from Hackensack the customary five days were allowed him to escape. Lord Cornwallis might just as well as not have followed Washington in close pursuit, captured him, and so put an end to the war. But he was merciful."

If these were Howe's orders, Cornwallis did not obey them at first. His forces were in two columns, one of which followed the Polifly road from Hackensack to Carlstadt and Rutherford, then took the meadow road for a mile to Kingsland, where it crossed the river by the ford at Delawanna reef. Here it expected to join the column which was supposed to be at Washington's heels, but it was compelled to wait several days.

The rest of Cornwallis' army followed Washington through Lodi and Wallington to the Acquackanonk bridge. They found it destroyed, with three thousand men on the opposite bank ready to dispute the passage of the river. Wheeling about, they retraced their steps a short distance, and took the road upstream until about 600 feet north of the present bridge at Outwater's Lane, in Robertsford. Here they encamped in the dark at the Banta house.

Unconscious of their approach, Banta and his family had retired, for it was long after midnight. They were aroused by a British officer, who wanted Banta to show him the ford. Banta arose, and with a lantern in his hand pointed out the place. But it was hardly to be expected that tired men would cross a strange river at two o'clock in the morning, and the troops did not pass over. They made use of the hospitalities of the Banta place to their utmost. The slaves were turned out of their sleeping quarters over the kitchen, and the officers laid down on the straw which was placed there for bedding. Cornwallis and his staff occupied the main part of the house. The men took possession of the barns and outbuildings or camped out. The smoke-house and bake-oven were brought into use in preparing a midnight supper.

THE BRITISH PURSUIT SLACKENED.

At this point the pursuit seems to have slackened. Washington moved his army leisurely to Newark on the 22nd without being opposed by the detachment which crossed at Delawanna or his rear-guard being harassed by Cornwallis. His spies brought in reports of the enemy's movements, or lack of movements, which justified him in resting at Newark for three days. The British leaders were flushed with their successes, and did not consider it necessary to pursue closely a dispirited enemy. They imagined that the revolution had exhausted itself. Cornwallis lingered a week between here and Newark, and his men lived on the fat of the land. The harvests had all been gathered, and the richness of the farms at Slauterdam, Weasel and Acquackanonk was proverbial in comparatively recent years. The temptation was too strong to be resisted. Banta always said that the soldiers did not harm his family or property, but on the Cadmus farm at Slauterdam everything was theirs, for they took it.

In due time the British, having wrought terrible havoc among the good things which they found in abundance on the Bergen County side, crossed the ford, which was just north of where Dundee Dam now stands. The river was shallow here, and its width was partly accounted for by a small island, 180 feet wide, which lay in midstream. The invaders doubtless rejoiced to find that living was just as good at Weasel and Acquackanonk as across the river. The farmers in all of these places were mostly descendants of the original proprietors, who were wealthy men in the seventeenth century. One hundred years of peace and frugality had made their descendants the richest body of men in the two counties. While they did not risk their lands and lives by fighting for freedom, their well-filled storehouses did the American Revolution a better service by hindering Cornwallis in his march. And, indeed, it took foresight as well as courage to embrace the cause when Washington was actually in flight before the royal army.

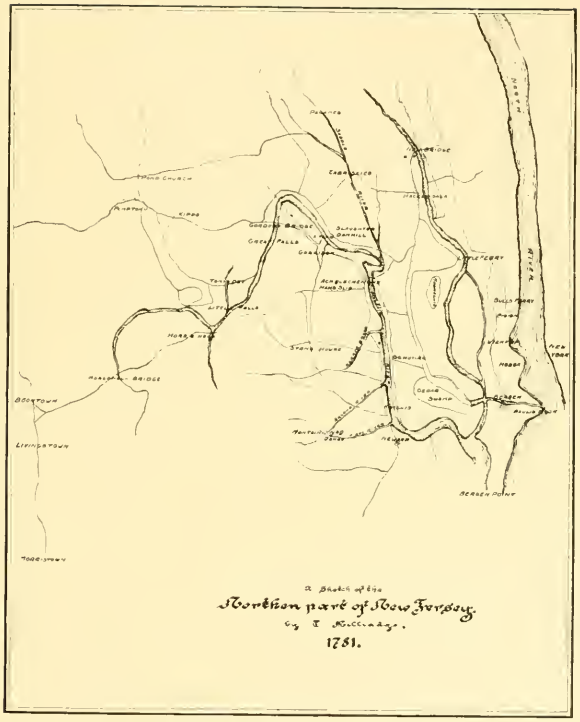
Dr. John Garretson occupied a house on the Essex (now Passaic) County bank, on the Weasel road, not far from the river. His office was in a small extension at one end of the house. Upon the approach of the British he removed his precious stock of medicines to the cellar, where, for safety, he set some of his slaves at their customary household duties. One old "mammy" was busy churning when a ball fired by the British at random or by accident pierced the door, and, speeding close to her head, flattened itself on the furthest wall. This so enraged her that she rushed forth, dasher in hand, and, waving it above her head, bid defiance to the whole British army. The Garretsons were patriots, but the doctor and his family were not molested. It is related that at the close of the war some neighbors, who were British informers, were rewarded with allotments of land in Nova Scotia. They went to their new possessions; but, finding the country wild and inhospitable, soon returned to the neighborhood of Weasel.

Upon their return they called on Mrs. Garretson, saying they were glad to meet her again. Mrs. Garretson, by way of reply, picked up a pair of tongs and chased them from the house. The good dame was a hot-tempered patriot. One day, during the war, a peddler called. In spite of his pack, she suspected that he was a spy, and, rushing upon him, pushed him headfirst over the lower part of the door, the upper half of which usually stood open in pleasant weather.

The first stop made by the British was at the home of Paul Powlisson, on the Weasel road. The site of the Revolutionary house is now occupied by the lately erected home of his great-grandson, Richard P. Kip of Clifton. The old house weathered the storms for 184 years. It was built by the first Paul Powlisson in 1713, and its memory is preserved in a stone inscribed with his initials and the date, thus, "P. P. 1713." Powlisson awaited the arrival of the troops on his front stoop. His wife had taken her son Richard, then not five years of age, and hidden in the garret in mortal terror. As the soldiers swaggered up the road, an officer approached and inquired if any rebels were hidden in the cellar. Powlisson said there were none. The officer insisted on searching, and his soldiers emerged from the cellar laden with eatables, raw and cooked. Powlisson's expostulations were unheeded; but he was no worse off than his neighbors, for the soldiers stormed and looted every cellar and pantry on the line of march with the greatest gallantry. Resistance would have been useless, and none was offered.

LIVING OFF THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

The British encamped on the adjoining farm, which was owned by Abram Vreeland, a Tory, and remained there several days, living off the farmers. Then they marched to the slope now occupied by the City Hall and Park, which has been called "Tony's Nose" ever since, after Sir Anthony Howe. They remained here long enough for some of the soldiers to make excursions as far as John Jacob Vreeland's farm on the "Point." This old gentleman always said that he received fairly good treatment at their hands. They came for things



ANOTHER OF WASHINGTON'S MAPS.

to eat, and, although he was considered penurious, he always fed them to their satisfaction. Just before their departure, however, he missed the silver buckles which adorned his best pair of knickerbockers. Suspicion fell on a private soldier, who denied the theft. Vreeland was a man of large courage, strong convictions and big muscle. He captured the fellow, searched him unaided, and was rewarded by finding the buckles. Then he ordered all the soldiers off the place. As they went he watched them, feeling that they might yet steal something before they left. They did seize a young heifer, which was feeding with the rest of the herd in a field near the road. Vreeland ran after them and compelled them to surrender their prize.

Cornwallis took the River road to Newark, joining the other portion of his force, which was waiting for him at Delawanna. Living at this place was Cornelius Ennis, a ferryman, who transported passengers across the river. He was seized and hanged on a tree on the River road. His body was left suspended, and upon the departure of the army was cut down by his friends and buried in a small graveyard on the bank of the Yantacaw pond nearby. It has long been a mystery why and by whom he was executed, but an account of the hanging was recently unearthed in an old magazine. Ennis passed as a Tory, and was entrusted with information as to the intentions of the British while they were encamped at Delawanna. It was discovered that his sympathies were with the patriots, and he was hanged out of precaution.

From Delawanna Cornwallis followed Washington's route to Newark, where we will leave him. He was afterward heard of at Yorktown, where the surrender of his army to Washington terminated the war.

Revolutionary History and Traditions of Acquackanonk and Vicinity.

The Revolutionary history and traditions of Acquackanonk do not end with Washington's brief visit here. The neighborhood is rich with historic lore, and though it was never the scene of a great battle, shots were fired in anger more than once. Washington is frequently heard of as being in the vicinity of Acquackanonk under circumstances which necessitated his passing through the place. A number of incidents of the war hereabouts are related below. The material has been gathered from so many sources that it would be tiresome to quote authorities.

After the battle of White Plains Brigadier-General Philip Van Cortlandt, one of the noted commanders of the war, with his servant and his friend, Mr. Seabury, passed through Acquackanonk on his way across the State. He records that they "were near being captured by the enemy."

One of the most celebrated organizations of the war, Arnold's Light Horse, composed of Morris County troops, was here soon after Washington crossed the bridge. One of the soldiers writes in his diary: "Blowers and a part, at least, of the troop served at Elizabethtown, often at Newark and Aquacknunk." The troop was divided in small scouting parties, and was useful for carrying dispatches. A number of the men escaped capture and confinement in the British fort on the Polifly road, a mile below Hackensack, by trusting to the fleetness of their horses.

In the summer of 1776, the blast furnace at Hibernia, Morris County, was put in order for casting 3-pounders and balls. Under date of November 11, 1776, Superintendent Huff wrote to Colonel Knox, chief of Washington's artillery, that he had cast over 35 tons of shot, but that "it is altogether out of my power to get it carted." Teams were at a premium, but finally arrangements were made with George Van Iderstine and Cornelius Ludlow of Acquackanonk to cart the stuff to the Landing, where it was shipped by boat to different points.

On September 14, 1777, a column of Sir Henry Clinton's forces, under Major Robert Drummond, made a foraging raid into Acquackanonk, carrying off many cattle, sheep and horses, taken that night from the farmers.

A SKIRMISH AT PASSAIC BRIDGE.

After the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, the British retreated through New Jersey to the Hudson, and one detachment was pursued as far as Acquackanonk, a fitting reversal of previous conditions. The Americans attacked the British in camp on the night of June 30, 1778, just north of the Erie Railroad bridge. A lively skirmish ensued, and a number were wounded on both sides. In the darkness, however, the British retreated to the bridge, which they crossed, and were soon lost in the darkness on the Bergen side.

A PERMANENT GUARD AT ACQUACKANONK.

The strategic importance of the Acquackanonk bridge was soon recognized by Washington. It was on the main highway between Newark, Hackensack, Paramus, Morristown, Totowa and many other points, and troops were constantly passing through the village. Many roads centred here, and the bridge was the only one on the river from Newark up. Washington decided to station a force here sufficient to hold it unless the enemy came in great force. He also desired to prevent the enemy from foraging in the rich farming country roundabout. Everything necessary for the support of an army, from a horse to a wisp of hay, had become very scarce and dear. In a letter of October 4, 1778, Washington says: "A rat, in the shape of a horse, is not to be bought at this time for less than £200; nor a saddle under 30 or 40; boots twenty and shoes and other articles in proportion."

Major General Lord Stirling was the first American officer to be stationed here, but only for a short time. He had scarcely arrived here when he received the following letter:—

"Headquarters, Fishkill.
"October 6, 1778.

"My Lord:—

"I had just now the honor of your letters of the 4th and 5th inst. As we are often obliged to reason on the designs of the enemy from the appearances which come under our observation: or are drawn from our spies, we cannot be too attentive to those things which may afford us new light. Every minutiae should have a place in our collection: for things of a seemingly trifling nature when conjoined with others of a more serious cast, may lead to very valuable conclusions. The particular kind of forage, etc., which the enemy are now amassing in New Jersey may have a tendency this way—whether it is long or short—such as is usually stored in their magazines for the winter, or provided as subsistence in sea voyages.

"You will endeavor, my Lord, with as much expedition as possible to ascertain these matters of information, as well as to collect such other circumstances and facts as may be useful to inform our judgment as to their design or destination.

"I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most ob't Serv't.
"G. Washington

"P. S. You will be pleased to forward the enclosed to Dr. Griffith."

This letter, still in existence, is in Washington's own handwriting. It is folded so as to be its own envelope, sealed and addressed by the writer:—

"Honorable Major General Lord Stirling
"At Aquakonock"
"Public Service."

Lord Stirling left Acquackanonk on October 15, 1778, to take command of the troops at Elizabethtown, where he remained until the army went into winter headquarters. In 1779

he was stationed at Pompton, from which point he covered all the country as far east as Hackensack. The guard was still maintained at the bridge.

SOLDIER'S IMPRESSIONS OF ACQUACKANONK.

In December, 1778, a division of the Continental army, under General Putnam, marched through Paramus and Acquackanonk. Surgeon Thacher, who was attached to the division, records his pleasant impressions of both places as follows, in his diary of all events coming under his observation from 1775 to 1783:—

"December 1st and 2d, passed through Paramus and Acquackanonk, twenty-six miles. These towns are inhabited chiefly by Dutch people; their churches and dwelling houses are built mostly of rough stone, one story high. There is a peculiar neatness in the appearance of their dwellings, having an airy piazza supported by pillars in front, and their kitchens connected at the ends in the form of wings. The land is remarkably level, and the soil fertile; and being generally advantageously cultivated, the people appear to enjoy ease and happy competency. The furniture in their houses is of the most ordinary kind, and such as might be supposed to accord with the fashion of the days of Queen Anne. They despise the superfluities of life, and are ambitious to appear always neat and cleanly and never to complain of an empty purse."

There are on file in the Pennsylvania State archives, published in Vol. XI., Second Series, the division orders of Brigadier General Anthony Wayne, commanding the troops of that State, showing the parole, countersign and details for guard at Acquackanonk bridge on December 10 and 11, 1778. The division left Paramus on December 5, being five days on the way.

On November 30, 1779, Quartermaster-General Greene wrote from Morristown to a New Jersey officer that "we are yet like the wandering Jews in search of a Jerusalem, not having fixt on a position for hutting the army." He adds that he has described two favorable positions for winter quarters to the Commander-in-Chief, "the one at Equacanock," the other four miles from Morristown.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPED AT POMPTON.

On October 7, 1780, Lord Stirling, who had been at Paramus a short time, was ordered to Totowa to join the main army under Washington, who had marched there from Newburgh. The army remained in camp at the foot of Preakness Mountain for six weeks. Colonel Mayland's cavalry was stationed near Little Falls, while Major Parr's rifle corps occupied a ravine near the Great Notch. They were the advance guard to watch all the roads to Acquackanonk and Newark and guard against surprises. The Notch road (Van Houten avenue) was patrolled from the Notch to the river night and day. On October 10 Captains Boude, Parr and McKinney made a reconnoissance as far as Acquackanonk. On the 23d Maryland and Parr were reinforced by the light infantry. The hill on the east side of the gap known as the Notch was a lookout station from which Washington frequently viewed the country. Lafayette and his French troops were encamped along the river, near the present Wagaraw bridge.

There was so much straggling while the army was at Totowa that Washington issued general orders, saying that in a ride he had recently taken he found his men as far down as Acquackanonk bridge on both sides of the river, and as far as he had ever gone around the environs of the camp, the roads and farmhouses were full of them. Some of these stragglers were soon after chased by redcoats as far as the present Main street bridge in Paterson. The Americans got across and partly destroyed the bridge. The British took to the water, the officers mounted on the shoulders of their men, but could not force a passage in the face of a hot fire.

Straggling was not the only difficulty with the troops. There was mutiny as well. Camp was broken on November 27, when part of the army went to the Hudson and the Jersey and Pennsylvania troops went into winter quarters at Pompton on the 30th. A part of the troops, unjustly retained beyond the terms of their service, at a time when bounties were being paid for new enlistments, mutinied. Two of the ringleaders were shot, and a small heap of stones in the hills is still pointed out as their only monument.

Washington had his headquarters for three weeks in 1780 at the Dey house in Preakness. One hundred years later the owner traded it for the house at 56 Howe avenue, in this city.

In the summer of 1780 the Second New Jersey Regiment, Continental Line, had skirmishes with the British here. It was quartered at the bridge here during part of that summer. The guard stationed later in the year had a skirmish on the evening of November 21, 1780, four years to a day after Washington crossed. It was relieved by another detachment, and while on its way to join the main army at Totowa was surprised by a reconnoitring party of the enemy from Bergen County. The British forded the river at Dundee Dam, probably being familiar with the ford because of Cornwallis' experience four years before. It seems the Americans had passed the ford a few minutes before. The British gave chase and overtook their quarry as they were crossing the bridge at Paterson. But the Americans held the bridge, and, after an unsuccessful attempt to wade the shallow river, the enemy was driven back.

The First Pennsylvania passed through Acquackanonk on July 21, 1780, on their way to the Hudson, opposite Spuyten Duyvil. During the same year detachments from the same regiment were sent from Totowa, through Acquackanonk, to Newark and Jersey City, and in one instance to Staten Island.

It is probable that at least a part of the Second New York regiment passed through here in December, 1780. Later on, returning from Fredericksburg, Va., they encamped at Pompton for the severe winter of 1781-1782. They suffered much from the cold, and were in bad spirits and anxious for their discharge. One Sunday their chaplain, Dr. John Gano, said in his sermon: "I can aver of a truth that our Lord and Saviour approved of all those who had engaged in his service for the whole warfare. No six or nine months' men in his service!" This bold remark had an encouraging effect.

On June 26, 1781, Martha Washington is said to have passed through Acquackanonk on her way to Mount Vernon, escorted by a guard of honor from General Heath's division.

On July 4, 1781 the Connecticut State troops, 400 strong, under General Waterbury, crossed the bridge on their way to Little Falls, by way of the Notch road.

For some time previous to August 14, 1781, it was Washington's intention to attack Clinton in New York. On that day, however, he changed his plan, and determined to move the French troops under Lafayette and several commands of the American troops from King's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Virginia to capture Cornwallis, who surrendered two months later. General Lincoln, with the Light Infantry and the First New York Regiment, passed through Acquackanonk on August 25 on their way to Virginia. This was the last time that troops are known to have passed through the place during the war.

The French division marched during the same month to Philadelphia by way of Suffern and Pompton. At Suffern Washington joined them, and on the 27th left with his corps, intending to surprise Sir Henry Clinton in New York. He was bound for Paulus Hook, and it is said that he took a roundabout way through Acquackanonk to throw the British off their guard. The attack was abandoned.

In the early summer of 1782 General and Mrs. Washington visited the troops at Pompton weekly, from Saturday even-

ing to Monday morning. They stayed at the Schuyler House. One of the Schuylers was married to a Van Wagoner of this place.

A local tradition has it that during one of these trips down the Weasel road, Washington stopped at the house of Henry Garretson and dandled the little daughter of the house on his knee. He left with a promise to send her "a fine doll with big black eyes, just like her own." He was a very methodical man, so that it is surprising that the promise was never made good.

BRAVE SPIES, "THE EYES OF THE ARMY."

Washington's campaigns were always facilitated by the employment of bold and numerous spies, who were enabled, by the division of the Americans into Tories and patriots, to pass in and out of the British ranks on pretexts of business without trouble. One of the best of these was Jacob A. Van Riper, of Acquackanonk. On the night of his stay here Washington, who was then organizing a spy system to watch the British in and near New York, selected Van Riper on the recommendation of Derrick Vreeland, as one who was acquainted with every foot of country for miles around.

How well Washington was able to inform himself of the enemy's movements is shown by a letter of August, 25, 1778. He illustrates the perfect organization of the system by saying that he was "anxious to obtain a true account of what is passing in New York, and am endeavoring to send in a variety of persons from different quarters who have no communication or connection with each other. By comparing their accounts I shall be able to form a pretty good judgment."

These men were truly "the eyes of the army." They were of more than ordinary intelligence, and Hale and Tallmadge, and notably the Culpers, father and son, were of very great assistance hereabouts. They wrote their communications to Washington in invisible ink, which was made readable when the paper was wetted with a secret solution. The British were willing to pay them well to turn traitors.

A story is told of Colonel Hamilton duping the enemy by means of a spy suspected of having sold himself to the British. Hamilton prepared what purported to be a detailed statement of the effective strength of the army, greatly exaggerating the numbers of men and arms, and left it on his writing table. On his return the supposed spy and the document were both missing. The stratagem deterred the British from attacking in force.

The reports of British officers to their commanders occasionally show how successfully the American soldier-spies deceived their foe. On February 28, 1781, Colonel Robinson reported to Sir Henry Clinton at New York as follows:—

"Christian Lowzier and Richard Van Riper say they live at Acquaquenunck, which place they left Monday last. It was reported that part of Washington's army were to go to the southward," etc.

"P. S. The above two men are come in, as it seems to me, only on the scheme of trade, they appear to be ignorant of public matters.

"Col. Robinson."

The Richard Van Riper, whose Jersey Dutch stolidity enabled him to ply Colonel Robinson with trivial misinformation, and who impressed him as being ignorant of public affairs, was, in fact, a captain in Colonel Thomas' battalion of Detached Militia. He was an Acquackanonk man, and lived on the River Drive, near Van Houten avenue. The "Lowzier" was Peter Lozier, of Lodi, a lieutenant in Colonel Fell's battalion of State troops.

On March 18, 1781, Daniel Martin, of Paramus, reported at headquarters in New York that "200 men came from West Point to Tappan yesterday." He was undoubtedly identical with the Daniel Martin of the same place who was in the company of Hugh Stewart McLellan, which left Albany on February 15, and, as he says in his diary, "came by Acquackanonk."

BRITISH SPIES, THEIR CUNNING AND ESCAPES.

The British spies were scarcely less cunning than the American. Two of them, who became so well known as to be in constant danger of capture, were Ensign Moody and James O'Hara. Their activity aroused the ire of Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, who on August 3, 1781, offered "$200 of the bills of this state for the arrest of Ensign Moody and his party." Moody issued an amusing counter-proclamation, offering "200 guineas true money for Livingston's delivery alive to the Provost of New York, or half that sum for his ears and nose, which are too well known and too remarkable to be mistaken."

O'Hara was at Acquackanonk March 1, 1781, and returned to New York with a report that there was only a small guard of a dozen men in this vicinity—at Second River or Belleville—that thirty men guarded the stores at Pompton and that "Washington came down with the troops."

Clinton's spy, Gould, reported to him on January 20, 1781, the mutiny of the Jersey Brigade at Pompton, and that he had returned to New York through Acquackanonk to pick up all the news he could. Joseph Clarke, another Clinton spy, passed through here in July, 1781. On his way to Paramus he met the Jersey Brigade, but quitted the road and lay down in the woods while it passed. About the same time Peter Beattie and Michael Campbell traveled through here from Newark to Hackensack. They were arrested as spies and marched from Newbridge to Sneading's, but escaped during a halt.

THE SYSTEM OF BEACON LIGHTS.

A system of beacon lights was in use to send alarms across the State. One was on the high bluff at the Notch, in charge of Major Parr; one at Denville, on the eminence called Fort Hill, in charge of Captain Josiah Hall, and another at Short Hills, near Madison, which was called "the watch tower of freedom." At each of these points an 18-pounder cannon, called by the soldiers the "old sow," was kept. Beacons were built of dry wood piled around high poles. When the sentinels discovered any threatening movements of the enemy, the cannon were fired and the beacons lighted to bid the patriots be on their guard.

MAJOR HOWE, THE MAYOR'S GRANDFATHER.

In closing the account of Acquackanonk in the Revolution, it is with pleasure that reference is made to the services of Major Rezaleel Howe, grandfather of our present Mayor, Dr. Charles M. Howe. Major Howe served in the New Hampshire line of the Continental Army except for six months, when he was Auxiliary Lieutenant in General Washington's Life Guards. He enlisted at the very commencement of the war, and served throughout. He was a mere youth, standing on the village green in his native town, when a company of soldiers was leaving for the front. His heart was touched when he saw a weeping wife and daughters embrace an elderly man, and, stepping forward, he offered himself as a substitute. He was accepted, and did not even visit his home again until the war was over. He was successively commissioned Lieutenant, Captain and Major. After the war he served three years, under General Wayne, against the Indians. After that he remained six years more in the army, making sixteen in all.

At the battle of Long Island he took command of his company after the captain ran away. He served in Colonel Alex-

ander Hamilton's regiment, and was one of his sharpshooters. He was with Washington in his retreat through Acquackanonk.

Among the papers of Mayor Howe is an original paper headed:—"An account of moneys expended for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Family by Capt. Baz'l Howe for the month of October, 1783." Here follows an itemized account of flour, eggs, nutmegs, oysters, potatoes, beer, butter, chickens, etc., with their prices.

John Davis, of London, who traveled in America from 1798 to 1803, and recorded his impressions of men and places, arrived in New York on March 19, 1798. "My friend, a physician," he writes, "rented a medicinal shop of a Major Howe, who was agreeably situated in Cherry street. As the Major took boarders I accompanied the Dr. to his house to eat, drink and be merry. With some of the well-stamped coin, I purchased a few dozen of Madeira, and when the noontide heat had abated, I quaffed the delicious liquor with the Major and Dr. under the trees in his garden. Major Howe, after carrying arms through the Revolutionary war, instead of reposing upon laurels he had acquired, was compelled to open a hotel in New York for the maintenance of himself, his wife and children. He was a member of the Cincinnati, and not a little proud of his eagle."

Major Howe was afterward Collector of the Port of New York, and his books, all in his own handwriting, are in his grandson's possession. They show the name and port of each vessel arriving, the kind of cargo and amount of duty. Many of the books and manuscripts of this worthy man are now in the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark. These are worthy of a place beside them. They have recently come to light, having been found in a garret, where they had been placed by the Mayor's father, the late Dr. John M. Howe.

CHAPTER XIII.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

First Factory was a Tannery and Fur Dressing Shop, Erected in 1735—The Beginnings of Cotton Bleaching in New Jersey—The Dundee Canal Built in 1859, From Which Time Manufacturing Development Really Dates.

ABOUT 1730 Stephen Bassett came to Acquackanonk. He had a tannery at Ferry and Pearl streets, New York City. He found that he could get skins in plenty for tanning and dressing from the Indians here, and traded with them for a while. Then he decided to dispose of his business in New York and move here.

It is thought he settled here permanently in 1735, and established the first manufacturing industry in the county, if not in the State. He erected a small factory where Welsh's Hotel now stands, at Central and Lexington avenues. He chose this spot because a brook ran through it, supplying him with the water he needed. The Weasel road, as Lexington avenue was then known, had been opened in 1707. Bassett tanned hides and dressed skins in great quantities, shipping them to New York. The Indians supplied him with deer hides, wolf, bear and fox skins and the pelts of the raccoon, muskrat, opossum and skunk. Bassett prospered until his death, in 1763, at the age of 56. He was buried in the "Old First" Cemetery, then a plot perhaps 200 yards square.

Bassett was an ancestor of the late Judge Henry P. Simmons, who about twenty years ago removed the stone to his own plot. He dug for the bones, but found none. They had become part of the soil after the lapse of 125 years. The original Bassett grave was by the side of William Simmons' at the spot above referred to, where still may be seen the headstone of Bassett's daughter, an old red stone, small in size, but upon which one may read in very legible letters:

"Eleanor Bassett, daughter of Stephen and Ann Bassett, Died February 20, 1742, aged 14 years, 10 months, 5 days."

Just why the girl was left is not known, except that she was allowed to rest beside her mother, who never had a stone, as she died the last of the family and none were left to erect a monument to her memory.

The tannery was turned into a brewery after Bassett's death by a man known as Abram Brower. It is a time-honored tradition that when he began brewing he had a Christian name only, and that he was first called Abram de Brewer and then Abram Brower. It is a thankless task for history to spoil this quaint supposition by pointing out that Brower was the name of a family founded by Adam Brower Berckhoven, who came from Cologne to New York in 1642. His son Jacob and Annie Bogardus were presumably the parents of Abram. Abram's son Theophilus continued the brewing business for only a short time after his father's death, and then went to New York.

Bassett's tanning business was continued by Lucas Wessels, whose stone house stood where the Erie main depot now is. Wessels was surveyor, clerk of the church, scrivener and general adviser for his generation. He drew most of the deeds and legal papers, and his name is frequently met with in real estate records and maps. His private watermark may be seen on the paper on which many of them are written. He manufactured this paper himself.

With the exception of a saw and grist mill, these were the only industries established in the first century after the settlement of Acquackanonk. One institution that is interesting, if not important, is the only exception. Dirk Vreeland, one of the leading lights of Revolutionary Acquackanonk, had a brewery, distillery and cider mill combined on the Brewery brook, on the south side of Brook avenue, near the River road. There was a small pond at the rear of the building. The brewery was a sort of joint-stock affair, owned in common by twelve farmers. Before the days of internal revenue taxes farmers made their own malt liquors and spirits, an hereditary right still claimed by the mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee. Great quantities of cider were pressed in the fall, and most of this became applejack. The farmers took their turns at using the vats and stills. A farmer would go with his sons and hired men and spend several days there. It was the young men's pleasure to stay there at night, attending to the work, and dancing with the girls who would visit them there. Beer and liquor were plentiful and good in those days. Debts were paid in them, and Dirk Vreeland received one-tenth of the product for the use of his building. With the beginning of internal revenue stamps the brewery went to ruin.

Vreeland's pond and the grist mill first built there were named after Enoch J., son of Jacob E. Vreeland, who formed the pond about 1822. Previous to that time the Weasel Brook ran through a little valley there. When the pond is drained the course of the brook can still be seen. Enoch, who was of a mechanical turn of mind, erected a dam nearly 300 feet south of the present one, and built his grist mill near his house, west of the dam and near the present line of Monroe street. The mill was run by an overshot wheel. The lane leading to the mill from the Weasel road ran where Monroe street now is. Enoch carried on the business until 1832, when he deeded the property to his father, who immediately conveyed it to his other son, J. J. E. Vreeland. The new owner continued the business until 1845, when the dam was washed away. The mill went down in the disaster and was not rebuilt. It had never been a money-maker.

THE BEGINNINGS OF COTTON BLEACHING.

The first cotton bleachery in the State was established in 1813 by James Shepherd, who built a bleachery on a spot on the Weasel Brook where it crosses Highland avenue. The secret of successful bleaching lies in pure water, and in this respect the brook was well adapted. After a few years Shepherd sold out to James Rennie, under whom the business grew so large that the brook did not furnish enough water. Looking around for a larger stream, he settled on the Saddle

River, at Lodi, in 1831, and built the Rennie Bleachery there, which, in the hands of his brother, Robert, became famous all over the country. The mill made Lodi a bigger place than Acquackanonk. Before the war Acquackanonk people used to resort to Lodi for their holiday celebrations, etc.

James Nightingale succeeded Rennie on the Weasel Brook. He sold the mill and water rights to a Frenchman, whose enterprise should have preserved his name. He made opera glasses, and finally turned to the manufacture of hoopskirts. All of them proving failures, he started to distill liquors. A monopolistic government seized and destroyed the plant because he neglected to take out a distiller's license and pay the internal revenue tax. Guilard escaped arrest and fled the country. Abraham Van Riper, who gave the revenue officers information of the plant, received one-half of the value of Guilard's property, which was confiscated. The mill was destroyed and the dam removed in the early seventies, draining out the small millpond. Part of the dam was visible for over twenty years, but all traces are now lost.

The pure waters of the Weasel Brook next attracted the attention of Fenton & Riley, bleachers and printers of cotton and linen, who came here looking for a mill site. On the site of Watson's Bleachery were several springs which suited them. The result was that John J. E. Vreeland agreed to build them a mill and supply water power by building a new dam and forming a new pond. The mill was a three-story building, about 30x75. The wheel of the old grist mill was set up in it. After a few years Fenton & Riley were succeeded by M. Gontard, a Frenchman, who bleached and dyed silks. His business was stopped by the dam again giving way, and he abandoned it. In 1856 the dam was again rebuilt for Charles and George Baldwin, who came here from Malden, Mass., to establish a bleachery. They obtained the privilege of increasing the height of the dam whenever they needed more water, thus providing for enlarging the pond. They did not remain here long, however. The accidental death of a son of one of the brothers preyed upon his mind so much that they left the town.

The mill was untenanted until 1863, when John Watson opened it and repaired the dam. In 1868 he purchased the property. In 1870 the Acquackanonk Water Company, just organized by Charles M. K. Paulison, demolished the old dam and constructed a larger one. A long lawsuit ensued because the water works spoiled the waters of the brook below the dam for dyeing purposes. Watson won the suit, but the company continued to supply water from the pond for nearly fifteen years. The pond has been a source of frequent litigation ever since, one hotly contested suit being between the Watsons and the Saddle River Ice Company over the right to cut ice. It is owned by the Vreeland estate, of which William Pennington is trustee. It is all that is left of the ancestral Vreeland acres, most of which passed into the hands of the late Judge Henry P. Simmons. The Watson Bleachery burned down in 1872 and was rebuilt. After the death of John Watson it was run by his sons, until business reverses compelled them to close in 1889.

The first iron foundry in Acquackanonk was that of Hiram Blanchard, who started a plant for making stoves and small machine castings in 1839, near the Erie Railroad bridge. He brought a score of families to the city with him. He gave up business about 1856. Dr. Benjamin Ayerigg, who had just built the Ayerigg mansion, bought the foundry and demolished it. The site was turned into a pasture.

DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER WATER POWER.

The water power of the Passaic attracted attention as early as 1828, when John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom were empowered by the Legislature to construct a dam eight feet high across the river and dig a canal to furnish power. They lacked capital, and all they were able to do was to commence the canal and erect a wooden crib across the river and build a small mill in Bergen County. In 1836 the Passaic Navigation Company was incorporated by a special act. It was empowered to improve navigation by constructing a canal between Acquackanonk and Paterson. The canal was to be at least seventy-five feet wide and four feet deep. It was also authorized to dam the river. The company only went as far as to prepare a map, showing the proposed route of their canal, which was to start at Dundee Dam and run in a straight line to a point about 300 feet west of the foot of Park place, where the lock was to be situated.

The Dundee Water, Power and Land Company, which purchased the Ackerman and Vreeland farms, built the canal, and commenced the development of the manufacturing section known as Dundee, was organized under the name of the Dundee Manufacturing Company by an act of the Legislature passed March 15, 1832. The original incorporators were not Acquackanonk men at all, but were enterprising and well-to-do business men living at Pompton, then in Bergen County. Their names were Jacob M. Ryerson, Peter M. Ryerson, Russell Stebbins, A. R. Thomson and William Chase. They were authorized to raise a capital of $550,000 in $50 shares, by opening subscription books at Pompton.

DUNDEE DAM. PASSAIC RIVER.
One Mile Above Passaic.

The company was authorized to "manufacture iron, cotton, wool and other articles, to buy, rent and hold such lands and water power in Bergen County, or otherwise, to become possessed of, hold or convey any real or personal estate as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and the same to sell, let or dispose of as they may deem proper." By an act passed February 18, 1833, the company was authorized to purchase land and water power in the County of Essex, Passaic County not having then been formed.

On February 12, 1858, the company was authorized to "improve the navigation of the Passaic River, between the mouth of Weasel Brook and some convenient point between the limits of Paterson, and to make and construct one or more canal or canals, dam or dams, as might be necessary to effect the improvement of the navigation of the Passaic river, said canal to be at least seventy-five feet wide at the water line and not to exceed one hundred and fifty feet in width, including the banks, and the water to be at least four feet deep." The company were also authorized "to construct towing paths and all the locks and works, devices, wharves, toll-houses and offices necessary or proper for the use of said canal or dam." It was provided that "the said canal and river should be esteemed a public highway for the transportation of passengers and freight" on payment of certain tolls, which were fixed by the act at not more than five cents a mile for each passenger and four cents a ton for freight. The farmers residing along

the line of said improvements were to be charged only one-half of the rates of toll for transporting lime or other fertilizing materials. The company was also required to construct and keep in repair good and sufficient bridges over their canal.

THE REAL BEGINNING OF MANUFACTURING.

For many years after obtaining its first charter the Dundee Manufacturing Company did nothing. In 1858, however, the Dundee dam was erected and the canal constructed. It was the purpose of the company to maintain navigation, a lock being built at the dam by Joseph Scott, father of Lawyer W. W. Scott. In 1861 the company sold $100,000 of bonds. The bondholders foreclosed their mortgage in 1864, and the property was sold to Edward J. C. Atterbury. The company was reorganized and the property conveyed to the stockholders again. A special enabling act was passed on March 18, 1864, to accomplish this. By an act of 1870 the company was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $250,000. In 1871 the authorized stock issue was increased by $500,000, and in 1872 the name of the company was changed to "The Dundee Water, Power and Land Company."

The real development of the Dundee section, which gives Passaic importance as a manufacturing city, began when the navigation project was abandoned, and the company devoted its canal to supplying water power. To make this profitable, it was necessary to own the land on the Point, which was in possession of the Ackermans and Vreelands. The farmers held their property at prices which were high for farm lands, and negotiations went on for years, but in 1861 the company finally sold the property for $14,000.

It has been sold for mill and home sites, and is now worth millions. The mill-sites usually carry with them a specified water power, which was once the most valuable asset, but since all the factories now rely principally on their steam plants it is becoming less valuable.

The first factory erected upon the Dundee Company's land to use the water power of the canal was the Star Foundry and Machine Company, which was incorporated March 18, 1859, to make anvils. The mill was a small brick building, one story high, and E. J. C. Atterbury, president of the Dundee Company, was the principal owner. It stood at Passaic street and the canal. The New York Belting and Packing Company now owns the site. The business was not successful, and about 1866 the company went out of business. The New York Steam Engine Works was next erected. It made large castings and turned out tools for various trades in large quantities. At one time it employed 300 skilled and highly paid workmen, and was the principal industry in the town. It met with reverses, however, in the panic of 1873 and closed down permanently. One of the few of its employees who remained in Passaic is Daniel De Vries, the Dundee machinist. Another early industry, since defunct, was the paper mill erected by one Condit and others of Jersey City, where the Waterhouse mill now stands. The building was purchased by the Dundee Company, which sold it to the Waterhouse Brothers in 1867. It was burnt down in 1869.

The history of existing manufacturing establishments will be found under a separate heading, and an account of the Dundee Company's railroad scheme will be given in the chapter on "Railroads," immediately following this.

THE WEASEL BROOK.

It will be well to preserve all that is known respecting the brook that turned the wheels of some of the first mills in Acquackanonk, and is now disappearing before the march of improvements. It rises in a spring in the Weasel Mountain, on the farm formerly of Ricard Compton, and flows eastward to the Morris Canal, which crosses it near Richfield. The canal is fed in part by Deep Brook, which before its coming fed the Weasel Brook. The overflow from the canal is received from a waste weir into Weasel Brook, which also receives a part of the waters of Deep Brook below the canal. A number of springs, some of considerable volume, on the Quimby, Post, Westervelt and Garrison farms in Acquackanonk township, prevent it from running dry after leaving the canal. It passes under the Newark branch of the Erie and the Boonton branch of the Lackawanna Railroad to Post's and Westervelt's mill-ponds, which it forms, then under the Paterson Plank road, past Pitkin & Holdsworth's mill, where its waters are used for wool-scouring, under the Erie main line, Central and Lexington avenues, then southeast under Highland, Van Winkle and Parker avenues, until it empties into Vreeland's pond. The pond drains into the Passaic River by the tail-race, which is practically the former bed of the brook. The brook ran in a more crooked course, but reached the river at the same point. Until a few years ago first the brook and then the tailrace were fed at Monroe street by the Simmons Brook, which rises in the hills west of the city. It was diverted into the Main avenue storm water sewer, and a considerable portion of its dry water course was built over.

The Weasel Brook was christened two hundred years ago. The name of Weasel was applied to the brook, to the Dundee Drive, still known by that name in Clifton, and to the patent of land lying between Clifton and Lakeview from the river to the mountain. The brook marked the boundary of the two plots of land contained in the Point Patent of 1684.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD.

The Erie Was for Two Years Only a Horse Car Line—Then Locomotives Ran Till 1836—The D. L. & W. Arrives—First Trolley Line in the State.

MAY 28, 1832, was a red-letter day for Acquackanonk or Paterson Landing, as it was then frequently called. On that day arrived by boat from Newark two passenger cars that were to be used on the railroad that had just been constructed between the Landing and Paterson, then a growing manufacturing city of 9,000 inhabitants. The Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, the progenitor of the Erie, was organized by an act of the Legislature, in 1831, to connect Paterson with the markets of New York. The portion of the road between Acquackanonk and Paterson was finished May 1, 1832.

Railroads were as much of a curiosity then as air-ships are now, and people came from many miles around to see the mysterious something which was expected to work such wonders. The cars had been constructed by J. L. Young & Co. of Newark. They arrived here about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, were loaded on trucks and taken to a barn which stood where Speer's market now is, at the northwest corner of Main avenue and Prospect street. The corner was then occupied by Patrick Hogan's boarding house, which had been a temperance hotel for several years previous, and was then lodging the mechanics and laborers engaged in building the railroad. The cars were put in Hogan's barn to be admired by hundreds. They were almost as large as the cars of the present day, but the seats ran back to back through the centre, so that the passengers sat gazing out on either side. The coaches were painted red.

THE ERIE MAIN DEPOT.

DRAWN BY "FLEET AND GENTLE HORSES."

Only one section of the railroad—from Passaic to Paterson—had been built, but trains began to run regularly early in June, with horses as the locomotive power. For two years it was merely a horse-car line. Yet it was a great curiosity. The first trip was witnessed by great crowds of people, who had come from as far away as Sussex County to witness the scene. Not only were the cars crowded inside and out, platforms and steps, but the roofs were covered with boys and men. A contemporary account says that "eight fleet and gentle horses with their careful drivers" pulled each car. The trip was a success. The enterprise was launched under favorable auspices, and from that day to this cars have never ceased to run over this section of the Erie, during the blizzard of 1888 excepted.

Railroad riding was at first a pleasure and a luxury. It had more than the novelty of an automobile trip today. Some enterprising Newark men did a profitable business in conveying parties by boat over the Morris Canal to Paterson, in order to take the railroad trip. Much of the early patronage must have come from Newark in this way.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of June 18, 1832, contains this advertisement:—

PATERSON.

"The canal packet boat, Maria Golden, Capt. Brien, will leave for Paterson every day except Sunday 'till further notice. All those who wish to avail themselves of a trip on the railroad, now in operation between Paterson and Acquackanonk, will find this a good opportunity, as the boat will remain at Paterson long enough for that purpose and return the same evening."

The same newspaper, on June 21, printed the following:—

"By an advertisement in the Paterson Intelligencer we learn that the Co. now have three cars running on the railroad, between Paterson and Acquackanonk, leaving each place six times a day, the fare is but 18 cents each way, and those who feel anxious to try this mode of traveling, have now an easy and cheap opportunity of gratifying their curiosity.

"If all the cars are as well adapted for the ease and comfort of the occupants, as the one which we saw a day or two since, from the manufactory of J. F. Young & Co. of this town, intended for this road, they have at least one requisite for a pleasant and agreeable ride."

A later form of the advertisement referred to by the Advertiser appeared in the Intelligencer as follows:—

A RAILROAD.

"In practical operation within 10 miles of the city of New York.

"The Paterson and Hudson River Railroad is formed from the town of Paterson to the village of Acquackanonk, a distance of 4¾ miles, and is now in actual and successful operation. The company have placed upon the road three splendid and commodious cars, each of which will accommodate at least 30 passengers, and have supplied themselves with fleet and gentle horses, and careful drivers. With a view to suit the convenience of those persons who may wish to avail themselves

of this rapid and delightful mode of traveling, the following hours have been fixed for leaving those places:—

Paterson at	Acquackanonk at
7	8
10	10:30
12	12:45
3	3:30
4	5
4:30	6:30
5:45	7.
Sundays	
6.	7.
7:30	8:30
9	9:30
12.	1:30
5.	6.
6:30	7:30

"Fare reduced to 15½ cents. Children under 12 years half price. As the road is within 10 miles of Hoboken and Jersey City and 9 of the town of Newark, it will afford an easy and cheap opportunity of witnessing its advancement and will facilitate the communication between the town of Paterson and the city of New York. The proprietors of stages have taken the railroad into their line. It is the wish of the company to be punctual in leaving the respective places at the hours aforesaid, and the proprietors of stages are requested to co-operate with them in this respect.

"Dated June 22, 1832."

ERIE RAILROAD BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST.

At this time the road was complete from the corner of Market and Grand streets, Paterson, to Franklin's crossing (Main and Pennington avenues), in this city. This crossing, by the way, was named after William Franklin, who was gate-tender there for fifty years, until his death in 1894. Work was rapidly pushed toward the completion of the road from this point to Jersey City. There was no tunnel through Bergen Hill. The tracks turned to the right, at the point where the Susquehanna road now crosses the Erie, and continued southwesterly to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was then being constructed. Its tracks were used by the Erie to the ferry. This work was finished in 1833.

Horses continued to be the traction power until 1834, when the first steam engine made its appearance on the road. It had been imported from England, was named "McNeil" and, of course, was an even greater marvel.

It was more wondered at than confided in, for, according to the time table, a passenger had his choice of traveling by horses or by steam until 1836, when horse power was discontinued entirely. The following old time tables will be interesting:

PATERSON NEW YORK RAILROAD LINE.

Summer Arrangement for 1835.

Passengers will leave Paterson at
- 6¼ o'clock A. M. by Steam
- 10¼ o'clock A. M. by Steam
- 2¼ o'clock P. M. by Horses
- 5½ o'clock P. M. by Steam
- 6½ o'clock P. M. by Horses

New York by Jersey City ferry at
- 5½ o'clock A. M. by Horses
- 8 o'clock A. M. by Steam
- 11½ o'clock A. M. by Steam
- 3 o'clock P. M. by Horses
- 6¼ o'clock P. M. by Steam

On Sundays

Paterson at
- 6½ o'clock A. M. by Steam
- 3½ o'clock P. M. by Horses
- 5 o'clock P. M. by Steam

New York
- 8 o'clock A. M. by Steam
- 9½ o'clock A. M. by Horses
- 6¼ o'clock P. M. by Steam

Office in Paterson corner of Congress and Main streets opposite "Congress House."

Office in New York No. 75 Cortland street

Passengers with tickets will have a preference in seats.

Fare from Jersey city 50 cents

Transportation cars will also ply three times a day each way

As the Ferry-boats do not leave New York precisely at the above times it is recommended to passengers to procure their tickets and to be at the Ferry a few minutes before the stated hour of departure.

Patrick Coughlin
Agent in New York

Paterson June 18, 1835

Paterson and New York Railroad Line
Winter Arrangement 1836

Hours from New York	Hours from Paterson
At 8½ o'clock A. M.	At 7¼ o'clock A. M.
11 o'clock A. M.	10¼ o'clock A. M.
1¼ o'clock P. M.	1 o'clock P. M.
4 o'clock P. M.	3¼ o'clock P. M.

Ticket office 75 Courtlandt street

Tickets for car A, with three apartments limited to 8 person in each apartment six shillings For other cars five shillings

Office in Paterson opposite Van Antwerp hotel

All passengers from New York or Paterson will be required to procure tickets and to occupy seats in the cars according to the directions of their tickets and it is recommended to passengers in New York to purchase their tickets and to be at the Ferry at least 5 minutes before the stated hour of departure.

Patrick Coughlin Agt in New York.

The names of the stations between Paterson and Jersey City were as follows: Ackerman's Line (now Clifton), Acquackanonk (now Passaic), Boiling Springs (now Carlton Hill), and Secaucus. For over thirty years the Erie Railroad enjoyed the monopoly of all the railroad business to and from Passaic. There was no competition. Even the river ceased to be used for freight, except in a small way. Before the railroad was built various men had conceived the idea of constructing our present Dundee Canal, with locks, thereby making the river navigable to Paterson. But the coming of the railroad killed navigation, and the enterprise did not materialize until 1859. It was never a benefit to navigation, but there are still dreams in Paterson of a day when the county seat shall be a bristling seaport and transatlantic steamers shall anchor off the West street bridge. In 1868-70 the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad constructed its Boonton branch through Passaic. Because of the lack of frequent passenger trains it has been a failure in respect to passenger traffic, and more

of a hindrance than a benefit; for, had any other road occupied the field, it might have catered to that branch of the business, thereby building up the section through which the road runs. There are hopes that this will yet be remedied. The company has enjoyed a fair share of the freight business, however, which has probably more than paid them for the loss of passenger traffic. It has furnished facilities for several large factories in that section.

The Passaic and New York Railroad, extending from the corner of Essex and First streets, Dundee, to the main line of the Susquehanna and Western Railroad in Bergen County, was constructed in 1886. The business of this little road, scarcely two miles long, is exclusively in coal and freight. The passenger business never amounted to much, and when the Erie absorbed the Susquehanna, in 1898, it discontinued the passenger service.

The Bergen and Dundee Railroad is simply a branch of the Erie's Bergen County branch, and extends from the mills in Dundee to Garfield, about one mile. Only freight and coal for the mills are carried over it. No passenger business whatever is done.

For many years previous to the construction of these two last roads, it was the intention of the Dundee Manufacturing Company to construct a spur from the main line of the Erie, where the present main depot is, to near the corner of Monroe street and Lexington avenue, along Monroe street to Columbia avenue, thence curving to the right to the south side of Watson's Bleachery and thence to the canal bank. The company even went so far as to buy all the necessary land between the Erie Railroad and Lexington avenue, south of the property of Judge Henry P. Simmons, and had made application to the court to have commissioners appointed to award him damages for the land it desired to take from him.

The Judge objected on general principles, and, filing his protest with the court, prepared for a legal battle. The company continued to try in every way to get his consent, but was unsuccessful, and rather than spend money in litigation for an improvement which would have been of little, if any, benefit to it, abandoned the project, although it had secured the right of way for at least three-fourths of the rest of the route, over which the company had begun to build. For instance, on the Vreeland farm, owned then by Samuel W. Torrey (who, by the way, was the secretary of the company), the roadbed was constructed on an embankment, filled in to a height of at least ten feet for a long distance over the field

THE PROSPECT STREET DEPOT.

east of Columbia avenue and south of Monroe street. The company had made an arrangement with John Watson to the effect that, in consideration of his granting a right of way, the company would build a freight platform and deliver him his freight at a reduced price. Evidences of the contemplated road are still in existence along its route.

THE HARRISON STREET DEPOT.

EARLY STREET CAR LINES PROJECTED.

In 1866 and 1867 acts were passed incorporating the Saddle River Horse Car Railroad Company, authorized to build a railroad along the River road in Bergen County, from the present Garfield to Paterson. The line was never built.

In 1869 the Passaic Horse Car Railroad Company secured legislative authority to construct a street railway to Paterson. The Lodi Horse Car Company was incorporated in 1870 and 1873 to construct a line from Passaic to Lodi. Neither of these were ever built.

FIRST TROLLEY LINE IN THE STATE.

Passaic's first street-car line, which was also its first trolley line, and, by a few weeks, the first trolley line in the State, was started in 1887 and completed in 1888. Charles R. Newman, superintendent of the fire alarm, was the first man to start the power in a trolley car in New Jersey. The crew of the first car that made a regular trip consisted of former Councilman Edward Hogan, motorman, and Policeman John N. Meade, conductor. Former Mayor Walston R. Brown was the moving spirit in the enterprise, which had been incorporated as the Passaic, Clifton and Garfield Electric Railway Company. It ran cars from the Garfield Bridge to the city limits at Clifton, where it was stuck for a year, because unable to get Judge Seba Bogert's consent to let it pass by his property. Finally it was extended to the hotel at Lakeview, then kept by "Governor" Phil Mace. Here it met the Paterson horse car tracks, then just acquired by Garret A. Hobert and others. They are said to have paid $1,000,000 for the old horse car lines of Paterson. In a year or two they transformed them all to trolley lines at great expense, and absorbed the Passaic, Garfield and Clifton line. The consolidated road was christened the Paterson Railway Company. The old cars on both roads had been painted yellow. The new ones were all painted a more durable dark red, and Passaic people called it the "Red Line" on this account. This was due to the fact that the Passaic, Paterson and Rutherford line had been built early in the nineties, and it had white and cream colored cars, which caused it to be dubbed the "White Line" for the sake of easy distinction. To prove the power of popular impulse in this direction, the White Line Traction Company was adopted in the summer of 1898 as the legal name of the latter system, which was reorganized then.

THE COMING OF OTHER TROLLEY LINES.

What is now the White Line was put through Passaic only after bitter opposition, which was overcome by various methods. It secured a franchise through Monroe and Second streets,

also, intending this spur to tap Dundee and the Botany district, cross the river and connect with the main line in Wallington. The tracks were laid some years after, but the Wallington people refuse to give an additional franchise without being well paid for it. The White Line was financed in the ways traditional to electric railroads. The Paterson to Rutherford portion was consolidated with the Rutherford, Jersey City and Hoboken Line as the New Jersey Electric Railway Company. Then, in 1897, it went into the hands of a receiver, being unable to pay interest on its heavy bond issues. The small stockholders and one set of bondholders were frozen out, and in 1899 the road was sold to the syndicate which for five years had been combining all the principal trolley roads in Northern Jersey into the North Jersey Traction Company.

The Passaic and Newark Trolley Company started in 1894 to get a right of way from Main and Passaic avenues, in this city, to connect with the Consolidated Traction Company's lines in Newark. It had little trouble in Passaic or Acquackanonk township, but to get through Franklin, Nutley and Belleville was the work of over two years. Then, to their disgust, the stockholders were compelled to sell out at par, with 5 per cent. interest, to the Consolidated Company. The new owners acquired the road for $200,000 and bonded it for nearly a million. It is part of the North Jersey system now, and so are the Red and White lines.

From time to time, ever since 1892, there has been talk of a trolley line starting from the corner of Main and Bloomfield avenues and running to Bloomfield and Montclair. Some consents were actually obtained at one time, but nothing further was done. When the trolley magnates, to whom the proposed franchise was submitted, looked over the ground they concluded not to build. Vice-President Hobart is reported to have said in this connection: "To make a trolley road profitable, you need a house every twenty-five feet." It was an exaggeration for the purpose of emphasizing the idea that they thrive only in well-settled territory.

CHAPTER XV.

FROM TOWNSHIP TO CITY.

History of the Municipality, Its Police, Fire and Other Departments, Its Gas, Electric, Water and Sewer Systems, Etc.—Some Exciting Political Contests—List of City and County Officials.

THE earliest mention of the word county in this State is made in a law of November 13, 1678, which, among other things, provided that "two courts be kept in a year in each respective county, Elizabethtown and Newark." The boundaries are not mentioned, and the word seems to apply to the localities generally.

Essex County, of which Passaic was originally a part, was formed in 1682. It contained all the settlements "between the west side of Hackensack River and the partition line between Woodbridge and Elizabethtown, and extended westward and northward to the utmost bound of the province." The lines were changed in 1709-1710 "to begin at the Rahway River where it falls into the Sound, and running thence up said river to Robinson's branch; thence west to the division line between the eastern and western divisions, and so follow said division line to Pequannock River, where it meets the Passaic River; thence down the Passaic River to the bay and Sound; thence where it began." Acquackanonk cut a very small figure in Essex County,and all of its residents who obtained any political prominence have been mentioned.

The township of Acquackanonk was created in 1693. It "included all the land on Pissaick river above the Third river and from the mouth of the said Third River northwest to the partition line of the Province, including also all the land in New Barbados Neck; betwixt Hackensack and Pissaick river; and thence to the partition line of the Province." From the original township have been taken part of the city of Paterson as far south as Crooks avenue, the township of Little Falls and the city of Passaic. Its present area is about twelve square miles.

Passaic County was formed on February 7, 1837, from parts of the counties of Essex and Bergen. Acquackanonk town and township and parts of Paterson, which had been cut off from Acquackanonk in 1831 under the name of Paterson township, were Essex County's contribution to the new township. The population of the county at that time was only 20,000. Paterson, with scant 10,000 people, became the county seat. The census of 1900 will probably show that the county has 175,000 population. With the affairs of the county this history will not deal, except to give a list of Passaic representatives in the county government. It is curious to note that when the county was organized, and until the State Constitution of 1844 was adopted, only freeholders could vote. The old Constitution provided that each voter should be "of full age and worth fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate in the same, and have resided in the county twelve months preceding the election." At that time Justices of the Peace and Judges and Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas were chosen in joint legislative session. The act organizing the county went into effect April 11, 1837.

Passaic got along under the old township government for more than a century and a half. The population of the township was still small, less than 4,000, and Acquackanonk Landing was a village of only a few hundred people in the fifties, when the first signs of change came. It is recorded that Alfred Speer had returned home from his travels and started to establish his vineyards, planted with vines obtained from Portugal. Aware that Acquackanonk Landing was so cumbersome a name as to sound uncouth to the ear and look ungainly in print, he called a town meeting in the Eutaw House, and proposed that it be changed to Passaic. Mr. Speer instantly found himself the most unpopular man in town, most of the patriarchs of the place preferring to stick to the name which had been good enough for their forefathers. The meeting broke up in a row, but Mr. Speer induced all the townspeople who were favorable to the change of name to sign a petition to the Postmaster General at Washington. Postmaster William L. Andruss, who is still living, though in the eighties, was intensely surprised soon afterward when notice reached him of the change in name. To complete the transformation, Mr. Speer and a few bold spirits had a sign painted with the word "Passaic," and one dark night nailed it on the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad depot, previously known as Huyler's, which stood on Main avenue, near Park place. When the railroad and the postal authorities seemed to be acting in concert, it was useless to object longer, so Passaic it became. It does not appear that the railroad company made any protest.

Charles M. K. Paulison, whose energy and foresight did much to start Passaic on the upward path, came to Passaic in 1855, and rented the only vacant house from Dr. J. M. Howe, where the Howe block now stands. In 1864-65 he bought a large portion of the Van Wagoner farm, extending from Prospect street to Paulison avenue, and from Bloomfield avenue south to the Erie Railroad. He improved it right away. The first street he laid out was Gregory avenue, named after Dudley S. Gregory. It ran through corn and potato fields. Next came Pennington and Passaic avenues and River street, now Park place. He built houses and brought settlers here, agitated for better schools, which did not come until 1870; organized the Acquackanonk Water Company, and started an era of improvements generally.

The Passaic Gas Light Company was already in existence. It had been organized as early as 1864 with a capital of $50,000. The first officers, who were also the principal stockholders, were: Abel Horton, president; Captain R. B. Tindall, secretary; Robert Foulds, George W. Demarest, George B. Waterhouse and I. S. Van Densen. For the first five years the plant was leased to the late George Denholm, who operated it. The price of gas was $4 a thousand feet. In 1874 Edo Kip and John A. Willett acquired a great deal of the

stock, and increased their holdings steadily. The capital was increased to $100,000, and in 1884 an entirely new plant for the manufacture of water-gas was installed.

BEGINNINGS OF THE VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

The same people who opposed a new name looked askance at these steps. They could not be dissuaded from standing as much as possible in the path of progress, and under the township government there was no way of compelling them to make improvements. Mr. Paulison, who at that time was prominent in State politics, had a law passed on March 27, 1866, giving the inhabitants of the village of Passaic authority to lay sidewalks. The boundaries of the village were set off as follows: Commencing at the river at Passaic Bridge, along the Erie Railroad to Lafayette avenue, thence to Bloomfield avenue, thence to a point on Main avenue 100 feet north of the Simmons homestead, thence easterly and through Madison street to the river. This constitutes only a small portion of the present city.

The village was just beginning to see its future. The effect of the Dundee Company's canal enterprise was beginning to be felt. Alfred Speer had erected the first brick building in the city, his wine warehouse on Main avenue. Mr. Paulison had written a pamphlet showing the advantages of Passaic as a place of residence, and circulated it extensively among his friends in New York, and the first of the new generation of settlers were arriving.

A local writer in the Paterson Guardian at this time thus describes the progress of the place:—

"The wide-awake little village of Passaic has entered upon a career of progress, which, if continued for a few years, will make it one of the most important towns in the State. The extensive Dundee works, when fully developed, will be sufficient to secure a permanent advancement of the material interests of the place; but, aside from these, there is a spirit among the people akin to that of some of those Western towns that have sprung into existence.

" 'As from the stroke of an enchanter's wand.'

"In harmony with this progressive spirit, a movement to secure the incorporation of the town by the Legislature has been recently inaugurated, and a public meeting of the citizens is to be held this week, when, it is presumed, definite action will be taken to procure the requisite legal organization to elect a board of supervisors or borough officers. Nearly all the property-owners are in favor of the establishment of some organization of this character, and very little, if any, opposition to the project is anticipated."

The article then says that several new houses are being erected on the Paulison tract and that "it is stated that fifteen more buildings are to be begun during the coming spring." It is principally devoted, however, to a description of "a new hotel, now in course of construction by Mr. Alfred Speer, which will become a material ornament to the town." This is the Speer wine warehouse, above alluded to. The citizens of the village, feeling that Mr. Speer had performed a highly creditable work, had presented him with a large flag on the preceding Saturday evening. The flag was procured by Aaron Van Iderstine, who suggested the presentation, and presented by the late Judge James A. Norton, president of the Literary Society, in a speech described as highly patriotic. Mr. Speer made an appropriate response, in which he said:—

"I have always thought that Passaic should not only be the resort for city merchants and bankers, the depot for Paterson lumber, but that it should also be the principal depot for other merchandise and the great manufacturing centre of the State. It depends not so much upon capital as upon the industry, energy and perseverance of its inhabitants. These are sure to bring success. We may have good buildings, good sidewalks, street lights, police and all the regulations of a first-class town."

Mr. Speer was in the front rank of the progressive party. He was elected the first Superintendent of Streets, and three landowners, Dr. R. A. Terhune, William S. Anderson and John T. Van Iderstine, were elected Commissioners under the act of 1866. These four men graded streets and laid five miles of sidewalks at their own expense, trusting to the taxpayers to subsequently reimburse them, the act not being thoroughly effective. The law was amended on March 7, 1867, while on April 2, 1868, another act was passed, by which five freeholders were to be elected, to be known as the "Board of Commissioners of Passaic." These laws, however, did not answer the required purposes, so the newcomers secured, on March 10, 1869, the passage of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the village of Passaic."

THE FIRST VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

The first village election was held April 12, 1869, and O. D. Baldwin was elected President. The Council consisted of Daniel Demarest and Benjamin S. Watson for the First District, or Ward, George W. Conkling and Hiram M. Herrick, Second District, and B. B. Aycrigg and George McLean, Third District. Mr. Baldwin, then one of the leading villagers, soon after left Passaic. He was successively president of the Fourth National Bank of New York and vice-president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

The Council met to organize on April 24 in Henry Marsellus' real estate office, on Washington place. This was the historic "Eel-pot," first of the name. Mr. Marsellus, the "Boss" Marsellus of Garfield, was the "Boss Eel," and his office was the centre of political and business activity, the exchange for real estate, horses, news and jokes, and a social club as well as a mart. The village scheme had been born there, and naturally the new government met there at first. The Council soon rented rooms in Speer's Hall, at Market Square, over Dr. Randol's drug store.

President Baldwin nominated Thomas Newell for clerk, W. H. Tice, Halmagh M. Post and John J. Feaster for Commissioners of Assessments, A. Zabriskie Van Houten for Treasurer, Dr. Charles J. Kenworthy for Street Superintendent and Aaron Kinter for Surveyor. John T. Van Iderstine had been elected Assessor.

Up to this time Passaic had not been a polling district of itself, and voting had been done at Great Notch. The voters got there in carriages, not furnished by the candidates. City Clerk Tindall relates how he once drove over to the Notch in company with three Democrats, one of them Judge Simmons, who amused themselves by threatening to make him walk home unless he voted their ticket. Another of Mr. Tindall's early experiences in Passaic relates to his taking part in the first, or one of the first, Republican primaries held in Passaic. The Democrats undertook to break it up. They rushed in, knocked over the lights, and the Republicans jumped out of the windows.

Dr. R. A. Terhune was the second President of the village, being elected in 1870. John T. Van Iderstine, Samuel B. Fritts and Dr. Kenworthy succeeded Messrs. Watson, Conkling and Herrick, the other Councilmen being re-elected. Dr. Kenworthy was a retired physician, who had served a year as Street Superintendent. He practiced occasionally, and had a reputation for either killing or curing his patients. He established the greenhouses on the Plank road in Bergen County, still conducted by Julius Roehrs of East Rutherford. He also built the so-called Van Deusen house in Gregory avenue, now owned by Henry Meyers. This, with its beautiful grounds, crowded with rare flowers, was one of the show places of the town.

His love for flowers was one of the inconsistencies of a rough-and-ready character. Dr. Kenworthy was hard-swearing, fiery-tempered, and expressed himself in terms too vig-

DR. R. A. TERHUNE.
Last Village President and First Mayor.

DR. BENJAMIN B. AYCRIGG.
Second Mayor of the City

orous to be quoted precisely here. On one occasion, at a Council meeting, some remark from a brother member brought him to his feet in a towering rage.

"By G——!" he shouted, shaking his fist at the offender, "I wish there was no law in New Jersey. I wish that when a man insults me I could hammer the life out of him."

The official minutes of the proceedings of the Council of which Dr. Kenworthy was a member fail to record really interesting occurrences like this. Fleeting human memory has preserved enough of them to assure us that the sessions were marked by great intensity until the Doctor resigned, December 5, 1870. He was succeeded by S. F. Bogart. He is probably now in Florida, if living.

Mr. Newell continued to be Village Clerk, Captain William Clark was Treasurer, "Mayor" Gilbert D. Bogart Street Superintendent and James L. Smith Surveyor. A Collector of Assessments was appointed in the person of H. M. Herrick. Taxes continued to be paid to the Township Treasurer, who at this time was J. C. Marsellus of Passaic. Mr. Van Houten, and Captain Clark at first, drew no salary as Village Treasurer, but finally a small salary was paid, because Mr. Clark was compelled to make good small expenses from his own pocket. The Clerk and Street Superintendent received $300 a year each. There is no mention of a Corporation Counsel at first. Judge Torrance was occasionally consulted for a while.

The proceedings of the Council at this time are mainly devoted to street improvements and wrangling over special officers or policemen. These were put on and off, nominated and rejected, their pay and duties fixed and altered with great regularity.

The village charter was still unsatisfactory, and on March 21, 1871, the Legislature amended it, enlarged the limits to the present dimensions, and set it off from the township. The number of Councilmen was increased from six to nine. At this time the population of the village was about 2,800. The census of 1870 does not give the population of Passaic separately, but states the population of Acquackanonk township at 4,368. In the State census of 1875 Passaic had 4,883 people and the township 1,631 people, while in 1880 the city had 6,532 and the township 1,782 people. Plainly, then, the population of Acquackanonk township, outside of Passaic, must have been nearly stationary for many years. A fair estimate of its population in 1870 would be 1,500, which number taken from 4,368, the figures for the entire township, would leave 2,868 for Passaic. The census of 1890 gave Passaic 13,028 people, the State census of 1895 17,898, while it is estimated that in 1900 the figures will be about 25,000.

Dr. Terhune was elected President in 1871. The new Council consisted of Messrs. Fritts, McLean and Dr. Aycrigg, re-elected, and Thomas R. Watson, Adrian Hopper, Jonathan B. Thurston, George W. Demarest, John T. Van Iderstine and W. S. Guiterrez. Mr. Watson here appears for the first time in the village government, so that his public service already covers a period of twenty-eight years. The election had been held at the John V. Ryerson Hotel, and Captain W. J. Folger, the proprietor, sent in a bill for $30 for the use of the house and "also dinners." Joseph B. Knight was made Street Superintendent, and in less than a month Mr. Watson preferred charges of neglect of duty against him, and he was removed from office without a hearing. It seems to have been a political move, for Treasurer Clark, Surveyor Smith and Legal Adviser Albert Comstock lost their official heads, too. Councilman Van Iderstine had previously indulged in some charges of corruption against the last Council and village officials, and alleged that non-members controlled all proceedings. This seems to have been aimed against Messrs. Clark and Comstock. A motion for an investigation was lost. President Terhune submitted a new list of officials, all of whom were voted down, and finally W. H. Tice was made Street Superintendent and Messrs. Smith and Clark were re-elected Surveyor and Treasurer by the Council which voted them down. There seems to have been such a thing as wire-pulling in the lively politics of the day.

The village made an agreement early in 1872 to buy the old Methodist Church for $8,000 for a City Hall. A contract to enlarge and remodel it at a cost of $2,225 was given out on April 29.

Dr. Terhune was re-elected President for the third and last time in 1873. Henry Frain, B. F. Popple, J. Morgan Howe, Gilbert D. Bogart and John S. Conkling were the new members, while Watson, Van Iderstine, Demarest and Aycrigg were the old members re-elected. A License Commission, consisting of Peter Malloy, Demarest Hopper and Eli W. Vondersmith, appears for the first time. It was elected under a newly adopted law. Mr. Malloy did not agree with his colleagues and resigned. J. B. Knight was elected Collector, J. C. Marsellus and D. J. Fox Commissioners of Appeals and John Hall Overseer. George W. Conkling became Street Superintendent and M. A. Sutherland, Surveyor. Captain Clark was nominated for Treasurer and rejected. On April 29 the Council investigated charges that he had not administered the village finances properly, and at the conclusion a resolution holding him blameless was introduced by Councilman Howe. Mr. Clark's opponents refused to pass it, laying it over indefinitely by a vote of 5 to 4.

During this year the village contracted for 33 fire hydrants at $30 a year and 36 gas lamps at $40 a year, the lamps to be lit only on a moonlight schedule. The meeting room was moved to School No. 1 for the year. Mr. Newell resigned as Village Clerk, and Michael Bierne succeeded him. Most of the minutes of the year were written by the late ex-Mayor Aycrigg.

The village had been without a lawyer for some time when Thomas M. Moore came here from Sussex County. Within a month the village pounced upon him, and invested him with the office of Corporation Counsel. He served from May 13 to June 10, when he resigned and went to Newark, legal practice being unprofitable here then. George B. Clement and Robert S. Durling were nominated and rejected, and Mr. Moore continued to direct the legal affairs of the village from Newark.

THE TURNING ON OF CITY WATER.

It was under the village government that Passaic got its first water supply. Charles M. K. Paulison obtained a charter for the Acquackanonk Water Company on April 9, 1867. His associates were Dr. R. A. Terhune, H. B. Crosby, Benjamin N. Cleveland and David B. Sickels. The capital stock was $50,000. On March 9, 1871, a supplement to the charter was obtained, by which the capital stock was increased to $200,000. The company organized by electing Mr. Paulison president; Dr. Terhune, vice-president; Washington Paulison, secretary; E. T. Bell, treasurer; Thomas D. Hoxsey, superintendent; executive committee, C. M. K. Paulison, T. D. Hoxsey and J. J. Brown. Most of the stockholders and officers were Paterson men. Mains were rapidly laid, and on August 2, 1872, water was first supplied to the village from the Dundee Canal, which then furnished clean water. It was pumped into the storage reservoir in Mr. Paulison's grounds, where he was building the magnificent mansion that is now our City Hall. The cost of the entire plant was over $100,000. The turning on of water was the occasion of a great celebration, in which all the citizens turned out to watch a civic and firemanic parade. The company is still known as the Acquackanonk Water Company, though it was afterward absorbed by the Pas-

saic Water Company of Paterson, and both were swallowed up by the East Jersey Water Company.

Incorporation as a City.

Two years of village government prepared Passaic for being incorporated into a city, which was accomplished by an act of the Legislature on April 2, 1873. This, as amended by the acts of March 24, 1874, and April 9, 1875, constitutes the city charter. It has been affected by many other subsequent legislative measures, special and general, but, in the main, its provisions still apply. Dr. R. A. Terhune is usually considered the first Mayor of the city. He was President of the Village Council when the charter was granted and served as Mayor until Dr. Benjamin B. Ayerigg was elected.

At the first charter election Dr. Ayerigg was chosen Mayor, and the following Councilmen were elected: John S. Conklin, Henry Frain, J. Morgan Howe, George McLean, Peter Malloy, Benjamin F. Popple, R. Burnett Smith, Levi B. Seaman and Thomas R. Watson, nine in all. The following city officials were nominated at the organization meeting of the Council, on April 24, 1873, and confirmed later: John Duffus, City Clerk; George W. Conkling, Superintendent of Streets; Thomas M. Moore, City Counsel; M. A. Sutherland, City Surveyor; E. A. Halsted, City Treasurer; A. E. Miller, Poundmaster. There was no City Physician at first, but Dr. R. A. Terhune cared for the city's sick poor. Credentials were presented by the following officers chosen at the charter election: John T. Van Iderstine, Assessor; Daniel Demarest and Joseph Adams, Chosen Freeholders; Joseph B. Knight, Collector of Taxes; Edo Kip and J. C. Marsellus, Commissioners of Appeals; Edward Morrell, Washington H. Harris and John H. Conenhoven, Judges of Election; John Wynne, W. W. Rose and August White, Constables; Frederick Oechslein, Overseer of the Poor.

At the first meeting W. S. Guiterrez sent a protest against the seating of George W. Conkling as Councilman, Mr. Guiterrez claiming that he was entitled to the seat.

The city was then divided into three wards, the First, including what is now the Fourth, and the Second and Third being as at present. Three Councilmen from each ward, elected for terms of one year each, constituted the City Council. In 1883 the term was made three years. The old Methodist Church, standing at Prospect street and Howe avenue, which had been purchased by the Village Trustees, became the City Hall. It was also fire headquarters, and an addition was built to accommodate the police and the City Clerk. The building was used as a City Hall until the present structure was ready for occupancy, in 1892. It was then reserved for cakewalks and primaries, except on Sundays, when a Holland congregation worshipped there, until 1897, when it was torn down to make room for the new Municipal Building. The only picture of it in existence is given here.

EARLY DOINGS OF THE CITY FATHERS.

Many interesting facts have been gleaned from the minutes for the first year. One of the first acts of the new Council was to offer a standing reward of $500 for the conviction of incendiaries. The total valuations were reported by Assessor Van Iderstine as $4,181,000 on August 19. Mr. Van Iderstine complained that the County Board had raised the total to $4,300,000, in which he refused to concur. On August 23 the Council added 57 fire hydrants to the 39 already installed. On September 22 the tax rate was fixed. It was only three-fourths of 1 per cent. John Duffus resigned as City Clerk on October 20, and a week later Michael Bierne was appointed to succeed him. On the 20th, also, the first bond issue was made. It consisted of $25,000 of 10-year improvement bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest. The city, sad to say, had difficulty in disposing of them at first. On January 12, 1874, the Finance Committee reported that no bids had been received for them, but later they were disposed of.

The minutes show that on October 20, 1873, a street cleaning force of two men, one horse and one cart was at work. On December 10 sixty street lights were contracted for, at an annual expense of $3,000. On January 19 a committee was instructed to purchase a Bible and a Nixon's Digest for the use of the City Fathers.

On December 5, 1873, a special meeting was held to take action on the death of Councilman McLean, who had been killed the day before by the blowing down of part of Speer's building at Main avenue and Washington place. The building was then in course of erection, and the corner tower and cupola had been put up. Before the work was completed the wind tore it loose, and it fell on the sidewalk, crushing Mr. McLean and killing him instantly. John Tyler Vreeland, a carpenter, who was working on top of the cupola, held on during his flight through the air, and came down unhurt.

THE FIRST CITY HALL (1874-1892.)
Torn down in 1897.

The Council made arrangements to attend the funeral, which was a large one. John F. Barclay was elected to fill the vacancy on December 23.

MAYOR AYERIGG'S FIGHT FOR RE-ELECTION.

The city made many improvements under Mayor Ayerigg. One of the most notable was the opening and grading of Lafayette avenue in 1873-74 at a cost of nearly $18,000. It was over a mile long, and, running through many deep cuts, was the largest undertaking of the sort the city had attempted up to that time. At the end of his first term Mayor Ayerigg was opposed for re-election by Charles M. K. Paulison. The Republican primary was held in School No. 1, on Passaic street. John F. Kilgour, then rising to wealth and fame as "the bluestone king," presided at the primary. He was at the height of his vigor, and was a resolute Paulison partisan. Ayerigg's supporters were unable to nominate their man, because, they claimed, Mr. Kilgour did not rule fairly. They withdrew, and Mr. Paulison got the regular nomination, while Dr. Ayerigg was nominated as an independent Republican, in Rettinger's Hall. In those days candidates could be nominated overnight, and on election day T. B. Stewart was in the field as a Citizens' candidate. Dr. Ayerigg defeated both, and at the end of his second term was elected a third time, making six years in all.

JOHN A. WILLETT.
Fourth Mayor of the City.

DR. CHARLES M. HOWE.

Fifth and Seventh Mayor of the City.

GENERAL SPENCER'S THREE TERMS AS MAYOR.

General Bird W. Spencer was elected Mayor in 1879, and in his three administrations the city prospered greatly. When he came up for re-election in 1881, the late George Denholm was nominated against him. There was an exciting contest, which resulted in Mr. Denholm's defeat under circumstances which made him feel it keenly. By an amendment to the State Constitution, promulgated on September 28, 1875, the Legislature was prohibited from passing any private, local or special law regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties. Previous to this, "special legislation" had been the rule, petty, jobbing measures being put through the law-mill on trifling pretexts. This was stopped with good results, although much desirable legislation was barred out, because every proposed law was general in its effects. Accordingly, by act of March 24, 1882, cities were classified for purposes of legislation, and those having populations of not less than 12,000 and more than 100,000 were designated second-class cities. Cities with more than 100,000 people were in the first class and with less than 12,000 in the third class. Passaic was in the third class until the United States census of 1890 declared it to have a population of 13,028. This occurred in 1891. Ninety days after the promulgation of the census, or on July 16, 1891, it became a second-class city. Mayor Spencer almost fell a victim to overconfidence in 1883, when the Democrats put up Gershom Rusling against him. Mr. Rusling was a traveling man, was nominated during a prolonged absence from the city, and returned a day or two before election to find himself a mayoralty possibility. He was a clean and popular candidate, and with incredible energy he put life into a perfunctory and lagging contest. Before the Spencer supporters realized it, he was pushing their candidate close for first place. When the dust cleared away on election night, Mayor Spencer was still in the saddle, but he had won by only 23 votes. General Spencer went into the Council shortly after the end of his term, and represented the Third Ward ably from 1885 to 1894, when he retired and was appointed an Excise Commissioner, remaining one until the Board was abolished, in 1898. He had been connected with the city government, in one capacity or another, for considerably over twenty years.

MAYOR WILLETT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Prominent men in both parties looked around for a suitable successor for Mayor Spencer, and a non-partisan candidate was selected in John A. Willett, a sterling Democrat, who was elected in 1885 on the Republican ticket over the late Major J. B. Hoffman. Mr. Willett served only one term as Mayor, but on retiring was appointed a Trustee of the newly organized Free Public Library, to which he has devoted a great deal of his energies ever since.

MAYOR HOWE'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Dr. Charles M. Howe was elected Mayor for the first time in 1887. One of the first subjects proposed for his consideration was the renewal of the city water contract. The supply from the canal was deficient both in quality and pressure. A change to Vreeland's pond had improved the former, but not the latter. Residents of the higher portions of the city complained bitterly of the lack of water. The citizens agitated for a new water supply, and a 20-year contract was finally executed with the Acquackanonk Water Company. The company agreed to furnish water from the Passaic River, above the Great Falls, at a satisfactory pressure. It was to be paid for fire hydrants on a sliding scale running from $45 to $40 annually. It agreed to furnish free all water for street sprinkling and sewer-flushing, and to charge no higher rates to private consumers than are charged in Paterson. The company became identified with the Passaic Water Company of Paterson about this time, and later the East Jersey Water Company absorbed both, and finally acquired the rights of the Dundee Water, Power and Land Company also. At present the water supply comes from the Great Falls, but is shortly to be taken from the East Jersey Company's reservoir at Great Notch, now being constructed.

The need of an adequate sewer system was felt during the Willett administration, when the Citizens' Improvement Association began to agitate the matter. The late Colonel George E. Waring was employed as consulting engineer. He had already devised a new sewerage plant for Memphis, Tenn., the distinguishing feature of which was the construction of small conduits of vitrified pipe for sanitary purposes, and larger sewers of pipe or brick for carrying off storm water. All older systems are single in operation, the same conduit carrying away house sewage and storm water. The Waring system is not only more economical in construction, but has an advantage which has become strongly evident since the need for sewage disposal has arisen. If Passaic ever desires to construct a disposal plant, it can treat the collections of the sanitary sewers at comparatively slight expense. In Paterson, on the other hand, a new system of sanitary sewers must be constructed to separate the sewage from the storm water, which latter makes the whole too bulky to be economically treated. Colonel Waring drew up plans for enough sewers to answer the needs of the city for years to come. The sewers are being built as needed, and the system is harmonious and satisfactory.

THE SEWER LITIGATION WITH NEWARK.

The first sewers were built in Mayor Howe's administration, but not until after a legal battle with Newark and Jersey City. Both of these communities then drew their drinking water from the Passaic River at Belleville. The river was then polluted by the sewage of Newark and Paterson and the mill refuse of Paterson and Passaic. Newark, however, fought against further pollution of the river by Passaic's sewage, and to save her water supply applied in Chancery for an injunction. Jersey City joined in the petition, but Paterson refused to aid in Passaic's defence. Many hearings were heard and much testimony was taken, all going to show that the river was becoming dangerously polluted. Passaic's position was however, that the river was already unfitted for a water supply, and that a little extra pollution was not harmful to Newark and Jersey City. Newark practically admitted this by bargaining with the East Jersey Water Company for her present magnificent water system. Her suit was abandoned. Her new supply came from the Pequannock River, a tributary of the Passaic, and the 50,000,000 gallons she consumes daily, together with a like amount which goes to Jersey City, have so decreased the flow of the river that its pollution has become an unbearable nuisance. For five years the State has been wrestling with the problem of purifying the river once more, but Paterson has been the stumbling-block. There are signs, however, that her opposition will be abandoned soon.

The population of the First Ward grew so rapidly that in 1887 the ward was divided. The ward originally included all that section east of Main avenue. Passaic street and the Dundee Canal were made the new boundaries of the First Ward, and west of the canal and north of Passaic street became the Fourth Ward.

Mayor Howe was opposed for renomination in 1889 by John F. KilGour, who made a threatening canvass, but was overwhelmingly beaten at the Republican city primary held in Rettinger's Hall. Mr. KilGour made a manly speech, acknowledging a fair defeat, and his successful opponent was unopposed at the polls. In Mayor Howe's second term the

population and the prosperity of the city were greatly increased by the coming to town of the Botany Worsted Mill.

MAYOR BROWN QUIETLY ELECTED.

Again, in 1891, a non-partisan movement resulted in the choice of a Mayor. Walston R. Brown was put in nomination by a public petition signed by hundreds of voters of both parties, and was elected as a Republican, unopposed. Under Mayor Brown the work of sewering the streets was continued, and the work of macadamizing the streets was begun on a large scale. Only a few of the twenty-seven miles of macadam roads were laid previous to his administration. The county laid some eight miles of macadam, some of it of a very poor sort. The city macadam was better stuff. This was largely due to a protracted and heated contest over the respective merits as road material of trap rock from the hills of Passaic County and of limestone from Long Island. Both materials had their champions in the Council and among the citizens, and each side tried to show in practice the superiority of its chosen material. The result was beneficial. The macadamizing of streets stretched over into Mayor McLean's term, when the discussion was frequently renewed. To pay the city's proportion of sewer and street improvements, authority was obtained from the Legislature for the issue of $150,000 bonds. It was followed later by an issue of $100,000. These issues constitute the principal portion of the city's debt. By the charter the debt is limited to $188,000, which was expended for various purposes early in the city's history.

In Mayor Brown's first administration the new City Hall was acquired. Its story is told in a subsequent chapter.

THE EXCITING BROWN-SLATER CAMPAIGN.

One act of Mayor Brown's excellent administration sowed the seed of the hottest political contest the city has known. The term of John J. Slater as City Treasurer expired in 1892, and Harry Meyers was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Slater had been efficient, and his displacement was laid to the fact that he was identified with the Passaic National Bank, while Mr. Meyers was connected with the People's Bank and Trust Company. The naming of the depository bank for city funds was involved, and as most of the prominent men in the city were connected in some fashion with one institution or the other, they took sides accordingly in the next mayoralty campaign. In 1893 Mayor Brown was opposed in the Republican primaries for renomination by Mr. Slater. The fight began months in advance. Mr. Slater's friends made vigorous attacks on the administration, and long before the end of the campaign the entire city had entered into the struggle. The bank issue and the removal of Mr. Slater were lost sight of under the pressure of greater considerations. The fight was so general that the Democrats neglected an opportunity to elect a Mayor through taking part in the Republican contest.

Through overconfidence on the part of his friends, Mr. Brown lost his own ward, the Third, but carried the populous Fourth. The Second went to Mr. Slater, and, with the Third, he had exactly half of the delegates to the city convention. The First Ward primary was held in the East Side Republican Club rooms, on the second floor of the building at Passaic and McLean streets. The hall was packed until the floor beams trembled. The primary resulted in a riot, both sides electing delegates and sending contesting claimants to the city convention. The Slater faction lacked but one of a majority, and organized the convention by electing Freeholder Albert Totten chairman. The Slater contestants from the First Ward were seated, and Mr. Slater was nominated. If the Brown delegates had been seated the opposing sides would have been equal in strength, and the convention would have been deadlocked.

Mr. Brown was nominated independently, and took a Democratic endorsement as well. After a canvass which may be fittingly described as furious, he was elected by 151 majority, carrying the First Ward by a majority of 450, which more than offset the Slater majorities in the Second and Third. The Fourth Ward split almost even.

MAYOR M'LEAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Andrew McLean was the next Mayor. He was opposed in the Republican primaries, in 1895, by Frederick C. Streckfuss, former Councilman from the Fourth Ward. Again there was a disputed primary in the First Ward, and Mr. Streckfuss at first proposed to carry the fight to the polls, but finally concluded not to. In Mayor McLean's first term the Council was deadlocked for a long time over the election of a presiding officer. Finally the problem was solved by the election, in 1896, of a Councilman-at-Large under an act designed to settle a similar difficulty in New Brunswick. General Spencer made a belated canvass. His friends carried the Third Ward for him, but Mr. Slater was nominated and elected. The Councilman-at-Large is also President of the Council, and appoints all committees, subject to approval by the Council. The District Court was another creation of Mayor McLean's administration. A law was prepared, and, after it had been modified to suit the ideas of several other cities, was passed in 1896. Governor Griggs appointed William W. Watson Judge of the court. Judge Watson selected S. A. Clark as clerk and Samuel Weinberger as sergeant-at-arms. The court deprived the Justices of the Peace of their jurisdiction in civil cases, and in 1899, encouraged by the upsetting of the Atlantic City District Court law as unconstitutional, they attacked the Passaic court. The Supreme Court Justice who granted the writ of certiorari was Justice Jonathan Dixon. He decided that the writ did not act as a stay, but Judge Watson closed the court, and announced that he would neither sit nor draw his salary until a decision had been reached. The proceeding is still pending.

Mayor McLean was re-elected without opposition in 1897, and it seemed that he might be again a candidate in 1899. The lines were differently drawn, however.

DR. HOWE RETURNS TO THE MAYORALTY.

Dr. Charles M. Howe was induced to run for Mayor a third time on a platform of economy. The movement which resulted in his being a candidate began some months before, when the Council voted for an ordinance to buy an 18-acre park, to cost $70,000, in the Fourth Ward. A public meeting was held to protest against it. Another ordinance was then introduced for the purchase of an eight-acre park, to cost $37,000. The citizens again opposed the purchase. In the heated discussions over the park projects a bitter political contest was born. Dr. Howe was opposed at the primaries by Councilman-at-Large Edward W. Gardner. The Republican primaries were thrown open to voters of all parties, and Dr. Howe won a sweeping victory, carrying all the wards in the city and obtaining 1,660 of the 2,525 votes cast. Here the civil and political history of the city may be closed.

A LIST OF THE CITY OFFICIALS.

A list of the village officials has already been given in the account of the village government. To do this, and to ascertain the officials of the city in the early days, it was necessary to examine several thousand pages of official minutes, mostly unindexed. By means of these and the register of officers, which has been kept since 1880, the following list of Councilmen and principal city officials, the first of its kind, has been compiled:

Mayors—Dr. Benjamin B. Ayerigg, 1873-79; General Bird W. Spencer, 1879-85; John A. Willett, 1885-87; Dr. Charles M.

Howe, 1887-91; Walston R. Brown, 1891-95; Andrew McLean, 1895-99; Dr. Charles M. Howe, 1899—

Clerks—Thomas Newell (Village Clerk), 1872-73; John Duffus, 1873; Michael Bierne, 1873-80; James A. Norton, 1880-83; Walter Finch, 1883-85; Francis C. Cogan, 1885-91; Richard B. Tindall, 1891--

Collectors of Taxes—Joseph B. Knight; David Campbell, Jr., to 1886; Leonard L. Grear, 1886-95; Albert T. Zabriskie, 1895—

Counsels—T. M. Moore, 1873-4-5, 1877; James E. Stoutenburgh, 1876-7 and 1878-87; George P. Rust, 1887-94; A. Stearns KilGour, 1894; Walter Kip, 1895-99; A. D. Sullivan, 1899—

Treasurers—E. K. Halsted, 1873-75; Hiram G. Herrick, 1875-77; John B. Pudney, 1877-80; Richard Outwater, 1880-83; Benjamin E. McGrew, 1883-89; John J. Slater, 1889-92; Harry Meyers, 1892-93; Charles M. Wilcox, 1893-96; William Malcolm, 1896—

Overseers of Poor—Daniel De Vries, 1880-81; William R. Powell, 1881-82; C. P. Strayer, 1882-90; Richard V. Crawbuck, 1890-92; Francis C. Cogan, 1892-95; Daniel Fogarty, 1895—

Superintendents of Streets—George W. Conkling, 1873-75; John I. Ackerman, 1875-78; John T. Van Iderstine, 1878-79; John Van Blarcom, 1879-80; H. M. Post, 1880-82; Cornelius Hasbrouck, 1882-83; Joseph Adams, 1883-84; Patrick McGuire, 1884-85; Phineas N. Jewett, 1885-89; Frank Kastell, 1889-93; Thomas Giblin, 1893—

The office of Police Justice was not created until 1884, when the late James A. Norton was appointed. He received the same fees as had the Justices before whom prisoners had previously been arraigned. He served four years, and was succeeded by John B. Pudney, a kindly old gentleman, who made the most irascible of magistrates. He was succeeded in 1890 by Richard Morrell, then a young man, anxious to study human nature as exhibited in a police court. He admits that he learned something. In 1892 the late Edward C. Moore was appointed for two years, and in 1894 John H. Bowker, the present incumbent, was commissioned. He has made a model Police Justice, and, for a man untrained in the law, he has a good grasp of its principles, besides being a good judge of human nature.

M. A. Sutherland was the first City Surveyor. He served from 1873 to 1875, when Stuart Lindsley took his place for two years, to be succeeded by Walter L. Finch. The next of the early City Surveyors was Henry Fulton, who served from 1879 to 1881. He was a crack rifle-shot, and was a member of the victorious American team in several international contests. John Hemion was Surveyor from 1881 to 1884, and Dr. Richard A. Terhune from 1884 until 1889. Their acceptance of the office did not signify any belief that they were qualified to fill it, but rather their friendship for the late John Salter Strange, who was the de facto City Surveyor. He was an Englishman, who could not bring himself to be naturalized. He was the only surveyor in Passaic for most of his time, and to comply with the law, which does not permit of aliens holding office, his work was done nominally as an employee of the dummy surveyors. When the sewer system was being constructed, there was need of a city engineer who had made a study of sewerage problems, and in 1889 Colin R. Wise was appointed. He has held the office continuously ever since.

City physicians, as above stated, were not provided for in the charter. The first one regularly appointed was Dr. F. H. Rice, who served from 1883 to 1893, when he was succeeded for a short time by Dr. W. H. Carroll, and then by Dr. Percy H. Terhune, who served until 1897, when Dr. A. Ward Van Riper was appointed.

MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The records from 1873 to 1880 do not always state the portion of the city from which Councilmen were elected, and to avoid errors it has been thought best to give a separate list of the members for that period, although in most cases it is known what wards they represented.

Council of 1873—John S. Conkling, Henry Frain, J. Morgan Howe, George McLean, Benjamin F. Popple, Peter Malloy, R. Burnett Smith, Levi B. Seaman, Thomas R. Watson, John F. Barkley.

Council of 1874—Frain, Malloy, Watson, Barkley, H. M. Atkinson, Clarkson S. Coon, William H. Jackson, T. B. Stewart, Edmund Speer.

Council of 1875—Speer, A. N. Ackerman, W. H. Harris, Garret Van Iderstine, Robert Foulds, Abel Horton, H. P. Simmons, Levi H. Aldous, John Kennell.

Council of 1876—Foulds, Horton, Harris, Kennell, Speer, G. D. Bogart, R. Outwater, Bird W. Spencer, James Wright.

Council of 1877—Bogart, Kennell, Spencer, Speer, Popple, Jacob Bakelaar, Leroy W. Filkins, J. A. Willett.

Council of 1878—Popple, Spencer, Speer, Willett, Aldous, Frain, Henry Biegel, Patrick S. Galvin, L. E. Ronk.

Council of 1879—Galvin, Horton, Gershom Rusling, S. J. Post, Andrew Foulds, Charles M. Howe, B. B. Ayerigg, W. H. Beam, John M. Morse.

A list of members by wards since 1880 is given below. Some names will be found in the same year as representing both the First and Fourth wards. This is due to the partition of the First Ward in 1887. The roster for the last twenty years is as follows:—

Councilmen-at-Large—John J. Slater, 1896-98; Edward W. Gardner, 1898—

First Ward—Patrick S. Galvin, 1879-81; S. J. Post, 1879-81; Washington A. Harris, 1880-82; George Rettinger, 1881, 1886-89; Martin Costello, 1881, 1891-93; William Burgoyne, 1882-87; George H. Ackerman, 1882-84; Thomas Cogan, 1882-89; Christian Van Heest, 1883-84; William Rushmer, 1885-88; Edward Hogan, 1888-91; John A. Lynch, 1887-89; Timothy Haggerty, 1889-95; Francis McGuire, 1891-94; John J. Welsh, 1892, —; Robert J. Wall, 1894-97; John J. Hogan, 1895-98; Owen J. Purcell, 1897-99; Carl H. A. Rice, 1897, —; John King, 1899.

Second Ward—Charles M. Howe, 1879-82; Florence Mahoney, 1880-82; Clarkson S. Coon, 1880-83; Walter H. Finch, 1881-83; Moses E. Worthen, 1883-87; Cornelius Van Riper, 1883-85; Thomas R. Watson, 1885-91; 1899, —; Walston R. Brown, 1886-89; Nelson Stoddard, 1887-90, 1894-97; George F. Swain, 1889-95; James H. Roscoe, 1890-93; William W. Scott, 1891-94; Richard D. Gatter, 1893-96; Watson A. Bogart, 1895-98; Hamilton K. Beatty, 1896-99; Robert M. Offord, 1897, —; John H. Doremus, 1898, —

Third Ward—John M. Morse, 1879-82; William S. Guiterrez, 1880; Frank T. Newell, 1880-81; Andrew Z. Terhune, 1881-83; James K. Knowlden, 1881-86; Edmond Speer, 1882-85; Wickham T. McCrea, 1883-88; Frank Kastell, 1884-87; Bird W. Spencer, 1886-95; Lyman S. Andrews, 1887-90; Dr. John A. Hegeman, 1888-94; William L. Clark, 1890-93; Cornelius Kevitt, 1893-99; John A. Parker, 1894, —; Edward W. Gardner, 1895-98; David Greenlie, 1898, —; Matthew Geene, 1899, —

Fourth Ward—Frederick S. Dates, 1887-90; George Rettinger, 1887-89; William Rushmer, 1887-92; Christian Huber, 1888-97; William H. Lord, 1890-93; Edward J. Atkins, 1892-93; Frederick C. Streckfuss, 1892-95; John Hamilton, 1893-99; Aaron Kevitt, 1895-98; William H. Hornbeck, 1897, —; John O'Leary, 1898, —; Harry F. Schleich, 1899, —

The Health and Excise Boards.

The first Board of Health was constituted in 1884. It consisted of Dr. R. A. Terhune, Dr. F. H. Rice, John A. Willett,

Henry W. Atkinson and James A. Norton. In 1887 Joseph Adams, Daniel Demarest and Michael King took the places of the last three. There have been repeated changes since, which are hardly of enough interest to follow. At present the Board consists of five members: Fred R. Lowe, president; Charles E. Denholm, secretary; William F. Gaston, treasurer; Gilbert D. Bogart, Patrick H. Delaney and Dr. David R. Crounse. The other officers are: Albert H. Smith, Health Inspector; William B. Davidson, Plumbing Inspector; Dr. J. Payne Lowe, Veterinarian.

The City Council created the office of Building Inspector in 1898. Although not under the direction of the Health Board, the Inspector works in conjunction with the Plumbing Inspector, and their offices are together. The present incumbent is Patrick S. McMahon, a veteran builder.

The history of the licensing power for the last fifteen years is varied. Previous to that time it had been in the hands

THOMAS GIBLIN,
Sup't of Streets.

WM. B. DAVIDSON,
Plumbing Inspector.

ALBERT H. SMITH,
Health Inspector

PATRICK McMAHON,
Building Inspector

of the Council. Under an act of 1885 a commission of five was elected, consisting of S. J. Post, John J. Slater, Irving Angell, Patrick S. Galvin and C. Van Heest. Mr. Angell was a temperance Republican, who voted against every license. Post and Slater stood for careful restrictions and Galvin and Van Heest for plenty of saloons. No side having a majority, continual compromises were necessary to do any business at all. The unsettled policy was very unsatisfactory. The liquormen took advantage of these elements of dissatisfaction, and elected John H. Remig and Henry J. Earle in place of Post and Galvin, while Henry K. Ronk took the place of Angell. Remig, Earle and Van Heest issued licenses on a wide-open policy, Slater and Ronk being in the minority. Saloons increased so rapidly in numbers, that in 1892 an issue of fewer saloons was made, and John J. Bowes, James N. Fuller and G. W. Falstrom were elected on that platform, the other members being William L. Kane and Henry J. Earle, who favored liberality in granting licenses. The license fee then was $250, and high license was not one of the issues in the campaign. The majority in the Board saw fit, however, to raise the fee to $500, with the result that the Board was put out of business. The liquormen took advantage of a law passed under Governor Abbett's administration, and petitioned for a County Excise Board, composed of Paterson men, which granted new and old licenses right and left at $250. The result was deplorable, saloons being planted everywhere. Next year, however there was an antidote, and the County Board was succeeded by a body appointed by the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice John Hopper. On June 28, 1893, Henry Frain, James K. Knowlden and Bird W. Spencer took charge of the issuing of licenses, and a moderate policy once more prevailed. Mr. Knowlden was succeeded by Edward Morrell in 1895. Thomas R. Watson went on the Board in June, 1898, and a few days afterward ordinances legislating the Board out of existence were introduced in the City Council. On account of public protests, they were dropped until November, when they were passed, with the idea that legislation allowing the Mayor to appoint an Excise Commission could be secured. Such a law failed to pass the Legislature of 1899, and the licensing power remains in the Council's hands.

Creation of the Board of Assessors.

All valuations for taxation purposes were for many years made by assessors elected annually for their several wards. Assessment awards for benefits or damages arising from improvements were made by Commissioners specially appointed by the Council. Assemblyman King, in 1891, secured the passage of the bill known by his name. It provided for the election of one Assessor-at-Large by the voters and the appointment of one assessor from each ward by the Mayor. These five constitute a permanent board, having as its duties the fixing of assessed valuations and the assessments of benefits from improvements. The system is vastly better than the old one, because the assessors are picked men, and the make-up of the board seldom changes. In 1891 it consisted of Giles S. Orcutt, at-large; Thomas McMahon, First Ward; William Malcolm, Second Ward; James T. Boyle, Third Ward, and Francis C. Cogan, Fourth Ward. In 1899 Messrs. Orcutt, McMahon and Boyle are still members. Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Cogan would probably be on the board yet, if they had not resigned, the first to become City Treasurer and the second to accept the office of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. William H. Speer now represents the Second Ward and Aaron Witte the Fourth. Mr. Orcutt is president and Mr. McMahon secretary of the board.

The History of the Police Force.

Under the old township government the elected constables were the only peace preservers. The village government in 1871 appointed several special officers, among whom seem to have been Garret Oldis, W. W. Rose and A. E. Miller. At the organization of the first City Council, in April, 1873, Oldis was appointed the first regular police officer, and shortly afterward John J. Wynne was added to the day force at $75 a month. Numerous applications for appointment were received, and Councilmen Watson, Howe and McLean were appointed a Police Committee. They reported on May 12 that the force should not be increased.

The first police station was the old "Sentinel" office, leased for $90 a year from Dr. John Howe. It was used until a brick building was erected at the rear of the City Hall for a police station. This consisted of three cells and a police court.

WM. H. SPEER, 2ND WARD.
AARON WITTE, 4TH WARD.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.
GILES S. ORCUTT, AT-LARGE.

THOMAS McMAHON, 1ST WARD.
JAMES T. BOYLE, 3RD WARD.

A. T. ZABRISKIE,
Tax Collector.

WM. MALCOLM,
City Treasurer

RICHARD B. TINDALL,
City Clerk.

COLIN REED WISE,
City Surveyor.

ADRIAN D. SULLIVAN,
City Attorney.

At the rear was a tramps' lodging house. The Council voted in October to furnish it with "a stove, coal, lamps and one dozen army blankets for the wandering poor." All applicants to the police for lodgings were for many years allowed to sleep here, but finally the city decided that it was encouraging vagrants and fumigated and closed the lodging-house.

The city bought a dozen badges and clubs for the policemen, and Councilman Peter Malloy made the purchase. On September 8 it is recorded that he turned in $2.50, returned to him by the dealer as commission on the purchase of the clubs.

On December 22 the police force was reorganized, with Richard Oaks, Cornelius Arnesman and Michael Quinn as patrolmen under the orders of Garret Oldis as chief. Quinn was by resolution directed to patrol the First Ward and Arnesman was assigned to "Frogtown," while Oaks was to cover the rest of the Second Ward, the Third Ward being unguarded. Later these instructions were rescinded. Chief Oldis arranged the beats, and the men were ordered to report to him at the police station at 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. A resolution was passed requiring that an officer "should not absent himself from his post except in case of death or sickness." On December 29 Michael Coen was added to the force. At this time, according to the Council minutes, the Chief's salary was $75 a month. The men received at first $2 a night. Chief Oldis served until his death, in 1884, when William Hendry became Chief. In 1896 Matthew Kelly was made police sergeant.

The force now consists of one Chief, officially styled Captain of Police; one sergeant and eleven patrolmen, as follows:—

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF JOINING FORCE.
William Hendry	Captain	May 7, 1876
Matthew Kelly	Sergeant	Oct. 8, 1880
Michael Coen	Patrolman	May 7, 1876
John J. Wynne	Patrolman	June 12, 1882
James L. Lockwood	Patrolman	Sept. 9, 1886
Gustav Schmidt	Patrolman	Sept. 10, 1888
John Van Wageninge	Patrolman	July 23, 1890
William J. Flynn	Patrolman	Aug. 17, 1891
Henry Crawbuck	Patrolman	Jan. 16, 1893
Jacob Vonk	Patrolman	April 17, 1893
John N. Meade	Patrolman	April 17, 1893
James Green	Patrolman	March 2, 1896
John J. Parcells	Patrolman	March 2, 1896

SOME OF CHIEF HENDRY'S REMINISCENCES.

Chief of Police Hendry is the oldest member of the force in point of continuous service. Policemen Coen and Wynne were both policemen before him, but both have been off and on the force from time to time. In 1873, Chief Hendry says, there were 4,000 people. There were six policemen, four on the night force and two on the day force, something which is not made plain by the official records. The day men received $75 a month each and the others $2 a night. The number of nights they served depended largely on the favor in which they stood with the Councilmen. All the men were removable at pleasure, and changes were frequently made for political reasons. When Chief Hendry was appointed, he suggested to some of his friends in the Council that a policeman should serve during good behaviour, and an ordinance to this effect was passed.

"At that time," says the Chief, "we had no uniforms. We wore citizens' clothes and carried clubs and badges. I had occasion to press complaints against two or three men for resisting an officer, and they got off one after another on the plea that they did not know I was an officer on account of my wearing citizen's clothes. This set me thinking, and the men on the force got their heads together and decided to buy uniforms. These were an exact copy of the uniforms of the New York police at that time. There have been few changes since. The city has never officially adopted any uniform for the force at all."

The criminal records of the Passaic police department are rather tame, because there have never been any notable crimes committed here. There has never been an outright murder committed in the city. Several persons have been punished for manslaughter. No bank robbery has been attempted. There are only two cases on record of safes being blown open. Jeweler Charles Greeme's safe was found blown open and rifled of $500 of watches and rings one morning, seven years ago. The robbers were never discovered, although there were various suspicions. Grocer F. M. Swan's safe was robbed of $100 once. The largest robbery on record occurred fifteen years ago, when thieves entered the clothing store of Marks & Lewin, the predecessors of M. J. Hoke, at Passaic and McLean streets. They had a truck and carted away the entire stock, but were afterward arrested and sent to state prison. The only notable highway robbery that ever occurred in the city was in 1898. Mrs. E. M. Gill of Gregory avenue was decoyed to Van Houten avenue by a young man, under pretence of conducting her home. She had lost her way, being new to the city. He knocked her down and took her jewelry, valued at $1,200. His identity was discovered, he was arrested, sent to prison and all the jewels were recovered.

AN EXCITING BIT OF POLICE HISTORY.

There is one exciting episode in the criminal history of the city that almost had a tragic ending. Chief Hendry, who tells the story, had the narrowest escape of his life, narrower than any of his Civil War experiences. In 1879 the jewelry store of Marks Brothers, in Troy, N. Y., was robbed of $14,000 in jewelry. The burglars were "Billy" Porter and "Jack" Irving, two members of the notorious gang presided over by Michael Kurtz, alias "Sheeny Mike," and "Mother" Mandlebaum. Kurtz was the brains of the gang, and with "Red Jimmy" Hope, of Manhattan Bank fame, ranked as one of the two most resourceful and dangerous criminals in the United States. "Mother" Mandlebaum was the receiver of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stolen goods, which she disposed of for the profit of the concern.

The Troy robbery had been traced to Porter and Irving and the jewelry had been traced to New York. The New York police were watching Kurtz and Mrs. Mandlebaum. Porter and Irving were known to be near New York and to be in communication with their leaders. As a matter of fact, they were registered under assumed names at Rettinger's Hotel, on Passaic street, and passed as honest and peaceable mechanics. On July 23, 1879, detectives followed Kurtz and "Mother" Mandlebaum out to Passaic, where they took a hack at the Erie main depot. They went on a roundabout drive for several miles, but were followed to the hotel. Arrangements were made to trap the thieves in their council room, but they took warning just as the police and the detectives were surrounding the hotel. Porter and Irving dashed out of the back door, followed closely by Patrolman Hendry. He was within six feet of them when Porter turned around, and, drawing a revolver, fired at him. Hendry threw his head to one side and the bullet missed him, but he received part of the charge of powder in his face. It stunned and half-blinded him, and Porter and Irving, vaulting a fence that stood at the rear of the building in which Mrs. M. A. McCarthy's shoe store is situated, made their escape. They were never arrested for the Troy robbery, and their whereabouts is not known. "Mother" Mandelbaum died a few years ago in exile at Montreal, an aged woman.

The Story of our Volunteer Firemen.

The history of the volunteer fire department was so faithfully recorded in a booklet issued by The News in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of its organization, in 1894, that a lengthy account here would be superfluous.

DUNDEE ENGINE CO. NO. 2.

It really dates back to October 26, 1868, when a meeting was held at the office of the late Captain S. B. Frits, with Washington A. Harris in the chair. It was decided to organize a fire association and a hook and ladder company. Oscar D. Baldwin, the first president of the village and afterward vice-president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, was chosen president; Captain Frits, vice-president; ex-Postmaster William A. Willard, secretary, and Abel Horton, treasurer, and committees were appointed. Messrs. Willard and Horton are the only original members living in Passaic. The object of the Fire Association was to enlist citizens in the fire service, not necessarily as active firemen, but also as contributors to the fund. It purchased all the early apparatus. A hand engine was bought in December, 1869, for Passaic Engine Company No. One, which was organized on November 1 of that year. The company had its engine, but was without hose, when Waterhouse's wooden mill was burned down on December 15, 1869. They fought the fire with buckets only. On September 11 of the following year the first fireman was killed in the performance of his duty. James Collier's hotel, on lower Main avenue, the "Sebastopol," so named during the Crimean war, was burned down. Cornelius Norman, a brother of the former postmaster, was crushed between the outrigger of the hand engine and the brick building now occupied by Mrs. Mulvihill's hotel. The firemen were guiding the engine down the steep river bank to get suction and lost control.

In 1871 dissensions in the engine company caused the formation of Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, for which the Fire Association purchased a truck and bucket outfit. The original members were R. B. Tindall, Joseph A. Rhodes, and five others who resigned from Engine Company No. One, Adrian Norman, Thomas Cogan and others. On August 2, 1872, the two companies participated in the celebration of the turning on of city water, already alluded to.

When the city government was formed, in 1873, the City Council purchased the Fire Association's equipment, after much bargaining, for $1,800. The association did not go out of existence, however, until 1882. On July 4 the first steam fire engine purchased by the city arrived for the engine company. The city purchased the Methodist Church in 1873, and, raising it one story, built quarters for the department on the first floor, while the second story became the City Hall.

On June 21, 1873, the old Acquackanonk Hotel, on Washington place, was burned down with adjoining stores and buildings. The total loss was estimated in the "Item" at the time as $60,000. A good portion of the business section was destroyed and two men were burned to death. Dundee Engine Company was organized on January 24, 1874, and in 1876 got a $10,000 brick engine house. McLean Engine Company was organized about the same time as a hose company. It was named after Councilman George McLean, who was killed on December 4, 1873, by the collapse of Speer's building. He was then forming the new company, which after his death was named in his honor. Later it was consolidated with Family Engine Company No. Three, and became an engine company.

In 1874 and 1875 there were a number of small incendiary fires, one of which was at the old Roman Catholic Church, where the Passaic Club now stands. It was destroyed on December 21, 1875. One week later, while fighting a fire in a Harrison street house, Thomas Barnacle was crippled for

ALERT TRUCK HOUSE.

life by a falling chimney. Finally the incendiaries were caught, and proved to be firemen, who, anxious to make a good showing for their company in responding to alarms, started small

fires themselves, often with serious results. They were convicted and punished, and the epidemic of fires ceased.

Alert Truck Company was organized in 1885 and Linden Hose Company in 1887.

On February 3, 1888, Joseph McArthur's house at Passaic Bridge was burned, on a bitter cold night. Michael Clark, a member of Dundee Twos, contracted an illness which resulted in his death a year later. The First Baptist Church was destroyed on December 7, 1890. Owing to a lack of water pressure, the firemen were compelled to watch it burn. On December 31 R. R. Berdan's furniture store caught fire, and the one-story frame buildings on Passaic street containing it and Taylor's clothing store were destroyed.

The biggest fire in the history of Passaic occurred on October 20, 1891, when Speer's wine warehouse on lower Main avenue was partially destroyed. The loss to the building and the large stock of wine was $100,000, and the insurance was only $25,000. Sparks fell in showers several times that night on the roof of the "Old First" Church, which is over a century old, and it was feared it would be destroyed. On New Year's Day, 1894, the Music Hall block, owned by Edo Kip, on Main avenue, near the Erie main depot, was burned. The loss was $60,000. Hamilton Hose Company No. Two was organized in November, 1894.

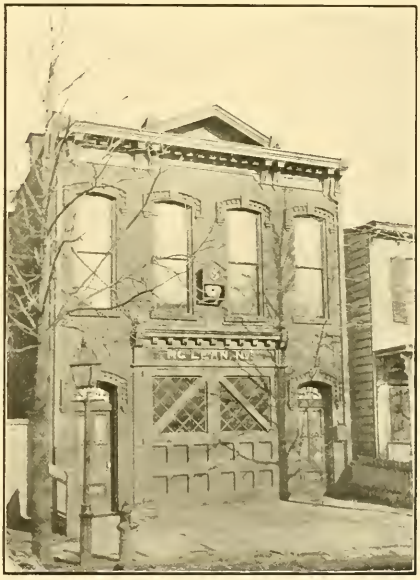
The 25th anniversary of the organization of the fire department was celebrated on November 1 of that year.

On September 6, 1894, occurred what is known as the "moonshine fire." Thomas R. Watson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in this district, had raided an illicit still in the old Terhune mansion in Lodi in 1893. It was operated by several Alsatians from Hoboken. Several hundred gallons of crude whiskey and a complete distilling plant were captured and stored in the old Watson Bleachery, where they were destroyed by fire a year later. On January 25, 1895, the firemen were called to Clifton to fight a fire which destroyed Henry Hohenstein's old Clifton Hotel, with a loss of $12,000. Two companies responded. September 23 was marked by a big fire in Second street, near Essex. Three store buildings owned by ex-Councilman Timothy Haggerty were destroyed. Engine Companies Nos. One and Two responded on December 8 to a call for help from Rutherford. McMain's building on Depot Square and some adjacent structures were destroyed. On May 11, 1896, two big fires broke out simultaneously in Paterson, and the same companies were dispatched to render assistance. No. One worked at the fire which destroyed the building of the Machinists' Association and No. Two at the Hinchliffe malt-house. On September 25 the store of George Eckhart, in Clifton, was burned down, the Passaic firemen being again called upon.

The year 1897 was marked by two large fires, the first noteworthy ones in two years. The Pagoda Hotel at Passaic Bridge was burned on July 3, the loss being $20,000 and the insurance only $6,500. On September 21, the dry goods store of H. Meyers & Son was burned out with a loss of $25,000. The year 1898 was uneventful, but 1899 was ushered in by two distressing fatalities. On January 21 the building occupied by Charles Rumpler as a bakery was gutted by a fire started by gasoline in a woodshed at the rear. After the fire the body of Miss Emma Rumpler, a beautiful young woman, was found in her father's apartments on the second floor. After reaching the sidewalk in safety, she returned to dress herself more fully, and was suffocated. Two days afterward an oil stove upset in a cobbler's shop at No. 82 Main avenue, and in five minutes Mrs. Joseph Laponi had been burned to death. The National Bank building was gutted on February 15, the first anniversary of the destruction of the Maine. The loss was $7,000. The house of W. H. Angleman, on Brook avenue, was destroyed on March 8, loss $10,000, and Shuit's drug store was burned out on September 9, loss $7,000.

On September 3 there was a fire in Hilfman's wholesale liquor store on Passaic street, Dundee. W. D. Smith, a member of Alert Truck Company, stepped on a rusty nail, which caused his death from blood poisoning on September 8. On October 1, Mrs. Wall, the mother of the late Councilman Wall, fell a victim to fire. Her apron caught fire from the kitchen stove, and the flames spread to her clothing. She ran to the stairway, fell down a flight of stairs and was dead when picked up.

The department now consists of 278 men. There are three steam fire engines, two trucks, one chemical engine, five hose carriages, one hose wagon and 4,300 feet of hose. During 1898 the department answered 25 alarms of fire, at which the damage was only $6,250. There are 250 fire hydrants. R. H. Bowker, the chief engineer, is one of the best who has ever held the position. He has occupied it for three years, and



Mc LEAN ENGINE CO. NO. 3.

has brought the department up to a high plane of efficiency. Frequent drills are held under his direction, which attract a great deal of public attention. P. Van Riper Post is assistant chief and his able second.

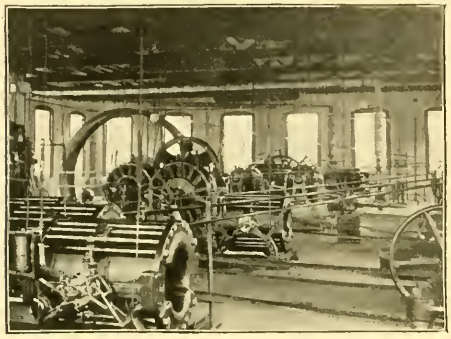
The Advent of Electricity.

An account has been given in another chapter of the building of the electric street railway, the first in New Jersey. The Passaic Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which furnished the power, was incorporated January 12, 1888. It began business on October 1, 1888, with 200 lights, and in eighteen months had increased its business until it furnished 1,200 incandescent and 45 arc lights. Mayor Brown, General Spencer, Richard Morrell and Mayor Bogart were among the principal stockholders at first. The gas and electric companies consolidated in 1895 under the name of the Passaic Lighting Company. The old electric light plant on Harrison

street was abandoned, and a magnificent new electric light and power plant was built next to the gas works at Passaic street and Columbia avenue. The electric machinery alone cost $85,000. It furnished all the power for the Newark trolley line. The combined plant was sold in 1899 to the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which organized the Paterson and Passaic Gas and Electric Company, consolidating the systems of the two cities.

The Gamewell fire alarm system was installed in 1890 at a cost of $4,000, but numerous improvements and extensions have been made since that time. It now includes 15 miles of wire and 30 street boxes, with auxiliary systems in several of the larger mills. Albert T. Zabriskie was the first superintendent, and was succeeded in 1895 by Charles R. Newman. All of the fire-houses are equipped with telephones, in addition.

Passaic has all the conveniences of a modern city, including Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices and two telephone companies. The Bell system is represented by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, which has been doing business in Passaic for twelve years. It has 700 instruments connected with the Passaic exchange. In 1898 it



INTERIOR VIEW OF ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.

commenced the construction of a system of subways and in 1899 the erection of a three-story office building in Prospect street, to cost $25,000. The Paterson, Passaic and Suburban Telephone Company obtained a franchise in 1898, and in 1899 began the construction of its Passaic system, which, it is promised, will be a lively competitor of its older rival.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND CITY HOME.

The removal of the old City Hall to make way for the new Municipal Building, or the new Fire and Police Headquarters, as it is officially known, has already been alluded to. The building, begun in 1896, was completed in 1899 after many delays. Its total cost will be about $50,000. It will house the two oldest fire companies—Engine No. One and Truck No. One—the police station and court and various city departments, such as the District Court, if reinstituted; the offices of the Board of Health, Street Superintendent and Building Inspector. The fire houses have been provided with social parlors, which can be used for dormitories when a paid fire department comes. The police station has a cell-room containing twelve modern steel cells, which ought to meet requirements for half a century, unless Passaic becomes a much more turbulent city than it is at present.

The city owns a small farm of a dozen acres in Acquackanonk township, purchased in 1890, on which stands a modern building, heated by steam, erected as an almshouse. Nearby is a cottage for Superintendent Thomas Mather. The buildings are supplied with water from an artesian well by an engine, pump, and storage tank. The farm raises all the vegetables, corn and fodder needed for the house and stables, and the few aged inmates of the city home are well cared for. Removed from the demoralizing influence of the crowded streets, where the city used to keep them, they are healthier and better men and women.

The city has at present one hundred miles of sidewalked streets, thirty miles of sewers, twenty-seven miles of macadamized streets and thirty to fifty miles each of gas and water mains.

Passaic in the County and State Government.

Paterson is the largest city in Passaic County, and naturally has the control of the county government. Owing to her chronic reluctance to allowing any office of honor or profit to go out of her own borders, Paterson has prevented Passaic citizens from sharing in the management of county affairs to the extent to which they are entitled by their numbers and intelligence.

No resident of Passaic or Acquackanonk Landing has ever been State Senator, although many good men were available. Most of the time the city has not been represented in the House of Assembly, although her population for many years past has entitled her to an Assemblyman. The first man Passaic ever sent to the Assembly was Henry McDanolds, who was there in 1872 and 1873. The next was ex-Postmaster John Kennell, who was elected in 1878 on the Democratic ticket. He was defeated in 1879 by his closest friend, the late George W. Conkling, who took the Republican nomination. That this rivalry did not sunder them is demonstrated by the fact that they were roommates at Trenton in the winters of 1879 and 1880, when Mr. Conkling was in the Assembly and Mr. Kennell was also attending its sessions. William F. Gaston was elected to the Assembly in 1882 and 1883, and took a prominent part in its business. John King holds the banner record. He was elected in 1890, 1891, 1895, 1896, 1898 and again in 1899. He has secured much valuable legislation for the city.

Passaic has never had a Sheriff, although the first Sheriff of Passaic County was Rynier S. Speer, who was an Acquackanonk township man and a member of the well-known Passaic family. He served from 1837 to 1839. Ex-Postmaster William L. Andruss received the Republican nomination in 1851, and was beaten by William S. Hogencamp, Democrat. In 1897 Jacob J. Van Noordt was nominated by the Republicans, and through a split in the party was beaten by Peter Hopper, Democrat. No Passaic man has ever been chosen for any important county office except Henry McDanolds, who was Surrogate for one term.

Three Passaic men have been chosen director of the Board of Freeholders. They were Daniel Demarest, 1876 and 1878; Jacob J. Van Noordt, 1894, 1895 and 1896, and Edward N. Kevitt, 1897 and 1898.

The Passaic members of the Board have been: Joseph Adams, Third Ward, 1873-75; Benjamin Ayerigg, Acquackanonk township, 1865; James S. Biddell, Second Ward, 1890-92; George W. Conkling, Second Ward, 1878-83; Daniel Demarest, First Ward, 1873-79; M. J. Dillon, First Ward, 1899, —; John L. Fitzgerald, Fourth Ward, 1895-97; Patrick S. Galvin, First Ward, 1881-87; Thomas Giblin, First Ward, 1887-93; Leonard L. Grear, Third ward, 1885-87; John Hemion, First Ward, 1879-81; Christian Huber, Fourth Ward, 1897-99; John Kennell, Second Ward, 1883-84; Edward N. Kevitt, Second Ward, 1894-99; Edward Morrell, Third Ward, 1877-85; Samuel Newell, Acquackanonk township, 1874-78; Sylvester J.

Post, Fourth Ward, 1887-93; George Rettinger, Fourth Ward, 1894-95; John V. Ryerson, Acquackanonk township, 1870; Albert Totten, Third Ward, 1887-93; Jacob J. Van Noordt, Fourth Assembly District and afterward Third Ward, 1892-99; Eli W. Vondersmith, Third Ward, 1875-77; Cornelius Warner, Second Ward, 1884-90; James Waterhouse, Passaic village, 1871-73, Second Ward, 1874-78; John J. Welsh, First Ward, 1894-98.

It was while George W. Conkling represented the Second Ward in the Board that he lost his life accidentally, on August 1, 1883. Two men went down to clean a cesspool and were prostrated by sewer gas. He went down to rescue them and was asphyxiated. The minutes of the Board for August, 1883, give splendid testimony to the general esteem in which he was held.

The longest term of service in the Board of Freeholders since 1873 has been that of George V. DeMott, who represented Acquackanonk township for fourteen years consecutively, from 1878 to 1893, and one year thereafter, in 1895. Though not exactly a Passaic man, Mr. DeMott lives so near the city line in Clifton that it is appropriate to mention him.

Before closing this chapter on the civil government of Passaic, it will be interesting to tell the life story of Daniel Holsman, who was practically an Acquackanonk man. It is a tragedy, and but for the fact that the family has almost died out, and that none of his relatives are in or near Passaic, it would not be related here.

On the Bergen County side of the river, opposite Passaic Bridge, is a fine old white mansion, built of wood and colonial in style. It is fast going to decay, and the grounds are unkempt. Most Passaic people know it as a deserted boarding school, although some of the older ones speak of the southern portion of the property as Santiago Park, the name bestowed on it by a syndicate of wealthy Cubans that once owned it. Rarely is its name connected with that of the Holsmans.

No family was more prominent or influential in Passaic or Bergen counties forty years ago. Mrs. Catherine Holsman was one of the organizers of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Her son, Daniel, was a vestryman at one time in St. John's Episcopal Church. They had wealth and position. The son had education and brains. He graduated with honors at Princeton. In 1857 and 1858 he represented Bergen County in the Assembly, and in the latter year he was Speaker of the House, at the age of twenty-four. Six years later, in 1863, he was elected State Senator from Bergen. He had not quite attained the constitutional age of thirty years, and a false record of his age was introduced to enable him to qualify. In that year he presided over the Senate of the State of New Jersey when it was debating a resolution denying the wisdom and right of carrying on the War of the Rebellion. He was re-elected Senator in 1865, and although so young a man was so well esteemed that he became the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. There were other candidates, but the nomination and the consequent election were all but conceded to him.

The day of the convention came, the nominations were made, and it was seen that the inclination of the convention was toward Holsman. The secretary was just about to commence calling the roll on the first ballot when a man staggered upon the platform hopelessly drunk. It was Daniel Holsman, whom the convention was just about to nominate for Governor of the State of New Jersey. He attempted to address the convention, but before he could speak his friends hustled him out of sight. He had irretrievably ruined himself, however. Beyond a few scattering votes from his neighbors, his name was not heard in the balloting. He dropped out of public life. Instead of a brilliant career, that might have been a record of long and honorable service to his State and nation, Daniel Holsman's biography is a story of a blasted life. His ambitions destroyed, he gave himself over to his besetting sin. His mother died brokenhearted. Her fortune, wasted by his extravagances, soon slipped through his hands, and in a few years he was begging old acquaintances for ten cents for whiskey. He died in the gutter in New York. This might be taken for a temperance tract, but it is a piece of heart-rending political history, and, the worst of it is, it is all true.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE STORY OF THE CITY HALL.

C. M. K. Paulison's Unfinished Castle, Long Known as "Paulison's Folly," Becomes a Public Building—The City Hall, the Parks and Our Splendid Shade Trees.

ON the brow of the hill known as Tony's Nose, which name it has borne since the Revolution, stands the City Hall, as substantial and handsome as any in New Jersey. Its location is absolutely unrivaled, standing, as it does, on a hillside, overlooking half of the lower Passaic Valley and being a landmark for miles around. The noble building has a beautiful setting. It stands in a park which covers two good-sized city blocks, and which is cared for like a garden. The City Hall and Park are not all that Passaic has to boast of, but they are among the best sights it has to offer. On a summer day, with the robins dancing over the grassy terraces, the trees waving in the breeze, the fountain spray falling in the sunlight, it presents a particularly charming aspect.

Charles M. K. Paulison and A. Swan Brown (names that stand in Passaic for intelligent and unselfish energy) are the men who are responsible for our City Hall. The first commenced it, the second saw that it was completed.

Much has been said about Mr. Paulison's work in developing the city, but little about the man himself. He was a nobly useful man, whose career had an unfortunate ending because of one monumental mistake. A mistake it proved to be, not because of miscalculation, but from lack of the gift of prophecy; a pardonable mistake, because it represents to the last the generous, free-handed spirit and life of its maker. If Charles M. K. Paulison had not ruined himself by building Paulison's "Folly," it would have been because he was no longer Charles M. K. Paulison.

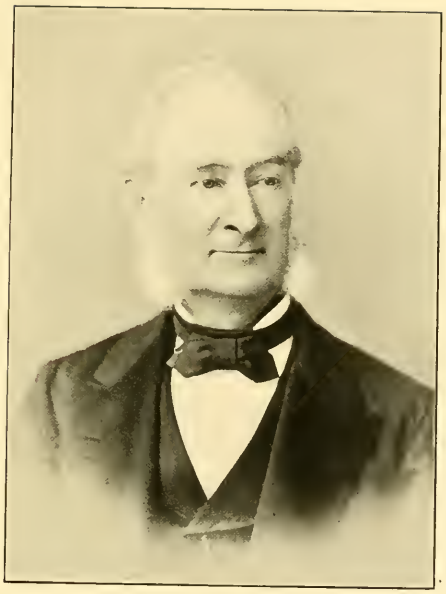
Born at Hackensack in 1824, of old Dutch stock, Mr. Paulison made his start in mercantile life in New York and acquired some property. Gold was discovered in California, and he went to San Francisco and engaged in business. He helped to form the city government and free the city from the rule of bullies. He was one of the first Aldermen of the city, being chosen over a desperado, who subsequently became famous as Walker the Filibuster. Having "made his pile," he longed for the East again, and changed from the stormy scenes of the fifties in California to the busy but peaceful and pleasant life of a well-to-do New Yorker. He became president of the Ninth Ward Bank in New York. A man of discrimination and refinement, he was passionately fond of music, and was for a time president of the New York Philharmonic Society. He was one of the great forty men who met at the Astor House in New York, in 1853, and organized the Republican party on the platform of "free speech, free soil, free men and Fremont." These are a few straws that show that in him a bold and fertile mind was mated with an exquisite artistic taste, and that if he ever built a home after his own heart, it would be planned and constructed on a lordly scale.

Mr. Paulison had been operating in Passaic real estate for eight years in 1872. Things had gone well with him, and as Passaic was growing apace, he commenced to build the mansion which he intended to call "Park Heights." He employed landscape gardeners, who laid out a beautiful park, planted with evergreens, the grass being kept like velvet. Flowers were one of his delights, and he built the finest conservatories in New Jersey, which he stocked with the rarest and most exquisite blooms, one greenhouse being filled with camelias in bloom. Cages were hung from the ceilings, in which canaries and other songsters of the best strains were kept. The water reservoir on the hill was provided with an alabaster fountain. All this was done while the foundations of the buildings were hardly laid, because it was the desire of the owner that all Passaic should enjoy the beautiful sounds and sights. The grounds were open to the public at all times, and people came and went in crowds.

Money was lavishly spent on the place. A lodge for the gatekeeper cost $12,000, a stable $12,000, the greenhouses $27,000, a massive wrought-iron fence and imposing gate posts of carved stone, $12,000. When the city purchased the property in 1891 a lion's head of brownstone was needed to complete a gate-post on the Gregory avenue side. It cost $350. The gate-posts are said to have cost $1,200 each. They are still standing, but the costly fence was taken down and sold by the city for a song.

The mansion was of imposing dimensions and built, like a fortress, to last for ages. It was of cut brownstone, the material coming from Mr. Paulison's quarry in North Passaic. Being Moorish in design, the materials were cunningly variegated in certain parts after a curious design. The first floor was expected to be large enough to seat 500 persons at dinner, if occasion required. The four small corner towers were each to be surmounted by a glazed minaret, while a larger one was to crown the building. From these huge glass domes the lights were to stream out on festal nights to show the surrounding country that Charles M. K. Paulison was entertaining his friends.

"PARK HEIGHTS" AS CONTEMPLATED.



CHARLES M. K. PAULISON.

A. SWAN BROWN.

When Mr. Paulison had expended $200,000 upon this palace and park, 1873 came, and with it the crash. Along with thousands of others, Mr. Paulison was ruined. He could have

THE UNFINISHED "CASTLE" IN 1890.

suspended work on his mansion and carried his real estate through the panic, if he had not had thousands of dollars invested in bonds of Southern States, which were repudiated. He had to abandon almost everything. A few years later he invested heavily in walnut timber in East Tennessee, and when it seemed that he might be on his feet once more, walnut furniture began to go out of fashion. Then he went as Register of the Land Office to Arizona, where he joined his old friend, General Fremont. He never lost courage or gave up the idea of returning to complete his mansion. He was living at Tucson, Arizona, with every prospect that he might be able to satisfy this long-cherished desire, when death came to disappoint him once more. He died of hemorrhage on October 22, 1881. His remains were brought to this city, and his funeral was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The ruin of Mr. Paulison's fortunes gave hindsight to his critics. Somebody christened his unfinished palace "Paulison's Folly," a name which stuck to it for years. When work was abandoned the walls were completed, but the building was not yet enclosed. Nobody could be found courageous enough to complete it for a residence, because of the cost of maintaining it. The life insurance company, which acquired it by foreclosure, tried to sell it to managers of private schools and charitable institutions, who came and looked at it, and went away again. Finally, efforts to sell it were abandoned, and, with its windows and doors boarded in, it was left to the care of the elements. It was a favorite resort for sightseers, and ten years ago a favorite feat of the schoolboys was to climb among its unfinished rafters and mount the walls. Imposing even in its desolation, it never looked disreputable, and there was a satisfaction in pointing out "Paulison's Folly" to the stranger. An accurate idea of its appearance in this state is given by the accompanying picture, reproduced from what is said to be the only negative of the old castle in existence. It was made by Mr. Saunders of Clifton.

A. SWAN BROWN FINDS A USE FOR IT.

The evergreens with which Mr. Paulison had adorned the park had grown into stately trees, which almost screened it, in the seventeen years, when in 1890 the owners decided to cut the property into building lots and tear down the castle. Then it was that A. Swan Brown heard of it and formed a plan. He called on Peter Reid and Moses E. Worthen and asked them to purchase the property to save it from being built upon. He explained that his idea was to induce the city to take the building and complete it for a City Hall. Messrs. Reid and Worthen advanced $33,000 and took the property, without any guarantee that the city would redeem it, and putting confidence solely in Mr. Brown's good judgment.

When it was announced that Messrs. Reid and Worthen were holding the property until the city made up its mind whether to take the white elephant off their hands, there was a decided variety of opinions. Many thought it was absurd to purchase such a big, unfinished building, and predicted that it would take a fortune to complete it. Others said that the situation was not suitable, and started a counter-agitation to remodel School No. 1, on Passaic street, and have a new City Hall in the centre of the business section. The building was described as a ruin by some, but an examination of the walls showed that they were perfectly sound. It was estimated that the structure could be completed for less than thirty thousand dollars, and then the opposition abated. Mr. Brown clinched the matter by raising over $10,000, which was offered to the city for a partial building fund. Of this amount Mr. Reid gave $5,000, Mr. Worthen $2,000 and Mr. Brown $1,000. Finally, in 1891, the city purchased the property, paying just what Messrs. Reid and Worthen had advanced.

It was decided not to finish the building after Mr. Paulison's ideas. Louis H. Giele of Jersey City drew the plans for completing it. David Henry of Paterson took the contract, and it was completed for $27,500. Added to the $33,000 purchase money, the building represented an outlay of $50,500, of which $10,000 was met by public subscriptions. The cost of furnishing it and laying out the grounds was considerable, of course, but the City Hall and Park could not be duplicated for $100,000 more than they cost the city. The work was finished in the spring of 1892, and on April 30 of that year the building was dedicated.

THE DEDICATION CELEBRATION.

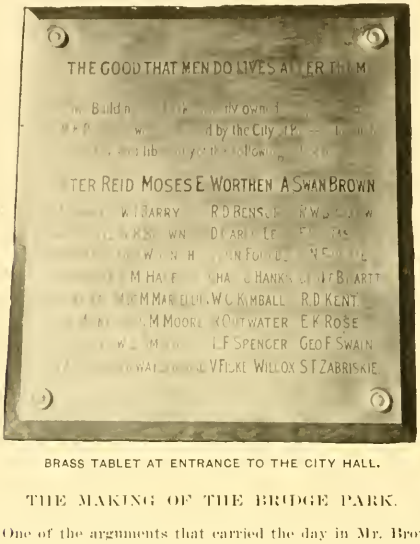
The event was made the occasion of the greatest celebration in the history of the city. Governor Leon Abbett, many members of the Legislature, county and State officials and Mayors and officials from neighboring cities were invited guests. The dedication exercises were held in the morning in the Armory, on the third floor. General Bird W. Spencer, chairman of the committee of Councilmen which had charge of the work, was the orator of the day, and turned the building over to Mayor Brown, who accepted it in the city's name. In the afternoon there was a military and civic parade, which was reviewed by Governor Abbett from a reviewing stand on the Gregory avenue front of the park. The entire First Battalion and Fourth Regiment of the National Guard were among the paraders, as were also the school children of the city. The

THE PRESENT CITY HALL.

line of march for many miles was crowded with spectators, of whom there were fifteen or twenty thousand. In the evening a public banquet was tendered in the Opera House to Gov-

ernor Abbett and the invited guests, while thousands of people witnessed a fine display of fireworks at the City Hall.

The generosity and foresight of Messrs. Reid, Worthen and Brown and of the donors to the subscription fund is commemorated by a brass tablet set in the wall of the entrance to the building, of which a view is here given.—



BRASS TABLET AT ENTRANCE TO THE CITY HALL.

THE MAKING OF THE BRIDGE PARK.

One of the arguments that carried the day in Mr. Brown's fight for the new City Hall was that it would turn a scene of desolation into what Colonel Carter of Cartersville calls a garden spot. The enterprise stood for a public love of beauty as well as public spirit. This aesthetic sense has always been highly developed in Passaic. It was manifested when the Passaic Club house was built, partly in order to make the surroundings of the Prospect street depot more attractive. It is shown by the care taken to make the mill yards of the Passaic Print Works, Manhattan Print Works and other factories almost parklike.

This was the spirit in which the Passaic Bridge Park was laid out. The property between the Erie Railroad and Westervelt place had been a vacant baseball ground for many years. It belonged to the late Judge John Hopper of the County Court, who had never attempted to improve it, and allowed taxes and assessments to accumulate to almost the value of the property. Finally, Leonard L. Grear, then Collector of Taxes, bought it from him. At this time there was no idea of making a park of it. Mr. Grear was harshly and unjustly criticised afterward for buying it from Judge Hopper and selling it to the city at a profit, being a city official at the time. Mr. Grear, however, never even suggested the purchase, and was never accused of having received more than a fair price.

The consideration that moved the people at the Bridge to ask the city to purchase it was the fear that it might be turned to business uses. How would it look, they argued, to have a coal yard and piles of lumber at the most important gateway to the city? Why not improve an already beautiful spot by making a park? After two years of consideration, the park was finally purchased, in 1894, for $12,000, the residents of the Bridge subscribing nearly one-fourth of this amount. The city embellished it at a cost of $2,300. A fountain was added in 1899.

THE NEW SHADE TREE COMMISSION.

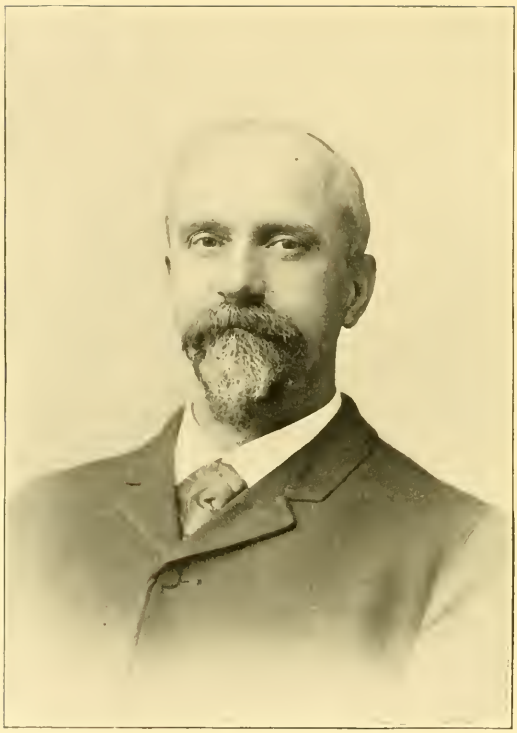
It is often remarked that the greater part of the city, particularly the Hill section, is already a park. There is no exaggeration in this. For mile after mile one may pass under rows of stately shade trees, with grassy terraces or level lawns, beautifully kept, on either side. The appearance of private grounds, of course, is a credit to their owners, but the shade trees have always been the city's pride. Whatever the shortcomings of the late Judge Simmons in other respects, he certainly did appreciate beautiful trees. When Charles M. K. Paulison came here, he found Judge Simmons planting shade trees on streets which have been withheld from the market until the present day. Mr. Paulison followed a good example. When he bought the Van Wagoner farm and laid out Gregory avenue, he planted the magificent elms that now line both sides of that beautiful street. Provision for shade-tree planting was made in the city charter and trees were planted for years almost as fast as streets were laid out. Not always as fast, unfortunately, for the charter provides that no trees shall be planted between November and May, and streets improved late in the season went without shade trees. When the Citizens' Improvement Association was formed, in 1885, it devoted considerable attention to trees, their care and their perils. The Board of Trade, of which it was the parent, followed up the subject, and often urged the Council to trim the trees or to spray them as a protection against insect ravages. Old residents will remember the consternation when the elm-leaf beetle appeared, ten years ago, and marked the elms for its own. There was as much public concern as though homes, instead of trees, were threatened, and the Council appropriated $800 with which to fight the pest. The beetle finally moved on.

In 1899 the Board of Trade unearthed a forgotten statute, which, although of excellent purpose and fifteen years on the books, had escaped the attention of the municipalities. Under it the Council created a permanent Shade Tree Commission of three members. It has the care and control of all shade trees in the city and power to plant trees on all unshaded streets, assessing the cost upon the property benefited. The City Council has authority to appropriate annually not exceeding one tenth of one mill on the dollar of assessed valuations, which at present is about $800 a year, for the use of the Commission. The members serve without salary.

Mayor Howe appointed George P. Rust for five years, William S. Benson for four years, and John E. Ackerman for three years in August, 1899. The Council had already appropriated $500 for their use. They organized in September by electing Mr. Benson chairman and Mr. Ackerman secretary and treasurer. The Commission decided to expend its appropriation in trimming trees and to order a general tree planting in the fall of '99. Four thousand shade trees of ten varieties, mostly Norway maples and American lindens, are being started on a useful career in our streets.

A surprising and gratifying effect of the appointment of the Commission was the widespread comment it created. Every prominent newspaper in New Jersey spoke of it commendingly, and it is probable that next year many other municipalities will follow suit. The news traveled far and wide outside of the State, and several metropolitan newspapers greeted the step with dignified editorial mention. As a piece of advertising alone, it was one of the best things the city ever did.

PETER REID



MOSES E. WORTHEN.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Its History and Its Teachers From 1693 Until the Graded Schools Were Inaugurated in 1870—The Struggles for Better Schools—Old Private Institutions.

THE beginnings of schools in Acquackanonk were contemporaneous with the beginnings of the village. Both date back to the earliest days of settlement, for the first Dutch settlers were careful seekers of both religious and secular instruction. It was the custom for the minister to act as schoolmaster, both preachers and teachers being few. Some congregations were able to employ an assistant to the minister or a substitute for him, who was known as the "voorliser," or reader. His duties were on Sundays to lead the singing, read the Scriptures and catechise the children.

The first settled minister here was Guillaume Bertholf, who was at first voorliser in the churches of Hackensack and Acquackanonk, in which capacity he served until 1693, when he was ordained "preacher, Shepherd and Teacher over Acquiggenock and Ackinsack," which duties he followed faithfully until his death in 1724. This man was the first school teacher at Acquackanonk. He resided here, as is shown by a paper dated April 10, 1693, in which he describes himself as "schoolmaster and scribe at the village of Acquiggenonk." The schoolhouse was probably the first rude church building erected by the Patentees.

The church seems to have had charge of the education of the young until 1693, when the first public school law was enrolled among the statutes of the Province. This act was as follows:—

"An act for establishing Schoolmasters within this Province.

"Whereas, the cultivating of learning and good manners tends greatly to the good and benefit of mankind, which hath hitherto been much neglected within this Province:

"Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, council and Deputies in General Assembly now met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the inhabitants of any town within this Province, shall and may, by warrant from a justice of the peace of that county, when they think fit and convenient meet together and make choice of three more men of said town, to make a rate for the salary and maintaining of a schoolmaster within the said town, for so long time as they think fit: and the consent and agreement of the major part of the inhabitants of the said town shall bind and oblige the remaining part of the inhabitants of the said town, to satisfy and pay their share and proportion of the said rate: and in case of refusal or non-payment distress to be made upon the goods and chattels of such person or persons so refusing or not paying by the constable, of said town, by virtue of a warrant from a justice of the peace of that county: and the distress so taken to be sold at publick vendue, and the overplus, if any be, after payment of the said rate and charges, to be returned to the owner."

By this law the first system of public school tax was inaugurated. After its passage, the school was removed from the control of the church and began to be on a purely secular basis. But, as Dominie Bertholf had been the schoolmaster, it was natural that he should be selected as the first teacher in the public school. He taught, of course, in Dutch. The school year probably lasted from November to April. The school district is thought to have included the country within a radius of five miles, including a part of Bergen County. The first school building was erected on land owned by the church and 150 feet northerly therefrom. It was devoted to the same use until the last of the series of small one-room schools was torn down, in 1871.

It seems the law of 1693 did not give the trustees power to appoint schoolmasters or to select the place for a school. Their powers extended simply to providing the money. To remedy this, the following law was passed in 1695:—

"An Act for regulating of schools.

"Whereas, there was an act made Anno Domini, 1693, for the establishing of schools in each respective town in the Province, and by experience it is found inconvenient, by reason of the distance of the neighborhood, the said act directing no suitable way whereby all the inhabitants may have the benefit thereof.

"Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives in General Assembly now met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that three men be chosen yearly and every year, in each respective town in this Province, to appoint and agree with a schoolmaster, and the three men so chosen shall have power to nominate and appoint the most convenient place or places where the school shall be kept from time to time that as near as may be, the whole inhabitants may have the benefit thereof."

The words "place or places" are explained by the fact that all districts did not have school buildings and that the school migrated from house to house, as the trustees might direct.

The Acquackanonk school became an educational centre for miles around. The teachers taught the higher branches to a few willing scholars, and the school acquired the title of Academy. At one time an attempt was made to establish other schools for younger scholars and make this one truly an academy, but after meeting with some success for a few years, the attempt was abandoned.

Of such an academy, a New Jersey poet wrote in 1794:—

> Subjected to despotic sway,
> Compelled all mandates to obey,
> Once in this room I humbly bowed
> A member of the murmuring crowd
> Where Pedro Blanco held his reign,—
> The tyrant of a small domain.
> By him a numerous herd controlled,
> The smart, the stupid and the bold,
> Essay'd some little share to gain
> Of the vast treasures of his brain.
> Some learned the Latin, some the Greek,
> And some in flowery style to speak,
> Some writ their themes, while others read,
> And some with Euclid stuffed the head.
> Some toiled in verse and some in prose,
> And some in logic sought repose.
> Some learned to cypher, some to draw,
> And some began to study law.

The course of study outlined by the poet is not overstated, for attendance at schools was at first confined to the children

of well-to-do farmers, and in these schools of one room, presided over by one teacher, a smattering of everything a youth wanted to learn was taught.

Beyond the belief that Dominie Bertholt taught the village school until his death, and that succeeding ministers acted as schoolmasters for a while, we have no knowledge of the schoolmasters until B. N. Sheridan taught here, from 1805 to 1810. He seems to have been a thorough scholar and an excellent teacher. Two of the boys he prepared for college were John and Gabriel Ludlow, who lived in what is now the Pagoda Hotel at Passaic Bridge, on the River road, near the Erie Railroad arch. Gabriel became a pious and successful preacher of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was remarkable for remaining fifty-seven years over one church, that at Neshanic, Long Island. John Ludlow became the most prominent minister of his time in the Dutch Reformed Church of America. He was born at Acquackanonk, December 13, 1793, studied at the Academy until 1809, entered Union College the next year, and was graduated in 1814; studied at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, was licensed to preach in 1817, and in 1818 became pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick. In 1819 he became a professor in the New Brunswick Seminary, and continued there until his removal to Albany, in 1822. In 1834 he became provost of the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1852, when he was chosen Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Church Government and Pastoral Theology, which chairs he filled with distinguished ability until his death, September 8, 1857. This is a shining example of old Acquackanonk scholarship under Sheridan's teaching.

Sheridan left Acquackanonk in 1810 to go to the Weasel school, where he taught until his death. The Newark Sentinel of June 30, 1811, thus speaks of his school:

"On Saturday last a school exhibition was held in Mr. B. N. Sheridan's school in the neighborhood of Weazel, near Paterson; and it is but due justice to Mr. Sheridan (considering the short period of tuition) to say that his pupils exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their parents as well as of the numerous audience who had the pleasure of being present at the exhibition."

Sheridan was buried within ten feet of the old school at Acquackanonk, in compliance with his request to be laid beside his "first love." No teacher of his time was more honored. One of his old scholars, said to be John Ludlow, furnished his epitaph, which reads:—

"Here lies an honest man at rest,
As ever God to His image blest;
A friend of man, a friend of truth,
A friend of age, a guide of youth.
If there's another world, he lives in bliss,
If there is none, he made the best of this."

From 1810 to 1820 Abel Merchant taught the school. He was a bachelor and boarded on Main avenue, in a house still standing near the church, the lower half of which is now, and has been for fifty years, used as a blacksmith shop. Merchant did good work, but, like his predecessor, he went to the Weasel school, where death soon ended his labors. John Nichols came here from the Notch about 1813, bought the house at 80 Main avenue, and entered the store of "Brom" Ackerman. He had been teacher of the Notch school for several years previous to coming here, and, after three years of clerking, he resumed his profession. He opened a school in the Dr. Miller house on the east side of the River road, south of Brook avenue, where he taught four years. His wife kept a notion store in their house, which is still standing, on Main avenue. Nichols had been a sailor in his youth, but was at this time a cripple, and as he was too poor to own a horse, was obliged to hobble daily on his crutches to school. This made him an object of sympathy, and his cheerful spirit won him many friends. His private school did not pay, however, and in 1820 he took charge of the Acquackanonk school, which he taught until 1824.

Dr. Lambert J. M. Sythoff was teacher for about one year. Previous to this he had a private school at his home, which stood on Main avenue where Pennington avenue now joins it. He was a practicing physician as well. Neither field was profitable, and in 1826 he moved to Paterson, which place he left in 1828 for Pompton. He taught school and practiced medicine in both places until he married Mary, the widow of Major Post. His wife's property enabled him to give up teaching and devote his time to the practice of medicine exclusively. When he died, November 13, 1845, the people of Pompton, by whom he was greatly beloved, erected over his grave a large monument with this inscription:—

"A grateful community, in token of affectionate esteem, have caused this monument to be erected in appreciation of his many virtues."

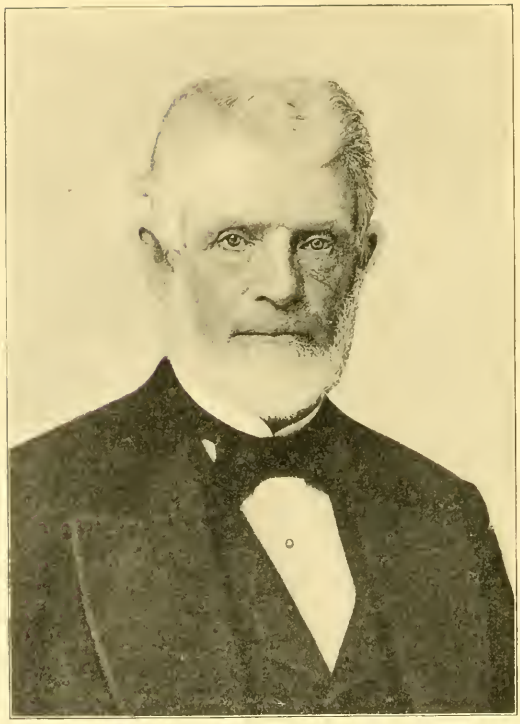
Probably the next teacher in order was Dr. William Colfax of Pompton, a son of the commandant of Washington's Life Guards, who has already been mentioned in the chapters on the Revolution. His nephew, Schuyler Colfax, was Vice-President of the United States under Grant. Dr. Colfax taught here from 1826 to 1831, when he returned to Pompton. Like Dr. Sythoff, he practiced medicine and taught school at the same time, and both are remembered better as physicians than as pedagogues. Following these came James Doremus, Samuel F. Colt and Isaac Serven. Serven, who had married Dr. Scudder's daughter, lived at the present Main street and Crooks avenue, Paterson. Frequently he would walk home for his noon meal, to the delight of the scholars, who counted on an extra hour's recess. Previous to coming here, Serven taught school in the basement of the Reformed Church of Paterson.

William Thompson, who taught sometime in the thirties, kept a whiskey bottle beside him on his desk, and it was a favorite sport of the boys to hide it when he was half-seas over. Sometimes he became unable to teach, and William Brown was called in from his private school, nearly opposite. Brown finally became the regular teacher, but for a short time only. Two teachers named Woodruff and Johnson filled in the time until 1840. Johnson left in disgust, because he was not athletic enough to administer the corporal punishment, which was part of the curriculum. The boys tormented him with tricks, the last of which was to spread a thin layer of cobblers' wax over his seat. It was on a Friday afternoon, and the teacher was dressed in his best, as he was going away over Sunday. Being nearsighted, he did not detect the wax, and an important part of his trousers was ruined.

In the person of Charles O. Crane, his successor, the tricksters found their match. He systematically thrashed all their tricks out of them, much to the gratification of the trustees. Altogether a different man was George D. Moore, who followed Crane. He was a graduate of Union College, preparing for the ministry, and without the use of a switch controlled the school, and was a favorite with the scholars during the two years he taught here. James C. Johnson, who was also chorister, ruled with a firm hand until he went to New York, where he was engaged in the real estate business until his death. He was succeeded by James Treadwell, a young New Yorker, who came here for one year.

One of the most interesting of the line was Melanchton S. Wickware, who eked out the teacher's salary by keeping a store and dealing in cord-wood and lumber. In summer time he spent his spare time raising onions on his truck farm, which was the large field on the River road, opposite the Orphan

ANDREW WANNAMAKER A. HENNION.



DR. JOHN M. HOWE.

Asylum. With so much industry he deserved to prosper, but every piece of gold he touched turned to a stone. Failing to do well here, he went to New York, where he ran a general store at 156 West street, became a bankrupt, and died a poor man. Wickware was a good teacher and well liked, but he had the usual rough and tumble fights with his scholars. The late Manning M. Cleveland told a story of a happening while he was one of Wickware's pupils. It was Wickware's custom in the afternoons to select a scholar as monitor while he took a short nap. One afternoon Cleveland was selected to watch the scholars study. He refused, telling the teacher that his father had forbidden him to do so. Wickware was just about to punish him for his refusal, when a number of the larger boys set upon him. They threw the teacher to the floor, and while they held him there, a large bottle of ink was poured over his head. Then they fled from school. The fight got to the ears of the trustees, who censured Wickware, thus causing him to leave in disgust.

When the next teacher, George F. Batchelder, applied for the position, the trustees beheld him, small, thin and weakly, and frankly told him that he would not do. The farmers' sons were tough and strong, and their favorite exercise was to thrash the teacher. Meekly, Batchelder asked for a trial, which was agreed to. On the first day the older boys were chuckling over the diminutive physique and mild appearance of their new teacher, when he undertook to thrash one of them. Forthwith four of them rushed to the rescue. Batchelder knocked two of them down, kicked the third as he started to retreat, and wrestling with the fourth, threw him to the floor. Then he finished correcting the boy who caused the trouble. The trustees engaged him permanently. He stayed several years, boarding at William L. Andruss' hotel, opposite the school. In 1854 he published a map of Passaic, made from actual surveys. It was thorough and accurate, and sold so well that he was obliged to print a second edition of 100 copies. Immediately after this he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he remained several years. His old scholars will be pleased to know that he is still living, hale and hearty, in Denver. A teacher named Palmer came next, and then came George Williams, whose brother was afterward State Senator of this county. He was an excellent teacher and a strict disciplinarian.

The last of the old school was Andrew Wannamaker A. Hennion, whose reign lasted from 1861 to 1870. Mr. Hennion, who is still living, an old and honored citizen, was born at Ramseys, Bergen County, February 4, 1822. He is a descendant of Richard Wanamaker, who came from Holland about the time of the battle of the Boyne and settled at Mahwah, where he purchased a square mile of land. His daughter, Margaret, married Andrew Hennion, whose son, William, married Elizabeth Valentine They were the parents of the veteran teacher. Young Hennion attended David McCullough's school at Ramapo Valley after receiving his early education from his father, who taught the Mahwah school. At the age of fourteen he went to work in Depue's grocery store, at Sixth avenue and Minetta street, New York. In ten months the business was sold out, and he worked for Depue as a wheelwright's apprentice at $6 a month and his board. The shop stood on Washington street, near Christopher street. After fourteen months more he returned to the Ramapo school and studied the higher branches and surveying until he was eighteen years of age. One day the trustees from Ramseys called at the school. After talking with the teacher, they called up young Hennion, and surprised him by asking him to teach at Ramseys. He taught there one year, when he again returned to McCullough's school for two years.

On completing his education, at the age of twenty-one, he was appointed teacher of the school at Campgaw. While there he married Hannah Coop Stinson, daughter of Jacob Stinson. He taught there three years, and then went to Syconac, near Wyckoff. Afterward he taught at Goffle Hill, at the Van Houten street school in Paterson, where he was taken ill with smallpox, and at Pascack, Bergen County, where he taught until 1850, with the exception of one year at Hawthorne. Of the succeeding eleven years, two were spent at the famous old Weasel school and six in the Sisters' Hospital school in Paterson.

While there he was waited upon by Andrew Doremus from Bergen County, who said that the teacher of the Slauterdam school had let the boys get beyond control. Mr. Doremus wanted to engage Mr. Hennion, who was a noted disciplinarian. He curbed the unruly spirits at Slauterdam for six months, when he resigned to come to Acquackanonk, where a similar task awaited him. He kept an orderly school here, also, and the boys soon learned his great strength. He had many battles with three strong and saucy brothers, who were very loyal to each other. Punishing one entailed a battle with all, and on one occasion the three boys and Mr. Hennion were tumbling over the floor for several minutes. He finally mastered them and punished all three with his strap. Mr. Hennion remained in Passaic until the advent of the graded school system in 1870. He could have had the position of vice-principal in the new school, but refused to accept, because he was offered only $600 a year. Mr. Hennion has the distinction of teaching more young men who became prominent in the affairs of Passaic and Bergen counties than any other teacher. To name his pupils is but to mention nearly all the well-known men of middle age in the two counties.

The schoolhouse in which these teachers ruled stood on a lot adjoining the church as long as human memory ran back. In the earliest days of the village there was a school there on land granted by the church consistory, and when the building ceased to be used for a school it was torn down, and the site reverted to the owners. The building contained one room, and in 1853, when Dr. John M. Howe moved to Acquackanonk from New York, it was going to decay and was too small for the village requirements. He was a man of wealth and influence and became a large landowner and public benefactor. In 1856 he was elected president of the Board of Trustees and superintendent of the school. Being dissatisfied with the small and dilapidated building, he agitated the question of a new schoolhouse. He had a district meeting called, at which $5,000 was voted to build it. The minority objected strongly, and threatened to resort to the courts, so that Dr. Howe built a private academy, primarily for the benefit of his own children. It will be more fully described later. Dr. Howe was prominent in the movement which established free public schools in this State, and was afterward a member of the State Board of Education. The demand for a better school grew in strength as the influx of newcomers continued. Many bitter fights over proposed improvements took place in the old schoolhouse, usually with Judge Simmons leading the conservatives and C. M. K. Paulison at the head of the progressives. On one occasion the night was stormy. The two opposing parties were compelled to huddle in opposite corners on account of a very leaky roof, while Judge Simmons stood in the centre of the room, with the rain dripping upon him, declaring that the schoolhouse was staunch and sound, that it had been good enough for his parents, that it had been good enough for him, and that it was good enough for his children. Somebody was unkind enough to reply that, at that very time, two of the Judge's daughters were attending a private school in Philadelphia. The conservatives carried their point for the time being, but in 1869 the progressives prevailed, and Public School No. 1, now known as the Jefferson School, was erected on Passaic street at a cost of $25,000.

The old school was closed forever in July, 1870, and the last public meeting there—for the election of a trustee—was held Monday evening, September 5, 1870. The meeting was well attended, and one of the most spirited of its kind, although many of the old fogies stayed away, disgusted because the newly incorporated village was wasting its money on a brick school. A trustee was to be chosen to succeed Judge Simmons, whose term had expired. Edo Kip was made chairman and A. W. A. Hennon secretary. Dr. B. B. Ayerigg and George W. Demarest were placed in nomination. Seventy-nine votes were cast, of which Demarest received fifty-seven and Ayerigg twenty-two. The minutes of that old meeting say:—

"A motion was made to retain the old school building for the use of the colored children of the District; After some remarks to the effect that such a scheme was impracticable and that the colored children had as good right to occupy the new public school as any children in the District, the motion was tabled and the meeting adjourned."

The new school was dedicated by special services held therein on Friday evening, September 30, 1870. The program has been preserved. An opening prayer was made by the Rev. J. Pascal Strong, then pastor of the North Reformed Church. The report of the trustees was read by the secretary, Edo Kip. Short addresses were made by Professor Samuel W. Rice, the new principal, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Leavens of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Mr. Monroe. The school was opened for instruction October 30, 1870, and has been continuously in use ever since.

PRIVATE ACADEMIES.

In addition to the old district school, the hamlet of Acquackanonk had for many years the Acquackanonk Academy. It was regularly incorporated, as appears by the following certificate:—

"To all to whom these presents may come.

"This is to certify that at a meeting of the members of the Association for the Promotion of Useful Literature, holden at the house of Richard Van Houten in the township of Acquackanonk, on the fifteenth day of December, 1802, public notice having been given ten days previous to said meeting by written notice being set up in three of the most public places in the vicinity declaring the object of the meeting, viz:

"To choose five trustees to be invested with power to represent said Association in all cases when their interest may be concerned, and instructed to pursue the legal measures to become a corporate body.

"Now be it known that we, the subscribers, have been duly elected Trustees of the Acquackanonk Academy, and have taken to ourselves the name of The Trustees of the Acquackanonk Academy.

"Dated May 1, 1806 (?)

"Henry Schoonmaker, President.
"Halmagh Van Winkle,
"Adrian M. Post.
"Garret Van Riper
"John R. Ludlow"

The trustees purchased a plot of land (now Nos. 79-81 Prospect street) and erected a building, where for nearly three-quarters of a century school was held. It was abandoned as a school in 1876, after having been for a score of years a school for girls. When C. M. K. Paulison purchased the property, in the sixties he was put to great trouble and expense to secure a good title. It seems that the original trustees took title not in the name of the association, but individually. It was necessary to obtain deeds from all of their descendants. The building was removed a few years ago to 17 Academy street, where it was remodeled, and is now a dwelling house.

Dr. Howe's academy, erected in 1859 by the late Dr. John M. Howe, after his fruitless efforts to secure proper school accommodations from the village, was intended primarily for the education of his own children. Dr. Howe engaged a teacher, and at the request of his friends and neighbors fixed a fee, on payment of which their children were admitted to an excellent institution. In 1870, when the public school system was reorganized, it was abandoned. The quaint old cement building stands at the corner of Prospect and Academy streets, giving the latter street its name. For several years it was used for various purposes, secular and religious, and is now a dwelling. The Presbyterians worshiped there for a while.

In addition to the above, there have been several excellent private schools of more recent date. It was also a common thing for ministers to give private instruction to one or more pupils in the high branches. Boys were usually prepared for college in Latin and Greek in this manner.

THE OLD HOWE ACADEMY.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PASSAIC.

Their Growth and Development from 1870 to the Present Time—The Corps of Teachers—Board of Examiners and Members of the Board of Education.

By REV. PHILO F. LEAVENS, D. D.

THE story of schools in bygone Acquackanonk has been related elsewhere. The ancient regime came to a close thirty years ago. The last in the line of the old-time pedagogues was Mr. A. W. A. Hennion. He took the school at Acquackanonk in 1861. There were then sixty or seventy pupils wont to resort to the schoolhouse in the corner of the cemetery grounds, hard by the "Old First" Church. The building is described upon a former page. The teacher's salary was at first $400 per annum. It was increased from time to time during the War; but it never exceeded $900, and that sum was expected to compensate both Mr. Hennion and his daughter, who assisted him when the school grew larger. The support was derived from funds out of the State treasury, supplemented sometimes by tuition fees collected from the pupils. There was no taxation for school purposes. The district then included sections across the river on both sides of the "Plank road," that is to say, a corner of Union township and a corner of Lodi township. The management was in the hands of three trustees, elected at an annual school meeting in September.

Mr. Hennion was a faithful teacher of the type to which he belonged. The range of instruction was narrowly limited, but it was plain and forcible. A host of men and women have grateful recollections of his drilling in the rudiments of education. It is a pleasant thing that he survives to this day, a landmark among the veteran citizens of Passaic.

When a new order of things began to be demanded, it was not an easy matter to bring it about. It was necessary to get control of the Board of Trustees. At the school meeting in September, 1868, the "newcomers" rallied and elected Mr. Edo Kip in place of the incumbent whose term then expired. Mr. Kip was in favor of progress. There was no way then but to wait a whole year. In September, 1869, the "newcomers" rallied again, and elected Mr. T. B. Stewart. The party of progress then had two out of three and controlled the Board.

Authority was obtained to issue bonds for $25,000 to get money for a new school. The bonds were sold for less than par, and produced barely enough to build and equip School No. 1, on Passaic street. In September, 1870, Mr. George W. Demarest was elected trustee, and thus there was a full Board committed to the forward policy. The new school was opened October, 1870, under the principalship of Mr. Samuel W. Rice, with less than 200 scholars, cared for by four teachers. A course of study was laid out and distributed as "Primary," "Grammar" and "High School." The ground covered was restricted, indeed, in comparison with the courses indicated by those terms at the present day.

The old schoolhouse was sold for $100! The parts of the district in Bergen County were detached, the agreement taking effect September 1, 1871, and the village of Passaic becoming responsible for outstanding bonds. At the annual meeting, April, 1871, the village voted to raise $10,000 for the support of schools the ensuing year. The census showed 804 children of school age, an increase of 104 over the previous enumeration. At the end of the year there appeared to have been an enrollment of 570, an average attendance of about 400, and nine teachers had been required.

In September, 1872, the trustees received a communication from the Dundee Water, Power and Land Company, proposing to donate eight lots at the corner of Bergen and Second streets, if a school building (the plans to be approved by the company) should be erected at a cost of not less than $15,000. A meeting of the village in October authorized the acceptance of the proposition, and requested the trustees to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue bonds to the amount of $16,000. The building was erected in 1873. That year the village resolved to raise $10,500 for school purposes. The enrollment had risen to 746; there were eleven teachers, and eight pupils had completed the course of study. In September, 1873, the Rev. Marshall B. Smith was selected trustee in place of Mr. George W. Demarest.

Passaic became an incorporated city, and therewith was provision for a Board of Education. It was to be composed of three members from each of the three wards, and all to be elected annually. It was also provided that the district trustees in office should be members of the Board as long as their respective terms lasted. The Board was organized April 21, 1874, with the Rev. Marshall B. Smith, president, and Andrew Foulds, secretary. For that year the estimate called for $12,664. School No. 3 was opened in a rented room. Mr. Edo Kip left the Board by the expiration of his term, and special note was made of his very valuable services during a period of six years.

In 1875 the charter of the city was amended, and the powers of the Board of Education were more amply defined. The principal of the schools was made also City Superintendent, although the authority for so doing was afterward pronounced imperfect. A Board of Examiners was elected to act with the City Superintendent in licensing teachers, and it became the custom to recruit the corps of teachers from those who had simply completed the course in our own schools.

The estimates for 1876 were $10,955. In the year 1877 School No. 4 was built at a cost of $3,000. It was a structure of wood and supplied only two rooms. The estimates for 1878 were $12,280. This was the period of low depression following the financial crisis of 1873, and no public enterprises were doing more than hold their own. In the years 1879 and 1880 these questions were mooted and warmly discussed: Should not the grade of the schools be elevated throughout? Should not the so-called High School be made worthy of its name?

Should not teachers be required to have normal training and pass a severer test of examination? Some maintained that the rank now reached was quite sufficient; others held that the intelligence of the community demanded a far higher educational standard.

The depression of the town at last reached its lowest ebb, and the tide began to turn, although at first insensibly. Perhaps there was some foresight or intuition of the remarkable prosperity which the city was destined to enjoy; at any rate, the call for new progress was insistent, and was too strong to be resisted.

In 1881 there were changes in the corps of instructors. The connection of Mr. Rice with the schools terminated. He had served eleven years and accomplished excellent work for its time. His death shortly afterward called forth expressions of deepest affection. His memory is fondly and justly cherished by hundreds who, first and last, were his pupils.

Mr. George W. Calkins became principal in 1881. He was a graduate of Brown University and a teacher of diversified experience. In that year School No. 4 was raised, so as to provide two additional rooms. The total enrolment had now reached 1,099; the average was 686. The estimates in 1882 were $17,817; the school census was 2,072; there were 16 graduates that year. School No. 3 was then built at a cost of $4,800, not including the land. During the years of Mr. Calkins' incumbency, there was an attempt by the Board of Education, counselled by the Board of Examiners (the office of City Superintendent had been invalidated), to develop the course of study on lines parallel to the course in the schools of the city of New York. A good deal of ingenuity was expended in this direction, whether or not it left much result in the final shaping of the schools.

The pernicious rule of electing the entire Board of Education every year came to an end in 1883, when the law required that members should be classified, so that but one of the three in a ward should go out of office each year. Mr. Calkins was not re-engaged in 1884. He was an amiable gentleman of scholarly qualifications. Imperfect health and bereavements restrained him perhaps from the highest usefulness, and especially deprived him of that force and energy which were requisite in the future of the position. The city was growing decidedly; the schoolrooms were not only crowded, but crammed; strong men were elected into the Board of Education; there was no road but the road boldly forward.

Through a period from about 1883 to 1886 the pressing question was how to accommodate in any way the increasing throng of scholars. It was suggested that School No. 1 be enlarged. It was suggested to do away with the High School! There was talk of a new school that should cost, perhaps, ten thousand dollars. Meanwhile, rooms were overcrowded, and temporary quarters were rented here and there. But the saner and bolder thought made headway.

Attention had been attracted to a site at the corner of Bloomfield and Lafayette avenues, where a plot of about twenty lots could be bought for $5,000. It was elevated, geographically central and accessible from all directions. It was thought to be an eligible location for a school to which could be drawn all the more advanced departments. At a meeting of the Board of Education, August 28, 1884, it was resolved to recommend to the City Council the immediate purchase of this property. The next moment after this resolution was declared adopted, the newly selected principal was introduced to the Board. Let us add here that at a meeting shortly afterward the board resolved that "in future no new teachers be permanently engaged unless they are graduates of some normal school."

The new principal, Henry H. Hutton, came from Waverly, New York. He was a man of Scotch descent, though born in the province of Ontario. He had been graduated with the degree of A. B. at Genesee College, now Syracuse University. He had made teaching his profession, and came to Passaic imbued with the ideas of higher education which were vital in the school system of the State of New York. He was in the fullness of his strength, overflowing with enthusiasm, and endowed with the courage of his opinions. Professor Hutton found the schoolrooms cluttered and poorly equipped. The buildings, at the best, were but inferior. The course of study was still chaotic; but he found a Board of Education composed of intelligent men. Each was secure in his office for a term of three years, so that there could not be a violent change of policy. The board was well disposed to sustain a leader in plans which he might outline and recommend.

The projected school building was debated on every side of the question. How large? What cost? What departments to accommodate? The architecture, the light, the ventilation, the heat, were discussed. Professor Hutton sketched the rooms required according to his judgment, and the architect was directed to meet his wishes. There were visits to inspect edifices in other cities. There were conferences with the City Council about resources. At last it was settled at a figure of $32,572, and, January 28, 1886, the Building Committee "reported the contract for the new school building signed and the required securities given, and that the work had been begun." The event marked a golden milestone in the history of education in Passaic. It insured the elevation of the High School, and, with its uplifting, all other grades must rise in order to reach it. It fixed a goal behind which the city would never have the desire to recede. Under the fresh administration a course for the High School was required as if none had been attempted. The classes were kept at work, but no graduations were permitted in 1885 or 1886. Not until the latter year did the course outlined by Professor Hutton pass the ordeal of the Board of Education. And not until 1887, the first year in the spacious High School building, was a class dismissed with honors. Meanwhile, the Grammar and Primary grades had been adjusted to the new conditions. In the year 1886 the Night School was inaugurated.

The course approved in 1886 was a plain and substantial curriculum in English, extending only to the most obvious subjects. It was a matter of eight or nine years before it was fully developed from these beginnings under the advice of Professor Hutton. There was a demand to be excited in the minds of classes; there was a Board jealously guarding expenses to be satisfied, and there was a watchful public, whose opinions should not be antagonized.

Professor Hutton set an example to students by pursuing a post-graduate course in New York University and receiving the degree of Ph. D. upon examination, in the year 1890.

The subject of Manual Training was brought forward in 1890, but gained favor very slowly. The Classical-Academic course was shaped in 1891. Up to this date Dr. Hutton had been principal and actively engaged in the work of instruction. In March, 1891, he was made City Superintendent, and Mr. Rutgers B. Jewett was appointed principal of the High School. As might have been anticipated, the influence of a scholarly young man, direct from college, wholly devoted to teaching, was highly stimulating. The opportunity to proceed upon a course that might lead to college was seized with avidity.

At the opposite extremity, kindergarten was introduced in 1891. Vocal music found place in 1894. Manual training gradually advanced until the happy thought occurred to utilize the old building of School No. 4 in 1895. Under that roof Manual Training and School Kitchen have flourished.

Mr. Sedgwick Mather became instructor in Latin in 1895. The duration of study in the High School was extended from three years to four in 1895. The complete course of instruction

THE PASSAIC HIGH SCHOOL.

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL (NO. 1).

FRANKLIN SCHOOL (NO. 3).

LINCOLN SCHOOL (NO. 4).

HARRISON SCHOOL (NO 5)

LAFAYETTE SCHOOL (NO. 6)

ST. NICHOLAS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

for all grades and departments, as developed under Dr. Hutton, was then adopted and printed in the manual of the Board of Education. In recommending it for final approbation, Mr. Carr, speaking for the special committee, said: "We believe it to be the sentiment of Passaic that our High School provide as good facilities as are afforded by any neighboring town or city."

Meanwhile, the demand for schoolrooms for all grades had been persistently urgent. School No. 5, on Harrison street, was built in 1888, providing six rooms. New No. 4, at Howe and Paulison avennes, was erected in 1894, and supplied ten rooms. Then No. 6, on Hamilton avenue, arose in 1897 and opened sixteen rooms.

Mr. Mather succeeded Mr. Jewett as principal of the High School in 1895, and continued two years. Dr. Hutton relinquished the position of City Superintendent in 1897, and held the principalship of the High School one year, when he was succeeded in that office by Mr. M. H. Small, and his connection with the schools closed in 1898. His record of fourteen years is ineffaceable. Starting with elevated ideals, he had patiently waited for obstacles to be removed one by one. He had pressed the advance as rapidly as it was prudent. He had retained the loyal support of shrewd and stalwart men in the ever-changing Board of Education. He had founded immovably the solid structure of public instruction for the city. His latest utterances, published in the Annual Report of the State Superintendent, show that he was fully up to the hour in respect to the newer topics of study and training, and particularly alert upon the now imminent subjects of truancy and compulsion.

It is to be admitted that education is more sensitive to the spirit of the latest moment than any other human activity. Not that it is destitute of a ballast of conservatism. But the children are the latest born and hasten toward the future. The best the present has is their due. The youthful teacher has an advantage in his youthfulness. The man lately from the universities, bearing about his person the ardor of college halls, may displace the veteran educator without discredit to him who lays off the harness and without presumption to himself in girding it on. Thus was Dr. Frank E. Spaulding welcomed to the office of City Superintendent in 1897. Having taken the degree of A. B. at Amherst and Ph. D. at Leipzig University, having devoted special attention to preparation for the superintendent's calling, and having been tested therein, he was admirably qualified to take hold of the schools of Passaic with a firm hand. He brings to them the latest thought and the freshest enthusiasm of his profession. No wonder if he should discern an opportunity to unify and embellish the school system. His work is not yet in the realm of history. He shall define it in his own words, after eighteen months in office. He says: "The course of study has been thoroughly revised, from the lowest primary grade through the High School. This was not done for the sake of eliminating any subjects previously pursued, nor of adding very many new subjects, but chiefly to enrich the old ones and better to adapt them to the capacities and interests of the pupils at all points." Referring to the High School, he notes "the addition of a complete commercial department, the extension of the science courses and the introduction into them of the experimental method in place of pure text-book work, the broadening and enriching of the courses of history and English, and the addition of current events and higher mathematics."

And here is the summary, which must excite the admiration of every citizen of Passaic, to wit: "It is now quite safe to say that no High School in the State has a more thorough, adaptable and extensive course of study, and few possess better practical facilities for carrying on their work successfully. Our school offers four years' continuous work in each of seven departments: English, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, History and Economics, Science and Commercial branches. It is prepared to give a good preparation for business, a thorough, all-around education, or, within reasonable limits, to fit pupils for any college or scientific school." It is a splendid testimony to the efficiency of the educational machinery when the Superintendent can add that four of the class graduated in 1898 were admitted without condition to Wellesley, New York University and Columbia.

And still there must be expansion of school premises. In 1898 and 1899 School No. 2 is undergoing reconstruction so as to afford twenty-two rooms upon the ground which formerly upheld but eight. And already the foundations are laid for No. 7, on Summer street, where eight rooms are to be provided. That the public schools thus vigorously administered command approbation and even applause is evinced by the appropriation of the munificent sum of $114,225 for school purposes in the fiscal year 1899 to 1900.

The progress during a recent period may be observed at a glance in the following:—

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT FOR THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	No. of Buildings.	Value of Property.	No. of Teachers.	Enrollment.	School Census.	Current Expense.	Permanent Expense.	Total Expense.
1888-89	5	$80,000	32	1,816	3,071	$26,780	$2,170	$28,970
1889-90	6	89,000	34	2,056	3,002	27,634	12,110	39,745
1890-91	6	89,000	36	2,053	3,333	33,995	2,712	36,748
1891-92	6	89,000	39	2,045	3,277	32,968	1,529	34,497
1892-93	6	89,000	45	2,658	3,743	38,342	2,385	40,728
1893-94	6	89,000	47	2,819	4,308	42,456	13,755	56,211
1894-95	7	125,000	56	2,938	4,689	49,261	9,985	59,248
1895-96	7	125,000	60	3,276	5,148	51,378	41,356	92,734
1896-97	8	171,000	68	3,535	5,281	55,173	6,705	61,878
1897-98	8	171,000	76	3,593	5,989	67,230	2,339	69,569
1898-99	8	176,000	84	3,763	6,467	75,834	24,767	100,601

After all has been done, the quality of a school must depend upon the qualifications of teachers. The table here given contains the names of the present corps of instructors:—

The Corps of Teachers.

HIGH SCHOOL.

November, 1899.

NAME.	GRADE.
Maurice H. Small	Principal.
Frederic Bement	Assistant.
A. G. Belding	Assistant.
William Billings	Assistant.
A. L. Brainard	Assistant.
Mary C. Tracy	Assistant.
Fannie F. Welch	Assistant.
Lizzie E. Dufford	Assistant.
Katherine G. Pike	Assistant.
Anna L. Gray	Assistant.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	GRADE.
Margaret C. Berkan	VII A.
Lena H. Garrison	VII B.
Annette Y. Bonnard	VI A.
Alma L. Smith	VI B and V A.

SCHOOL NO. 1.

NAME.	GRADE.
Ellie Conenhoven	IV B.
Mary McGuire	III A.
Lulu Case	III B.
Miriam Griffith	II A and B.
Gertrude E. Watt	I A.
Leah Russell	I B.
Jessie F. Speer	Kindergarten.
Elsie Datesman	Kindergarten.

SCHOOL NO. 2.

NAME.	GRADE.
Eva T. Seabrook	Principal.
Anna C Callaghan	IV A.
Mary C. Crahan	IV B.
Caroline Birdsall	III A.
Margaret D. Staats	III A.
Marguerite Mills	III B.
Myrtle M. Vough	III B.
Elizabeth R. Conover	II A.
Elizabeth Bonnard	II A.
Bertha C. Wood	II A.
Mary K. Dunn	II B.
Harriet G. Schroeder	II B.
Margaret Welling	II B.
Mary E. Buckle	I A.
Edna B. Stremme	I A.
Mayme E. Sandford	I A.
M. Jennie Smith	I B.
Grace Reynolds	I B.
Lottie E. Story	I B.
Margaret Gray	I B.
Geraldine B. Demarest	Kindergarten.
Gertrude B. Hopkins	Kindergarten.
Ella F. Burgher	Kindergarten.
Sarah I. Davison	Kindergarten.

SCHOOL NO. 3.

NAME.	GRADE.
Minnie A. Lees	IV A and B, V A.
Emma L. Gifford	IV B and III A.
Mattie S. Greenlie	III B and II A.
Helen L. Speer	II B, I A and B.
Emma C. Spencer	Kindergarten.

SCHOOL NO. 4.

NAME.	GRADE.
M. E. Berkan	Principal.
Olive D. Jewett	V B and IV A.
E. W. Van Atta	IV B.
Brownie J. Rice	III A.
Carrie P. Oliver	III B.
Charlotte H. Terhune	II A.
Madeleine Berkan	II A.
Viola A. Gorton	II B.
M. M. N. Strachan	I A.
Bessie Albert	I B.
Gertrude A. Horton	Kindergarten.
Alice Hasey	Kindergarten.

SCHOOL NO. 5.

NAME.	GRADE.
Lizzie B. Stephens	II A, Principal.
Josephine E. Bigelow	II B.
Lillian Matthews	I A.
Edith M. Wood	I B.
Martha E. Finger	I B.
Lillian A. Rusling	Kindergarten.

SCHOOL NO. 6.

NAME.	GRADE.
Mayte Sullivan	Principal.
Elizabeth Thorpe	VII B.
Margaret Bryce	VI A.
Anna M. Nolan	VI B.
Grace Knapp	V A.
M. L. Van Nostrand	V A and B.
Annie R. Noltemeyer	V B.
Julia Aldous	IV A.
Elsie G. Smith	IV B.
Sarah Considine	IV B.
Helen W. Bryce	III A.
Cora A. Foggan	III A.
Clara McFaddin	III B.
Susan R. Mason	III B.
Louise P. Higgins	II A.
Lucy C. Phillips	II B
Gertrude Clement	I A and B.
Katherine E. McKay	I B.
Marion L. Newell	Kindergarten.
E. R. Jarvis	Kindergarten.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

NAME.	GRADE.
Mr. W. A. Robbins	Manual Training.
Miss Florence Newell	Domestic Science
Miss Theo Burghardt	Sewing.
Miss Margaret W. Langstroth	Drawing.
Miss Lillian J. Cox	Music.
Miss Catherine T. Bryce	Supervisor.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

NAME.	GRADE.
Mr. William Billings	Principal.
Mrs. William Billings	Assistant.

REGULAR EVENING SCHOOL.

NAME.	GRADE.
Mr. A. O. Miller	Principal.
Miss Mae M. Hatmaker	Assistant.
Miss L. B. Broomall	Assistant.
Miss Arabella M. Bright	Assistant.
Mr. L. C. Heptonstall	Assistant.
Miss Lucy M. Brown	Assistant.
Miss Julia A. Spencer	Assistant.

The Board of Examiners, to pass upon the attainments of candidates for appointment as teachers, is an important instrument in the school system. The service of professional men in Passaic has been bestowed generously in this capacity, as will appear from the following record:—

Board of Examiners.

Samuel W. Rice, 1875-79. (Principal and Superintendent.)

Colonel Benjamin Ayerigg, 1875-78. (Columbia: A. B. 1824; Pennsylvania: Ph. D.)

Rev. Charles D. Kellogg, 1876-79. (Princeton: A. B. and A. M.)

Rev. Philo F. Leavens, 1879-81. (University of Vermont: A. B. and D. D.)

James E. Stoutenburg, 1879-80. (Williams: A. B.)

Rev. Asher Anderson, 1881-85. (Rutgers: A. B.)

Professor Byron D. Halstead, 1882-85. (Harvard: Sc. D.)

Dr. George H. Meyers, 1883-87. (Columbia: College of Physicians and Surgeons: M. D.)

Rev. Williams Howland, 1885-91. (Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.: B. D.)

Frank E. Pellett, 1887-90. (Lafayette: A. B.)

Dr. Samuel E. Armstrong, 1887-88. (Albany Medical college: M. D.)

MAURICE H. SMALL, A. M.
(Principal of High School.)

H. H. HUTTON, PH. D.
Former City Superintendent of Schools.

Henry H. Hutton, 1891-97. (Syracuse University: A. B.; New York University: Ph. D.)
Louis B. Carr, 1888-91. (Harvard: A. B.)
Albert O. Miller, 1891, —. (Columbia: A. B. and LL. M.)
John E. Ackerman, 1893, —. (Rutgers: A. B.)
Rev. William I. Sweet, 1895-98. (Union College: Auburn Theological Seminary: B. D.)
Frank E. Spaulding, 1897, —. (Amherst: A. B.; Leipzig University: Ph. D.)

The city should not be forgetful of the gratuitous labor bestowed by her citizens who accept office on the Board of Education. It is far from a sinecure or an empty honor. Some of the chairmanships of committees involve an amount of care that bears no small ratio to the care of a man in managing his own business. The following table will show that our lawyers, physicians, clergymen, New York business men and local business men have contributed freely to the volume of toil that has built up the city's excellent system of schools:

Members of the Board of Education.

The four first named were trustees of the school district prior to the charter of the city, and held over for their terms in the Board of Education.

Edo Kip, 1868 to September, 1874; also 1880-81.
T. B. Stewart, 1869 to September, 1875
George W. Demarest, 1870-73; also 1874-78.
Rev. Marshall B. Smith, 1873 to September, 1876; also 1877-78 and 1879-80.
James Wright, 1874-76.
James S. Biddell, 1874-78; 1879-80.
E. K. Halstead, 1874-75.
Dr. Cornelius Van Riper, 1874-78.
Andrew Foulds, 1874-79; 1883, —.
Dr. E. W. Vondersmith, 1874-75.
Daniel A. Smith, 1874-75; 1876-77; 1882-83.
Colonel Benjamin Aycrigg, 1874-75.
Josephus Hill, 1875-78.
John Demarest, 1875-76.
John W. Clemons, 1875-78; 1879-81.
J. Spence Anderson, 1875-76; 1888-94.
Dr. John C. Herrick, 1876-77.
J. Manley Ackerman, 1876-79.
William J. Cooper, 1877-79.
Thomas Hayden, 1878-79.
F. Wallace Soule, 1878-79.
William Ingram, 1878-79; 1887-89.
Samuel M. Birch, 1878-79.
Milton H. Burns, 1878-83.
William S. Guiterrez, 1878-80.
Joseph H. Wright, 1879-80.
George W. Finch, 1879-83.
Florence Mahoney, 1879-80.
Joseph H. Hawkins, 1879-83; 1887-93.
Thomas F. Titus, 1880-81.
John W. Butterworth, 1880-81.
Dewitt C. Cowdrey, 1880 to December, 1881; 1895-98.
Isaiah W. Sylvester, 1880-86.
James W. Collins, 1880-81.
Richard O. Hasbrouck, 1881-86.
O. Henry Wilson, 1881 to June.
Rev. P. F. Leavens, 1881-82; September, 1892-94.
Samuel M. Cook, 1881 to June 1883.
Dr. Charles A. Church, 1881 to December, 1882.
Nicholas Alyea, 1882-83.
Richard Morrell, 1882-86.
Henry Frain, 1883-84.
James A. Sproull, 1882-88.
Thomas M. Moore, 1883-88.
John M. Morse, 1883-87.
Benjamin Aycrigg, Jr., 1883 to June, '87.
Joseph B. Knight, 1884-87.
George P. Rust, 1886 to September, 1887.
Clarkson S. Coon, 1886-89.
Eaton N. Frisbie, 1886-92.
Dennis W. Mahony, 1887-90.
Henry Berger, 1887-91; 1892-95.
Washington Paulison, 1887-93.
Charles G. Hanks, 1887 to June 1888; 1889-92.
William Abbott, 1887 September, to July, 1899.
John B. Padney, 1888-91.
Hubert Groendyke, 1888-91.
John F. Wynne, 1889-92.
Arthur J. Prall, 1890 to October, 1892.
Walter N. Kip, 1889 to September, 1892.
Charles A. Crane, 1891 to August, 1896.
Arthur F. Rice, 1891-92; 1894-97.
Dr. John Sullivan, 1891-97.
Irving C. Matthews, 1892-95.
Dr. George T. Welch, 1892 to July, 1896.
William T. Magee, 1892, —.
Louis B. Carr, 1893, —.
James Ryan, 1893 to July.
Sylvester J. Post, 1893-96.
Dr. Edward De Baun, 1894 January, to July, 1895.
William W. Scott, 1894-97.
Dr. George L. Rundle, 1895, to July, 1896.
Thomas V. Connell, 1895 to July, 1897.
William R. Ryan, 1896-99.
William J. Purcell, 1896 to July, 1897.
John De Keyser, 1897 to January, 1898.
Ernest Renig, 1897, —.
John T. Van Riper, 1897, —.
George B. Wilson, 1897, —.
Rev. William W. Pratt, 1897, —.
Cornelius P. Strayer, 1897 to July, 1898.
Joseph J. Mara, 1898, —.
William L. Hammond, 1898, —.
Carl W. A. Pfeil, 1898, —.
John J. Lannon, 1899, —.
George H. Dalrymple, 1899, —.

On adjoining pages will be found reproductions of eight photographs of Passaic schools, including that of St. Nicholas' parochial school, which is treated of at length in connection with the history of St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic Church. They make a very handsome group of school buildings. Two more substantial school buildings—Washington (No. 2) Dundee, and Grant (No. 7), in Harrison street, are not yet out of the hands of the builders. The only representations of them which could be had in time for this history were architect's drawings, which were not satisfactory.

CHAPTER XIX.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF PASSAIC.

It Commenced When the Patentees Founded Their Dutch Reformed Church About 1685—The Story of Many of the Younger Churches.

THE religious history of Passaic begins with the earliest days of Acquackanonk, and is still being made. With upward of thirty organizations having thousands of members, many of them having handsome and dignified buildings, and all of them becomingly housed, the city is blessed with religious activity of many types. The various Reformed churches lead in age and number of organizations, there being two English Reformed churches and four Dutch Reformed congregations of different affiliations. Next in point of diversity of organizations come the Catholics, who outnumber any of the other divisions. The English-speaking portion of the parish constitutes by far the largest congregation in the city. There are four other Catholic churches—Polish, Slavonian, Greek Rite and Italian. The Presbyterian have two English churches and one German one. There are three Jewish synagogues. The Baptists have two churches and a mission, the Methodists two congregations, the Lutherans two churches, the Episcopalians, Unitarians, Congregationalists, one each. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Passaic Bridge Sunday-School, the Plymouth Brethren and two colored Methodist congregations bring up the total to the number stated.

Partly, and in some cases almost wholly, through the efforts of residents of Passaic, there have been established during the last decade a Reformed and a Presbyterian church in Garfield, a Reformed and an Episcopal church in Clifton, a Presbyterian church and a Baptist mission in Wallington and a Baptist church in Brookdale, a Roman Catholic church in Hasbrouck Heights and a Methodist mission for Wallington and Carlton Hill. This should be sufficient to show the devotion of Passaic people to religion.

The "Old First" Reformed Church.

The first of all these churches and the mother of many of them, has a history covering more than two centuries. From what is known of the Acquackanonk Patentees, it is believed that they gathered for worship regularly from the earliest date of settlement, and it is certain that when they allotted the lands of the Patent they reserved for the Low Dutch Reformed Church of Acquackanonk the triangle described in old papers as "the public churchyard." The first of these is a lease from Walling Jacobs to his son-in-law, Hermanus Gerrets, dated April 10, 1693.

The existence of the church organization at this time is so far established beyond doubt that it is strange to find it ignored by a writer in 1700. Yet in that year Lewis Morris, afterward Governor, addressed the following memorial to the Bishop of London on the state of religion in the province:—

"The Province of East Jersey has in it Ten (sic.) Towns viz. Middletown, Freehold, Amboy, Piscataway, and Woodbridge, Elizabeth Town, Newark, Aqueckenonck and Bergen, and I judge in the whole Province there may be about Eight thousand souls. These Towns are not like the Towns in England, the houses built close together, on a small spot of ground, but they include large portions of the Country of 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and all the Settlements within such state and bounds is said to be within such a Township, but in most of those Townships there is some place where a part of the Inhabitants sat down nearer together than the rest, and confined themselves to smaller portions of ground, and the town is more peculiarly designed by that Settlement. Those towns and the whole province was peopled mostly from the adjacent colonies of New York and New England, and generally by Sons of very narrow fortunes, and such as could not well subsist in the places they left. And if such people could bring any religion with them it was that of the country they came from, and the State of them is as follows: Bergen and the out Plantations are most Dutch, and were settled from New York and the United Provinces; they are pretty equally divided into Calvinist and Lutheran; they have one pretty little church and are a sober people; there are a few English Dissenters mixt among them.

"Aqueckenonck was peopled from New York also; they are Dutch mostly and generally Calvinist."

He goes on to describe each town and to state whether it has a church. At that time, according to his report, there was no church here.

However, the other resources of this history are so unanimous and convincing on this point, that Colonel Morris' statement is here inserted only as evidence of a curious oversight.

In 1679-80 the two Labadist missionaries from Friesland, before incidentally alluded to, visited Acquackanonk and the Great Falls. While in New York they met Petrus Tassemaker, a student from Utrecht, and learned that he was to be ordained in a few days. Afterward they heard him preach, and, with the fierce intolerance of their sect, they set him down in their journal as a "perfect worldling," saying that they never heard worse preaching. Dominus Petrus Tassemaker was at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1682, and from there visited Hackensack and Acquackanonk several times. He is believed to have preached here then. In 1686, when the records of the Hackensack church commence, he sets it down that deacons and elders were chosen separately "over the east" and "over the west," the latter referring to this place. Dominus, or Dominie, Tassemaker fell a martyr in the French and Indian massacre at Schenectady in 1690, he and his wife being butchered at midnight. His head was carried on a pole into Canada, and his body was burned.

There was some such union between the Hackensack and Acquackanonk congregations as is indicated, probably earlier than 1686, when Dominie Tassemaker commenced the Hackensack records. There is nothing in the Acquackanonk church records earlier than a small volume giving the receipts at collections for a period of thirty years, commencing June 12, 1693. On this date the collection amounted to eighteen stivers, or $1.80.

Earlier records there were, of course, but they are missing. We know why. Until comparatively recent times many church papers, some important, some trifling, were kept in bundles in various places in the homes of former church officers, generally in a corner of a garret. The church register beginning in 1726 was well taken care of, but many miscellaneous papers were entrusted to the safe-keeping of one or another, until some of the most valuable have been lost, probably forever. It is hardly safe to assert this, though, after hearing a story from the lips of the Rev. John Gaston, D. D., pastor emeritus of the church.

Soon after he came to Passaic, in 1869, he was greatly distressed to learn from Thomas M. Moore, then a young lawyer in the village, that the church could not give a perfect title to a certain piece of property because there was no record of a deed from the Patentees to the church. That the transfer had been formally made was a matter of time-honored tradition, and the title seemed assured by two hundred years of undisputed possession, but no deed was on record. Mr. Moore searched the Passaic County records in vain for a transcript. He hoped to find a copy of the original at Newark, but failed and there was nothing on record at Trenton. Dominie Gaston, we use the title advisedly as one of ancient reverence, inquired around the village from likely persons, who unearthed from various places documents that had been in their families for generations. Many were curious and interesting, but none satisfied the object of his search. At last he rode over to the home of Mr. Richard Terhune in Lodi and explained the difficulty to him. Mr. Terhune remembered a bundle of old documents, which he had never inspected, in his garret. He produced it for the Dominie's benefit. It was a dusty mass of old manuscripts, strung tightly together on a cord nearly two feet long. Mr. Gaston cut the string and the bundle fell apart. The first paper he picked up was an account of the expenditure of a few pence for some brooms for use in the church. Most of the other documents were equally unique, but among the bunde was the deed given in 1776 by the descendants of the Patentees, and copied on page 20 of this work.

This completed the title, and Mr. Gaston's search was ended. Mr. Gaston found the record of collections spoken of above in Mr. Terhune's house, and the papers in the bundle furnished the data almost complete for the history of the church. Most of them being in Dutch, he turned them over for translation to Mr. William Nelson of Paterson, in whose possession they still remain. Mr. Gaston used the material in a series of five sermons on the history of the church.

What became of the original deed from the Patentees has never been learned. Whether some honest but illiterate old Dutchman used it for a pipelight will remain forever a mystery, unless some time in the future one of us shall discover it, as Dr. Gaston discovered the other records. The reason why no record was found at Newark or Trenton is now known. The transfer was recorded at Elizabehtown, then the capital of the Province.

We have seen that there was a union between the pious Dutch of Hackensack and Acquackanonk. For some time previous to the spring of 1693, perhaps from shortly after Dominie Tassemaker's tragic death, the services at both places were conducted by Guillaem (William) Bertholf. He acted as a Voorleser (fore-reader) or lay reader, leading the devotions and reading the Scriptures. He lived at Acquackanonk, as is shown by a paper dated April 10, 1693, in which he describes himself as schoolmaster and scribe (dinere schrijver) at the village of "Acquiggenonk."

He obtained such favor for piety and learning that both congregations presented him with documents asking the mother church in Holland to ordain him as their minister. They dispatched him, at their expense, to Europe in the summer of 1693, and he appeared before the Classis of Flushing on September 2, when it is recorded:—

"Article 9. Guillaume Bertholf, at present Voorleser in the congregations of two towns in New Netherlands, presented a memorial signed by many members of the congregation, requesting that they might preserve him as their ordinary minister and pastor. It was resolved that this subject should be acted on tomorrow."

The Classis sat the next day and acted, as shown in the following minute:—

"In Session, Sept. 3, 1693—Article 5.—Guillaume Bertholf, mentioned under Article 9 in yesterday's session, appeared and presented his petition in the name of the church and congregation in New Netherlands. The Classis, taking into consideration the anxious desire of the church there for the stated ministry of the word and ordinances, and their peculiar attachment to the person of Mr. Bertholf, and being unwilling to interpose any hindrance, deem it proper to admit him to a proof of his gifts and qualifications, the examination to be conducted by the president, and to be held fourteen days hence."

On September 16 Bertholf appeared before the Classis, and, proving his fitnesss, was ordained. Dominie Bertholf then returned to America, being the first regularly installed pastor of his denomination in New Jersey. He was not the first minister in the State, that distinction being enjoyed by the Rev. Abraham Piersen, who went to Newark in 1666, and next year organized a Presbyterian church here. He recorded his arrival home in the Kirkboeck, or church record, at Hackensack, as follows:—

"Anno 1694, on the 24th of February, Guilaen Bertholf arrived from Zeelandt, with a legal Classical license to serve as preacher, Shepherd and Teacher over Acquiggenonck and Ackinsack, and was received by the church with great affection."

Dominie Bertholf was of scholastic habits and, judging by his records of the Hackensack church, a methodical recorder of events. It is impossible that he should not have set down the principal happenings in the Acquackanonk congregation with just as much detail. But the priceless record is lost, and we are obliged to turn to the Hackensack Kirkboeck for an account of the next important happening:—

"On the 18th March the male members from Ackinsack and Acquiggenonck assembled at Acquiggenonck in the name and fear of God, and having invoked the Lord's holy name, they chose as elders over the said place our brethren, Hendrick Jorese over Ackinsack and Eleijas Vrelandt over Acquiggenonck. And as deacons, Hendrick Epke and Jurrian Westerveldt for Ackinsack; and Bastiaen van Gijsse and Hessel Pieterse for Acquiggenonck, who were invested with their office three Sundays later by their minister, G. Bertholf, for the church at Ackinsack."

Eleijas Vrelandt, the first elder, was the Elias Michielson or Vreeland, one of the Acquackanonk Patentees. The names of van Gijsse and Pieterse are not those of Patentee families. This may indicate that in the nine years that had elapsed since the granting of the Patent, Acquackanonk had grown into quite a hamlet, and that some of the later comers had grown prominent enough to be chosen to honorable office in the church. The limits of what may be considered the parish extended, however, as far south as Belleville and north to Pompton. Indeed, during the thirty years of Dominie Bertholf's service his duties were bounded only by his ability to labor. He seems to have been traveling almost continually from Belleville to Tappan, N. Y., and from Pompton to the Hudson. He organized the Tarrytown church in 1697, and installed deacons and elders in the church at Raritan in March, 1699, and preached twice a year there for many years thereafter. For fifteen years he was the only settled Dutch minister in New Jersey. Then, in 1709, the Monmouth County churches engaged the Rev. Joseph Morgan. There was a chronic scarcity of ministers in those days. From 1702 to 1705 there was only one Dutch minister in New York and Long Island. It was not so long before Dominie Bertholf settled here that Whitehead in his curious book on East New

Jersey, described the province as "worthy the name of Paradise, because, in addition to its natural advantages, it has no lawyers, physicians or parsons."

Although Bertholf was for fifteen years the only settled preacher in the State, and labored at Raritan, Tappan, Tarrytown and on Staten Island, as well as near home, little is known about him. He probably came here from Bergen (Jersey City) with the Patentees. He married Marctientje Hendricks. In the records of the church there an entry is made of the baptism of one of his children, Hendrick, April 6, 1686. However, as another, Gemima, was baptized in New York May 16, 1688, this is not conclusive. His charge here included Belleville as well as Acquackanonk, and besides the missionary work spoken of, from which grew churches at many places, he organized a church at Ponds (Pompton Lakes) in 1710, which was the first north of the Passaic River. He is described as being "in possession of a mild and placid eloquence, which persuaded by its gentleness and attracted by the sweetness which it distilled and the holy savor of piety which it diffused around." The records being missing, the number in his flock at his death is not known, but two years later there were one hundred and ninety-six active members in the Acquackanonk and Ponds churches. He received into the Hackensack church two hundred and sixty-eight, and in all his travels probably added one thousand souls to the fold.

Each of his churches promised to pay Dominie Bertholf one thousand guilders, or $125, annually. The payments were presumed to be made half-yearly, first from the Acquackanonk and then from the Hackensack church. Even this moderate stipend was usually in arrears. From time to time Dominie Bertholf seems to have donated the arrears to the "poor-chest," or church treasury. About half of his nominal salary was returned in this manner. One would suppose that when after thirty years of faithful service he became too feeble to officiate, some secure provision would have been made for him. In 1724 he was obliged to retire, which he could ill afford to do, being a poor man. In an old document, dated March 23, 1724, it is agreed between the church and the Dominie that a young preacher from Holland was necessary. It was agreed that a subscription paper should be circulated among the congregation "with all friendly importunity whatever they are willing to subscribe cheerfully in order to make up a yearly sum as long as it may please God to prolong the life of the Dominie." The poor old man assented to this free-will offering and signed a release for all arrears of salary to date. The munificent total of 22 shillings ($2.62) was subscribed.. Completely worn out, the Dominie retired to his little farm near Lodi, where he gently breathed his last November 20, 1724. He is supposed to have been buried under the pulpit of the old Hackensack church. His death ended the connection between the two churches.

Religious services in Acquackanonk were at first held in private houses. The old Van Wagoner house at River Drive and Gregory avenue was the first meeting place. The next was a rude shed standing where the present ruins of the old parsonage are, on the hillside, east of the church. This continued until about 1705-6. Meantime, funds were being raised for the erection of a church building. The records show that on June 13, 1702, there was $520 to the credit of this account. The first reference to the building is that of September 5, 1706, when $8.20 was taken out of the poor-chest to pay on account of the building. On September 25 $22 due Dominie Bertholf for arrears of salary was credited to the fund. On December 6 $38.50 was paid on the church debt. Again, on December 20, $27.50 was added to the fund. The building was of logs, lined with clay and thatched with straw. The material and labor were largely contributed by the people. In addition, a contribution was taken on the spot with which to purchase the liquor, the liberal use of which was indispensable in building operations of all kinds.

The building was about 20x36 feet, had a steep roof and a high cupola, but no bell. There was no gallery in the interior.

The church was not heated in winter. The women carried with them foot stoves filled with live coals at home and replenished at the Noon House, the shed which afterward became the parsonage and then the village tavern. It was the building to which the worshippers from a distance repaired to eat their lunch, and sometimes, in bitter weather, was used as a shelter for the horses. In those days the first service began at 8 or 9 in the morning and lasted until noon, when came a recess. The afternoon service began at half-past 3 and ended in time to permit those from a distance to fill their foot-stoves and make the long, cold drive home before dark.

While the Indians never molested the Dutch or interfered with church services here, there was a time when an attack was constantly guarded against. For a generation after the massacre of the Indians at Bergen, the red men were suspected of seeking revenge. So men carried their muskets to church, a guard of armed men sat near the door, while others did sentry duty outside, lest the Indians should make the assembling of the community for worship the occasion of a surprise that would mean a wholesale massacre. For the same reason the men sat near the aisles and preceded the women and children to the door at the close of service.

The people usually waited for the minister to arrive before taking their seats, spending the interval in gossip. In church they were very decorous and devout, and attentive listeners to sermons two or three hours long and prayers which seldom lasted less than an hour. With no clocks and few watches, the hour-glass kept the time and was turned by the Voorleser. His duty it was also to mark who were absent and for what reason, to collect and take charge of the contributions. These were of stated amount. The one-half of Dominie Bertholf's salary met originally by Acquackanonk was divided in thirds among the flocks at Acquackanonk, Belleville and the Ponds. In addition, there were other collections to be made. It was the rule in most churches that all who participated in the building of a church should be entitled to seats as long as they paid their proportion of the minister's salary. Neglect to do this for one year and six weeks meant a forfeiture of the seat. The purchase price of a seat for man and wife living in the vicinity, but who had not contributed to the building, was fixed at 80 guilders* or $10, fifty for the man, thirty for the wife. Seats for children were secured at 28 guilders for boys and 16 for girls. Non-residents and newcomers were charged 120 guilders for man and wife. All these charges carried with them the condition of contributing a share of the ministerial salary. On payment of from 6 to 12 guilders annually, the seats became the absolute property of the holder. Burials were charged for by schedule: Heads of families, buried in the church, 18 guilders; all unmarried persons between 12 and 25 years, 10 guilders; children under 12 years, 5 guilders; for ringing the bell at funerals, one guilder to the church and two to the bellringer; for use of the mortuary cloth, two guilders to the church and one to the Voorleser. The Voorleser was paid six gulden or pennies at least for recording a baptism. His annual salary was about five pounds sterling. Contributions for the poor were held by the senior deacons, the newly elected deacons having simply the oversight of the same. The deacons were prohibited from investing this fund without the consent of the Consistory. All disbursements were to be paid at the exchange rate of "eight shillings to the ounce."

* Guilders or shillings. Many old residents, not of Dutch blood, are accustomed to reckon in "shillings," which are not the equivalent of the English shilling of 12 pence or 24 cents but the Dutch guilder of 12½ cents, eight of which may be reckoned as equivalent to the dollar. An old laborer, born in England, who did not come to Passaic until 1865, was accustomed to reckon his wages as 12 shillings or $1.50 a day.

For a year or two after the death of Dominie Bertholf the church was without a pastor, as the "young preacher from Holland" had not been called. The celebrated New York minister, the Rev. Gualtaerius Dubois, had the oversight of the church, although the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord of Staten Island preached here as a candidate. On one occasion, in 1724, the former received "five pieces of eight," a Spanish coin which passed current, and on another forty shillings. "Six pieces of eight" were paid to Dominie Santfort (Santvoord). Dominie Dubois ordained the first elders and deacons elected after the separation from the Hackensack church. During this period subscription papers were being circulated in Acquackanonk, Belleville and Noorden (the North) or Ponds, pledging money for the support of the new minister. As the proper proportion for each neighborhood and family and the services which were to be rendered therefor were to be decided on precisely before a call was made, and then the call was sent to Holland in search of a minister who would accept its conditions and emoluments, it is not surprising that nearly a year was spent in these preliminaries.

The call required that the minister was to preach at "Acquegnonk, Seckonrifores (Second River or Belleville) and Noorden; in all three parts or places alternately." He was to begin preaching at the latter place "when their church is built." Meanwhile, he was to preach in Acquackanonk two Sundays and the third at Belleville. The Lord's Supper was to be administered four times every year here and twice at Belleville. The people from Noorden were allowed to partake of it twice each year here, and twice at home, "when their church is built." He was to make house-to-house calls previous to the Sacrament among the members residing in the neighborhood in which it was to be observed. He was to preach with vigor and persuasion twice each Sunday, except the eight weeks of the year when the days were shortest. Whenever he preached during the week at Noorden, or Second River, it was to be only on the Friday preceding the Lord's Supper and also on fast days and on Thanksgiving Day. On Pasch (Easter), Pfingster and Ascension days he was to "preach in ecclesiastical style, the first and second days but once." He was also to catechize his people. He was to be not more than thirty-five years of age, either married or unmarried, and was to live near the church at Acquackanonk. It will be seen that the churches were accustomed to make ironclad contracts with their ministers. In return, they agreed to pay a salary of eighty pounds, New York money, to be paid half-yearly, beginning when he should sail from Amsterdam. He was to have the free use of the parsonage and free firewood from a lot attached to the house. He was to be conveyed to and from Belleville and the Ponds when he went there to preach.

The Classis of Amsterdam found an acceptable man who would accept the call in the Rev. Henricus Coens, a young bachelor. He set sail from Holland October 7, 1725. The first entry made by him in the parish records the names of those "found here as members on my first visitation, March, 1726." He commenced the "New Register of the Consistory, who after we had invoked the awful name of Jehovah, were by their associates and witnesses chosen to serve the church for a time, and were ordained over the church at Acquackanonk and Noorden: that is, taking the beginning with the year 1726 after Christ's birth." The first marriage registered by him is dated January 4, 1726, so that he must have at least visited here about that time. His oldest receipt, still in existence, reads:—

"The undersigned acknowledges to have received of the Elders and Deacons of Akquegnonk, Second River and L'Noorden, the sum of forty pounds, eighteen shillings and six pence in payment of half a year's salary up to April 5, 1726.

"Henricus Coens."

A parsonage was erected for Dominie Coens at about Nos. 75 to 85 Main avenue. The building was 40 by 46 feet. As security for the money contributed toward the parsonage by the congregation at Second River, the Acquackanonk trustees executed a bond agreeing to repay the contribution of fifty pounds whenever the churches should separate. The bond is dated March 20, 1726. The harmonious relations between the two churches did not long continue. Dominie Coens was treated shamefully by the Second River people, who dismissed him and forbade his coming among them, nailed up the door of the church, compelling him to preach out of doors, and sent a constable with a demand from a justice to give up the church books. At a meeting of the Great Consistory of the Acquackanonk church, held June 9, 1729, those actions of the Second River congregation were denounced, and the relations of the two churches were severed. The church here and that at Ponds were still considered as one body, and Dominie Coens continued to serve both. In addition, his services and counsel were sought on every side, and he became widely known as an energetic, genial minister of excellent executive ability.

On September 1, 1726, he married Belinda Prevoost. The marriage knot was tied by the Rev. Reinhart Errickson, who succeeded Dominie Bertholf at the Hackensack church. This was a return of a similar favor on May 22, when Dominie Coens solemnized the marriage of Dominie Errickson to Maria Prevoost. The two brides were sisters. Dominie and Mrs. Coens had one child, Helena, born June 21, 1727. "The Master Head, Coens, late ordained preacher and minister in the Aghquecknonk Church, fell asleep in the Lord February 14, in the year 1735, and was buried here in our church," so says the record. This was in keeping with the custom of interring deceased pastors beneath their pulpits.

After his death the ministry remained vacant for seven months, with the exception of occasional services by the Rev. A. Merselus of Tappan. On September 10, 1735, a call was extended to Johannes Van Drissen, a fine scholar, who had been educated in Belgium. He had come here from Holland without a license from the Classis, which up to his time had granted licenses to all Dutch ministers in America. Van Drissen made a radical departure.

With a letter from Patroon Van Renssaeler he went to Yale College and was licensed and ordained by the Congregationalists in 1727. He was aided in this by his father, the Rev. Petrus Van Drissen of Albany, contrary to the emphatic protests of the ministers of New York and Kingston. When the Classis of Amsterdam heard of it, it declared that he was not a legal minister of the Reformed Dutch Church and published charges of forgery against him. The accusation was that on September 4, 1719, he appeared before the Classis with a certificate purporting to have been signed by the faculty of the University of Groningen. A fraud was detected, and he confessed to it, being dismissed and warned to drop the study of theology. He was accused of a similar but successful forgery when he came to America. His dubious ordination and the more serious irregularities were frowned upon by most of the ministers of his denomination, and Dominie Van Drissen suffered severely from the consequent ostracism. Yet for twenty-one years he managed to find churches, and served at Livingston Manor, Renssalaerwyck, Kinderhook and New Paltz. His daily life showed an excellent spirit, his Christian work was crowned with success, and his energy and fearlessness won respect.

The difficulty over Dominie Van Drissen's ordination was part of the discussion in the American Church over the propriety of separation from the Classis of Amsterdam. It was carried on under the party names of "Coetus" and "Conferentia" for thirty years, and churches were divided, church doors

were locked by one part of the congregation against the other, preachers were assaulted in the pulpit, and public worship was disturbed or terminated by violence. Dominie Van Drissen was the first Dutch minister to be ordained in this country, and it was but natural that the "Conferentie," who desired the relations with Amsterdam to exist, should assail him bitterly. On the other hand, the "Coetus" party desired a separate classical organization, so that it should no longer be necessary that every minister should either come from Holland or go there for ordination. They probably regarded Dominie Van Drissen as a martyr to the cause and the charges of forgery as the inventions of his enemies. This may have been the basis of the esteem in which he was held by many, in spite of the scorn that was heaped upon him. The progressive "Coetus" party held a meeting of ministers in New York in 1737, at which a plan of a Coetus or Assembly, to be subordinate to Amsterdam, was matured and presented to the different churches. Another meeting was held April 27, 1738, at which the plan was ratified. It was then sent to the Classis of Amsterdam, which waited nine years before it returned a favorable answer, in 1747. The Coetus was then formed, and in 1754 it aroused the dormant opposition by proposing a separate organization as a Classis.

Not only had Dominie Van Drissen to combat this feeling, but at the time he entered upon his ministry here he was in serious trouble with many of the prominent ministers of the denomination. In the voluminous entries by him in the church records, he sets himself right with his successors by giving testimonials in vindication of his personal and ministerial character from prominent men in this country and Holland, as well as from the churches formerly under his charge. One of these, under date of September 27, 1735, was from the Mayor of Albany.

In the call extended to him from this church mention is made of the sudden death of Dominie Coens, "who was unexpectedly snatched away by death, by Jehovah, God * * * and that we have lived lonely for a considerable time, as erring sheep without an ordinary pastor; and yet, not as if the Lord in his goodness had not somewhat softened the painful and deep wound of our wounded members * * * and that it had again pleased the Lord to supply this our greatest want, re-establishing us in our former state, under such rich means of grace in these blessed Gospel days, of the New Testament, and has sent forth in his spiritual harvest or church a man of good report by all peaceful virtue-loving Christians, especially by those of his former church." The call was made without a dissenting voice, "with the understanding that he preach twice on the Sabbath, the word of God purely, besides that he catechize each Lord's Day the youth according to Heidelbergh catechism, and once during the week." His salary was fixed at eighty pounds a year, payable half-yearly, besides a dwelling with the grounds around and firewood.

It was about the time that Dominie Van Drissen came that the connection between the church here and that at the Ponds seems to have been severed for a time. On April 6, 1736, the church building, near the present Pompton Steel Works, was consecrated, Mr. Van Drissen preaching the sermon and ordaining the members of the Consistory. While he occasionally conducted service at the Ponds, he seems to have principally confined himself to the church here, and styled himself "Pastor at Acquackanonk and extraordinary at Pompton." In his work here he was not as successful as his two predecessors. He left in the spring of 1748. The place and date of his death are unknown. He had married Margaret Gotham, October 22, 1736. She died and was buried in the churchyard here at the expense of the church, June 1, 1751, three years after the departure of her husband. Among the items of expenses are:

For burial.... .... 15s.
For sugar, rum, wine and butter. .... £2. 15s. 4d.
For baking for the obsequies.... .... 8s.
For barrel beer.... .... 10s.

After Dominie Van Drissen's departure the pulpit remained vacant for nearly two years, during which time it was supplied by the Rev. Messrs. Haghoort, Dubois, Vanderlinde and Frelighuysen. During this time an effort was made by the Coetus to have this church unite with that of Second River in the support of Dominie Haghoort, minister at that place. It failed on account of their previous troubles, as appears by a communication dated September, 1750, from the Coetus to the Classis of Amsterdam. The church heard of David Marinus, a theological student of Pennsylvania, who is first mentioned in the journal of the Coetus. At a meeting of that body, held in New York, September 19, 1752, "the President read to the assembly a letter from Philadelphia, laid upon the table by Dom. Ritzerna of New York, which had been written by Dom. Schlatter, in the name of the Coetus of Pennsylvania, as to the way in which they should act since Marinus belonged under our Coetus. After deliberation the question was found to be whether Marinus should be examined by the Coetus of New York or Penn?" This question was referred. The same afternoon "Garret Van Wagoner, Elder from Acquackanonk church, appeared before the meeting to represent the church who no doubt desired to secure Marinus." The next day Marinus presented "two letters from Dom. Schlatter touching his examination: which, being closely examined by the Coetus, confirmed them in their view—that the aforesaid student, being under the Coetus of New York, should be examined by them. And they so decide."

Marinus was accordingly subjected to a rigid examination in Hebrew, Greek and Divinity, and passed so successfully that he was admitted to the ministry. All of which was done to please the church at Acquackanonk and Pompton, which seemed to have held a high regard for this bright young man. The call ran as follows:—

"In the name of God

"We call to David Marinus, theological student, as pastor and teacher in the Netherland Dutch Reformed church of Acquackanonk and Pompton.

"Seeing that we, the Netherland Dutch Reformed Church of Acquackanonk and Pompton are entirely bereaved of a pastor, and having heard with much joy, from aside, your ability in preaching, and are sufficiently satisfied about your pious conduct,

"We, the undersigned Elders and Deacons of the Netherland Dutch Reformed church of Acquackanonk and Pompton, have in the name of ourselves, consulted Dom. Antonius Curtenius, and, after calling upon the holy name of God, we have chosen and called you Rev'd David Marinus, theological student, as our ordinary Pastor and Teacher, as soon as you receive a lawful message to preach the Word of God, publicly: as we, this, with our written assurance solemnly declare to each and all whom it may concern that we call your Rev

"First, As a lawful settled pastor of the Netherland Dutch church of Jesus Christ, at Acquackanonk and Pompton in the Province of New Jersey, to preach the word of God, and to hold the catechetical exercises; to administer the Holy Sacrament, according to the institution of Christ; to exercise church discipline with your Rev'd Elders. And further to do all which is required by the office of a faithful and zealous servant of Christ, as also, the good order of the church, according to the Synod of Dort, A. D. 1618-19.

"Second. In particular your Rev. to preach in the summer season six months—each Sabbath twice. In the forenoon you will explain a free text, and in the afternoon you will preach from the Heidelburgh catechism. You will preach but once, on the first and second Christmas days; the second day of Paas; Ascension day and the second day of Pinkster. Every week your Rev. will catechise once; the time and place you may agree about with your Consistory. Three times your Rev. will preach at Acquackanonk and the fourth time at Pompton.

"And when your Rev. is sick or absent you will have to preach where the service the previous Sunday was to take place.

"Four times a year your Rev. shall administer the Lords supper at Acquackanonk and four times a year at Pompton, and, on what day before the Lord's Supper you will preach the Preparatory discourse, you may agree about with both of your Consistories. Twice a year you will have family visitation at Acquackanonk and twice a year at Pompton.

"So we promise your Rev. for your services among us, yearly eighty pounds, Jersey monies."

He is also promised the use of the parsonage, a little barn for horses and cattle, a well and garden and six acres of land.

"We will keep all this in repair. We will take fire wood to the Dom's house. Pompton will find you free provender for your horse every year. And some of the Acquackanonk people will, also, bring you something for your horse, but will not be obliged to do so. All this you will enjoy as long as your Rev. continues to be our Pastor. This we promise you in this way: Each member will give you a free-will offering towards it, to the Elders and Deacons. They will promptly collect these moneys and will pay at the stipulated times.

"We bind ourselves and our successors to the fulfillment of this contract; each successor in the Consistory to sign his name to this contract, before ordination, as it is also the custom in neighboring churches. We wish that before calling you we could have heard you preach, but we have no doubt that if your preaching gives satisfaction, your salary will not be less but more. Hoping for a great blessing upon your labors we express our great desire that you may accept this call, promising you all love and kindness for ourselves and our church.

"Given at Acquackanonk, November 12, 1750."

After receiving this call, Marinus preached from time to time for nearly two years, until he received his license on September 12, 1752, and was ordained on October 8. Dominie Marinus did not long occupy the parsonage prepared for him. The six acres reserved for him were bounded by Main avenue, Park place and the river, and included Speer's Park. The Dominie was too much of a farmer to be contented with so small a patch, and, besides, saw the need of a church near what is now Paterson. On July 20, 1754, he purchased a farm of 100 acres near the Great Falls, at Totowa, as it was called. Here presently was organized a church. The people of Totowa applied on November 12, 1755, for a portion of Mr. Marinus' service. On April 23, 1756, a unique agreement was made, by which Dominie Marinus was to receive £116 a year, of which Acquackanonk paid £58 and got one-half of his time, and Pompton and Totowa paid £29 each and heard him preach every fourth Sunday. The Totowa church was built near the Dominie's house, in which he resided until 1760, when he exchanged his farm for one in Saddle River township, near the present Dundee Dam. While at Totowa he published several strong pamphlets on religious subjects. He was dismissed from the three churches August 2, 1773, and went to Kakiat. He continued to preach there and throughout the country until deposed from the ministry by the Synod for intemperance and evil courses, which may have been the cause of his dismissal from Acquackanonk. It was a sad close to a brilliant career, but not unaccountable, because in those days it was no uncommon thing for a minister to visit the tavern with his Consistory and take a drink before preaching a sermon.

It was during the pastorate of Dominie Marinus that the church saw the need of a farm for the minister, and purchased a tract of 44 acres on May 8, 1758. This was the Post farm and homestead, alluded to in a previous chapter, where a picture of the parsonage as it appeared in 1892 will be found. The greater portion of the house was built in 1747. The house remained in the possession of the church for over 140 years.

The first church building, erected in 1702, was taken down about 1760-62 to make way for a new edifice. This portion of the building still stands, but the church was enlarged in 1859 to nearly double its length. The lecture or Sunday school building was not erected until 1860. Part of the money for the building of 1760 was raised by a lottery. The following is a copy of one of the tickets:—

"Achquaknunck Lottery for repairing the Low Reformed Dutch church in Achquaknunck
1760— Numb. 2732
"The bearer of this ticket is entitled to such prize as may be drawn against its number, subject to no deduction.
"2B "Robert Drummond"

Again, the records contain this entry:—

"From the Managers of the Achquechnonk Lottery, given for the building of a Dutch church at Achquechnonk.
"200 Tickets.
"Beginning at No. 831-1000.
Idem. 311-340.
"The 28 Feb. 1761."

The Rev. Henricus Schoonmaker succeeded Dominie Marinus. He was called November 1, 1773, and the call took effect May 1, 1774. He was the minister during the trying

THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH.

days of the Revolution, and won back the confidence almost forfeited by the ungodly conduct of his predecessor. He was the first pastor of the church to be granted a vacation. During his pastorate the churches of Pompton and Totowa were not associated with Acquackanonk, but were united with Fairfield under the Rev. D. Meyer. After his death, October 27, 1791, the Totowa church shared the instructions of Dominie Schoonmaker as long as he remained here. His total salary was £126 a year, of which Acquackanonk paid £83 and Totowa £43.

Dominie Schoonmaker served here for the remarkably long period of nearly forty-two years, from May 1, 1774, to February 13, 1816. During this time he solemnized nearly 900 marriages and over 2,300 baptisms and received 280 persons into membership. He had a peculiar custom, when going into the pulpit, of kneeling on the steps with his hat before his face, and praying silently. A deformed hand compelled him to

wear upon it a black mitten, always wrapped in a red 'kerchief. When age and infirmity compelled him to resign, the church agreed to allow him free use of the parsonage and firewood to May 1 following and a salary of $205 for the rest of his life. He also had the exclusive privilege of performing marriage ceremonies until May 1. The minutes say that "the consistory affectionately remembering the faithful services of their aged and infirm minister, and sympathising with him in his afflictions, agree faithfully to comply with the above conditions." In the summer of 1816 Mr. Schoonmaker moved to Jamaica, Long Island, to reside with his son, Jacob, who was a Dutch Reformed minister there. He died January 19, 1820, in his 81st year, and his body was brought here to be buried. The whole congregation attended the funeral sermon, which his successor, Dominie Froeligh, preached from the text, "Your fathers, where are they, and the prophets, do they live forever?" The body was deposited in the church vault, where it remains, unmarked by a monument.

The Rev. Peter Froeligh succeeded Dominie Schoonmaker March 9, 1817. His father, Solomon F., was pastor of the Hackensack church, and before the establishment of the seminary at New Brunswick educated many men for the ministry. He expected to be made president of the seminary, but was passed over for Dr. Livingston. This was not the cause of what is known in the history of the denomination as The Great Secession, but it was one of the petty, personal difficulties on which were engrafted doctrinal disputes, which rent the church asunder and caused the organization of the denomination known as The True Reformed Dutch Church. Solomon carried on a doctrinal warfare, which resulted in the secession, in 1822, of himself and part of his congregation and many other ministers and communicants in this and other States. The son was in sympathy with the father, and in 1825 raised the question of infant baptism, which caused the secession. The custom had prevailed of baptizing all children, whether their parents were communicants or not, from time immemorial. On the 25th of March in this year Dominie Froeligh informed his consistory that he "could not conscientiously administer the sacred ordinance of baptism to infants unless one of the parents was a professor of religion." A meeting of the church was called, at which twenty-two votes were cast in favor of his position and only one, Garret J. Speer, against, while nine refused to vote. When this action came to be seriously considered, the large body of members who had not attended insisted that they had not had proper notice of the meeting. This caused a controversy, which was referred to the Classis of Paramus. The Classis dissolved the relations between church and pastor on April 29, and Dominie Froeligh immediately organized the True Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk, taking with him the greater number of members and many of the most influential. In less than three years Mr. Froeligh committed suicide, while still ministering to his new church. The step he had taken preyed upon his mind and remorse killed him. He was the last pastor of the old church to preach in Dutch all his life.

The Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, pastor at Greenbush and Blooming Grove, was on a visit to his father-in-law, the Rev. James Romeyn of Hackensack, at the time of the trial before the Classis. He was asked to preach on the following Sunday, and pleased the church so well that he was called and installed as pastor on September 25, 1825. His stay, however, was short, as on June 19, 1828, he resigned to go to the Bergen Dutch Reformed Church. He is best remembered by his work, entitled "Annals of Classis of Bergen and Hackensack," which is an authority on the affairs of that Classis.

The Rev. Christian Zabriskie Paulison was the next pastor. He was of the well-known Hackensack family of that name, and was born in 1805, graduating from the seminary at New Brunswick in 1826, and serving nearly three years at Marbletown before being installed here. Having been reared in Hackensack, the home of the secession, Mr. Paulison sympathized with the tenets of the True Reformed denomination, and in 1831 seceded also. In 1831 he went to Hackensack and became minister of the True Reformed church there, where his congregation built a new church for him. In 1832 he was deposed for failing to agree with all the doctrines of the secession, and organized The Reformed Church, an independent body, having churches at Hackensack and Paterson. His change of convictions is illustrated by his literary work. In 1831 he published a pamphlet entitled "Development of Facts Justifying a Union with The True Reformed Dutch Church." The year following he again seceded, and published "An Address to the Friends of True Godliness Yet in Connection with The True Reformed Dutch Church." He was minister of his independent church until 1840, and died in 1850.

During the pastorate of Dominies Taylor and Paulison the secessionists in Acquackanonk had outnumbered the parent church, and their building was larger than that of the older body. But in the person of the Rev. William Bogardus, the next minister, it saw better days, spiritual and temporal. Dominie Bogardus was a remarkable man. Dr. Sprague, one of the foremost of church historians, says of him:—

"Few servants of Christ in the American Church have been more abundant in labors and in substantial results. * * * There was an unction, too, in his delivery, a silvery clearness in his tones of utterance, that caught the ear of the listless hearer and went thrilling home to the awakened conscience and the believing heart. * * * There was a spiritual power in his pastoral administrations, which, in connection with his labors in the pulpit, must account for the unusually large number of souls brought into the kingdom by his ministry."

Dominie Bogardus was a good temperance worker and fought against the abuse of liquor at "house-raisings." These festive occasions frequently had been the cause of injury and even death. His period of service here was twenty-five years—from June 22, 1831, to January 3, 1856—when the church reluctantly accepted his resignation, which had become imperative on account of ill-health. From here he removed to Paterson, where his wife, Charlotte Willsie, died at the age of 72, on February 3, 1861. Dominie Bogardus died in Kinderhook the next year. He and his wife, together with his daughter, Mary, the wife of the Rev. James Romeyn, D. D., of Hackensack, and son, Stephen, who died at St. Croix, West Indies, were buried in the churchyard. The inscription on Dominie Bogardus' stone reads:—

Rev. William R. Bogardus,
Died February 12, 1862
Aged 72 years, 11 months, 19 days.

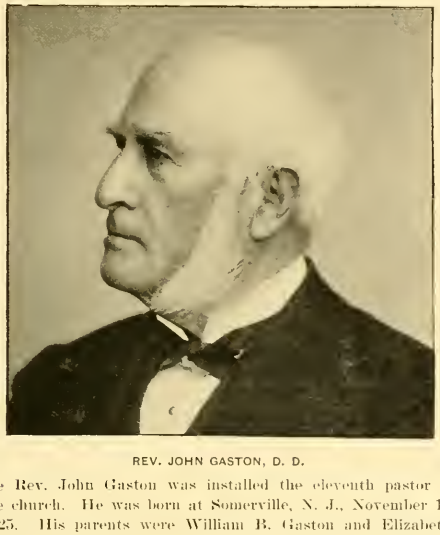
Fifteen years pastor P. D. Church of New Paltz, N. Y. and twenty five years of R. D. church of Acquackanonk, N. J.
"For he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost."

His daughter, Julia, married Peter Merselis. They were the parents of John "Hen" Merselis and brothers, of Clifton.

The Rev. J. Pascal Strong came here from the Third Reformed Church of Jersey City to be the next pastor. He was installed December 21, 1856. He endeared himself to his people and to every inhabitant of the village, and interested himself in many good works outside of his denomination and church. He was an earnest and eloquent preacher. On June 18, 1869, he resigned after a successful pastorate of thirteen years. The North Reformed Church had been organized through his instrumentality, and he wished to build it up. Mr. Strong died a few years ago preaching in the pulpit of his church in New York State. He had just uttered the words, "A man may die as easily as a star falls from heaven."

when he dropped dead. His widow and son returned to Passaic to live a few years ago.

Fortunately for the old church, Dr. Strong was succeeded by a good man of sterling character. On October 10, 1869,



REV. JOHN GASTON, D. D.

the Rev. John Gaston was installed the eleventh pastor of the church. He was born at Somerville, N. J., November 12, 1825. His parents were William B. Gaston and Elizabeth, sister of the late Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D. D., of Ringoes, N. J. He was received into the Reformed Dutch Church at Raritan in 1840, and is a graduate of the New Brunswick Seminary in the class of 1852. He was ordained in the same year and entered upon his work in the ministry at Pompton, where he remained ten years. Then he was called to Sangerties, N. Y., and remained there until he came to Acquackanonk. Twenty six years of earnest and enlightened service endeared him to his congregation here, and he had enjoyed and merited a larger share of the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen outside of the congregation than any other man in the city. In 1894 Mr. Gaston desired to resign his charge, but his congregation persuaded him to accept an assistant in the person of the Rev. Frank E. Spaulding. In 1895 his advancing years compelled him to relinquish his work, but he was chosen pastor emeritus. A more extended account of his life is given elsewhere in this work.

The Rev. Ame Vennema, the twelfth and present pastor, came here from Port Jervis in 1895, and succeeded to the full confidence and esteem of his people. It is owing to his energy that the church has decided to erect a new edifice, soon to be commenced, at the corner of Passaic and Paulison avenues. This is a step that was contemplated during Dr. Gaston's pastorate, when $6,000 was spent in improving the present building. The new church will be one of the most beautiful in the city, and it is expected that it will be completed without disturbing the endowments of the church, the accumulations of a hundred years and the proceeds of lands which have grown valuable during the last generation. Mr. Vennema has interested himself in the history of his church, and a volume worthy of the subject may be expected from his pen some day.

The church was originally incorporated March 23, 1795, by the name of "The Trustees of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Achqueghinonk." On August 24, 1874, the official title was changed to "The Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk." It is usually known as the First Reformed Church, or the "Old First."

In the autumn of 1825 the Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor organized the Sunday-school connected with the church. The first superintendent was Garrabrant Van Houten. The sessions were held in the church galleries. A number of the scholars were colored and sessions were suspended during the winter. This was the case for many years. The school did not become a large one until Dr. Strong came here, when he arranged for sessions all the year round. It is now as large as any in the city.

The True Reformed Dutch Church.

This church was one of those created during the Great Secession, after a bitter doctrinal fight, which has already been described. In the "History of Passaic and Bergen Counties," Dominie John Berdan, then pastor of the church, states that it originated "in the controversy of 1822-25, in which exceptions were taken by part of the Reformed Dutch Church and ministry to the modified Calvinism promulgated by Dr. Hopkins. Those objecting to the Hopkinsonian doctrines of atonement and natural ability, and adhering to the old confession of the Synod of Dordrecht, styled themselves the True Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and have since maintained a separate organization."

The Acquackanonk church was organized in April, 1825, with fifty-six members. The first consistory was composed as follows: Elders—Walling J. Van Winkle, Garret Bush, Abraham Linford, John G. Van Riper. Deacons—Henry Schoonmaker, Garret Cadmus, Henry Kirk and Andrew B. Van Bussum. The Rev. Peter D. Froeligh was the first pastor, and remained such until his tragic death on February 10, 1828. Then for over fifty years there was one pastor, the Rev. John Berdan, reared as a farmer, not possessing a college education, but a self-taught scholar, who was so thorough a student that he was examined by his Classis in Hebrew,

THE OLD "SECEDER" CHURCH.

Latin, Greek and divinity, and received the high compliment of ordination, the usual requisite of a college diploma being waived. Dominie Berdan died in 1885. Dominie Berdan preached in Dutch and English until the day of his death. For

several years the pulpit was filled by supply, until 1895, when the Rev. James F. Van Houten became pastor. The members of the consistory are: E. A. Van Horne, Jacob Bakelaar, Cornelius Kevitt and Orie Tanis.

The church worshipped for seventy years in a stone building erected in 1825 on a lot given for a church and burying ground by "Brom" Ackerman, the leading village merchant. It was torn down to make way for a business block erected by J. V. Morrisse and G. W. Falstrom, who bought the Main avenue frontage of the property. The church worshipped for a time on the upper floor of a frame dwelling built on the Prospect street side, but in 1899 a pretty little church edifice was erected. To do this it was necessary to occupy the greater part of the graveyard, and the remains of the occupants of the graves were removed, some to other places of burial and some to the rear of the lot.

The North Reformed Church.

This edifice, whose handsome spire is a landmark for miles around, is pure Gothic in style. It has a seating capacity of

NORTH REFORMED CHURCH.

between six and seven hundred. It has wide aisles and broad, comfortable pews. The pulpit, platform, organ loft and wainscoting are all of oak, the pews of sycamore and the rest of the trimmings white pine. The walls are built of white Avondale (Penna.) granite with limestone trimmings. The graceful spire is the completion of a truly beautiful building, both the exterior and interior of which delight the eye. The building cost about $40,000, and was dedicated in April, 1891.

The church was organized in December, 1868, and was an offshoot of the First Reformed Church of Passaic, better known in church records as the Church of Acquacqanonk. Its first pastor was the Rev. J. Pascal Strong, who gave to the cause three years of earnest, devoted and successful labor. He was followed by the Rev. Charles D. Kellogg, under whose leadership a debt of $10,000 was raised in a single year. In 1880, the Rev. Asher Anderson became pastor. During his pastorate he was the means, under God, of awakening a revival of religious interest, the result of which was large accessions to the membership of all the churches in the city. In 1885 he went to Bristol, Conn., on account of ill-health.

In the following year the present pastor, the Rev. J. H. Whitehead, was installed. Mr. Whitehead soon recognized the necessity for a more commodious church building, but found a church debt, which he readily saw was a barrier to any effort for church enlargement, and at once devoted himself assiduously to its extinguishment. This was accomplished, and in due time a movement for the new structure was begun, but not a sod was turned until $25,000 was pledged by the congregation, certainly not a rich one, but in all its history a most liberal one. A special feature of the building is found in its memorial windows and in the furnishings, which in many instances were the gifts of interested friends. The dedication of the structure, on April 26, 1891, was a noteworthy event in the religious history of Passaic. The church has a membership of 350. Its contributions to benevolent purposes are much above the average. It abounds in good works, and there exists a delightful social atmosphere among its members, which its genial and beloved pastor constantly encourages.

The church edifice, the commodious chapel and the parsonage are situated on the corner of Hamilton avenue and Jefferson street, on an ample tract of land, donated for the purpose by the late Edo Kip. A bequest of five thousand dollars by Mr. Kip is being used as a lever for lifting the moderate mortgage still existing on the church property, an effort that promises to be successful. Thus in the near future the whole of the valuable property will be entirely free from encumbrance of any kind. The death of Mr. Kip, on February 16, 1899, was a serious loss to the congregation, who had from the first enjoyed the benefits of his deeply spiritual counsels and example of his abounding liberality. He was a model Elder and highly esteemed for his work and his worth's sake.

Two churches, the Reformed Church of Garfield and the Reformed Church of Clifton, were organized in 1891 and 1892, respectively, but almost exclusively from members of the North Church. Notwithstanding these large exodusses and the dismissal of members to New York and other places, the membership has not only held its own, but has manifested steady growth. This growth in numbers has been accompanied by growth in usefulness. The organizations of the church include a large and flourishing Sabbath-school, of which Mr. T. R. Goodlatte is the progressive superintendent; the Ladies' Missionary Society, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Willing Workers' Circle of King's Daughters, the Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies and the Conklin Mission Band.

The following are the officers of the church:—

Minister—Rev. J. H. Whitehead.

Elders—Thomas M. Moore, A. Z. Van Houten, DeWitt C. Cowdrey, T. R. Goodlatte, Frank Hughes.

Deacons—A. C. Wortendyke, R. C. Winship, Charles E. Coleman, John Woolley, John T. Van Riper.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Previous to 1843, religion in Acquackanonk was represented by the Reformed Dutch Church and its offshoot, the True Reformed Church. In that year the first meetings of the Methodist denomination were held in the ballroom of the old Tavern. Out of these meetings grew the first church of any de-

nomination other than the Reformed. It is now known as the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. L. C. Muller is the present pastor, and its officers are as follows:—

Official Board—President, Rev. L. C. Muller; Treasurer, Dr. H. F. Datesman; Secretary, George A. Woodruff; Financial Secretary, Olin S. Twist; Church Historian, C. R. Atkins; Treasurer of Benevolent Collections, Dr. C. A. Rice; Gordon Dunn, Dr. C. M. Howe, Edwin Flower, L. W. Lake, J. E. Hughes, M. F. Doolittle, John Adams, A. P. Conant, E. C. Cole, H. K. Ronk, D. Carlisle, W. H. Carey, Ira Atkinson, Dr. R. W. Hickman, E. Twist, W. H. Jackson, T. C. Lucas, S. H. Williams, George S. Aldous.

Ushers—T. C. Lucas, M. F. Doolittle, P. Kimple, A. Bolton, James Locke, Charles A. Rice, Charles Rixton, Charles P. Haviland.

Trustees—Gordon Dunn, Dr. Charles M. Howe, Ira Atkinson, L. W. Lake, Dr. H. F. Datesman, S. M. Birch, D. Carlisle.

The following account consists of extracts from a paper read by Charles R. Atkins, historian of the church, at the celebration, on November 20, 1898, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupancy of the present building:—

Methodism in Passaic dates back to 1843, when a Sunday-school was organized by some workmen connected with a foundry at Passaic Bridge. Here, a year later, a church was built, and, in due course, dedicated by the Rev. D. P. Kidder. The lot upon which the church stood had been donated by a Mr. Frazier, and was situated on the west side of the River road, about 200 feet north of the Erie Railroad bridge, and may still be identified by a group of trees in a lot adjoining the property recently occupied as an Emergency Hospital. Here the work of the Lord flourished and the society increased, and was in a prosperous condition until the destruction of the foundry by fire, causing the removal of nearly all the foundry and mill hands.

As years rolled on the centre of population moved toward the village, the attendance decreased, and it was deemed necessary to follow the people and move uptown. In 1865 the land on which the church stood was sold to Dr. Ayerigg, the building being taken down and rebuilt on a lot given by Dr. J. M. Howe, and situated at Prospect street and Howe avenue. The last sermon was preached in the old church at the Bridge by Dr. J. M. Howe on Sunday morning, July 2, 1865, to between thirty and forty persons. Services were held in the Academy building until the re-erected building was opened and dedicated by Bishop James, later in the same year.

During the next few years the church gained steadily in membership and interest. The city was growing, and the church must keep pace with it, and a new church was demanded. It was not, however, until 1870-71 that real work was done in this direction. Dr. J. M. Howe had promised that when the church should be ready to build, he would donate a suitable building lot. Now that they were ready to move forward, he deeded to them, in fulfillment of his promise, the lot on the corner of Bloomfield and Gregory avenues, and there was built the church of today. The old building had, in the meantime, been sold to the city, and was for many years used as a City Hall, services being held in the meantime in School No. 1.

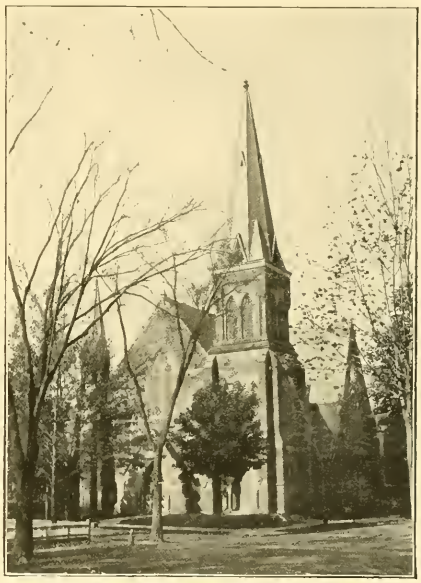
The cornerstone of the new church was laid September 11, 1871, by Dr. Brice, Dr. J. F. Hurst and Dr. Dashiell. Part of the building was occupied by the Sunday-school before it was entirely completed and was finally dedicated as St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church of Passaic, N. J., by Bishop Wiley, Dr. (now Bishop) J. H. Vincent and Dr. Dashiell assisting.

The life of the church under that name was short. The hard times of 1873 and following years were more than a match for the financiering of the officials of the church, and in spite of all the crash came, both church and parsonage being sold under foreclosure proceedings, the church being purchased by Mr. Fuller of New York City, and the parsonage was sacrificed. At a meeting held August 17, 1876, a new society was organized by Presiding Elder W. Tunison, under the name of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Passaic, N. J. The following gentlemen constituted its first Board of Trustees:—

George R. Howe, E. M. McConnell, Joseph Adams, H. B. Caverly, William Doolittle, S. W. Rice and C. A. Church.

Arrangements had, in the meantime, been made with Mr. Fuller for the purchase from him of the church property, and a deed was given, dated September 7, 1876, the church assuming mortgages amounting to $25,500. This indebtedness has been gradually reduced, until today it is but $13,350.

From the time of the sale of the church property down to 1884 the church had rented a house for use as a parsonage. The question of building had been discussed from time to time, until in February, 1884, Dr. J. M. Howe wrote to the Board of Trustees, offering, conditionally, to give $50 as part of $1,000 to be raised by the Board for the building of a parsonage, and



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

would also give a lot upon which to build. This generous offer was accepted, the conditions met, the parsonage built and in June of the same year the Board of Trustees executed a bond and mortgage to C. M. Soule for $1,500. It is this mortgage which is to be burned tonight.

During the twenty-five years of the present church, we have had eleven pastors, four of whom, W. Day, S. Van Benschoten, J. O. Winner and J. Crawford, have gone to their reward. The men sent us, both for the old and present church, have been men of culture and learning, and fearless preachers of the truth, as it is in Christ Jesus. All of them have stood high in the affairs of the conference, the Revs. Hilliard, Hurst, Craig, Van Benschoten and Bryan having been sent as representatives to the General Conference, and the Revs. McCarroll, Hilliard, Craig, Benschoten and Ryman have been honored by appointment as presiding Elders, and one has had conferred upon him the highest honor in the gift of the Church, J. F. Hurst, who served Passaic in 1859-60, having, in 1880, been elected a Bishop.

The first pastor of this church was Dr. G. H. Whitney, who served three years, he being succeeded by the Rev. William Day, who bore heavy burdens for two years. In the spring of 1876 the church, not being able to support a regular pastor, we were left to be supplied. Distinguished ministers filled the pulpit from time to time. In the fall of that year Miss Anna Oliver was engaged as stated supply, and remained until conference, when the Rev. J. R. Bryan was sent to us, during whose pastorate a revival was experienced, resulting in over one hundred converts. The conference of 1879 appointed the Rev. J. W. Marshall, to whose ministrations and management of affairs generally the church owes much of its later success; current expenses were met; each year saw $1,000 of the indebtedness paid off. Mr. Marshall was succeeded in 1882 by Dr. S. Van Benschoten, who still further carried on the good work, and during the two years of his pastorate added much to the spiritual growth of the church, and also reduced its debt to the extent of $2,000. The Rev. J. O. Winner next served us for one year; forty-five members were added to the church by revival services. In 1885 Dr. C. S. Ryman came to us, and for three years did noble work for the cause of Christ, leaving the church stronger by fifty members and a reduction of $4,000 of the debt. Following Dr. Ryman came the Rev. J. B. Brady, who also served us three years, during which time revival services added over one hundred to the church. The Rev. John Crawford next ministered to us for three years, and was helpful to us in matters both temporal and spiritual. Much needed changes in church ventilation were effected and $1,000 paid on the indebtedness. Brother Crawford was succeeded, in 1894, by the Rev. W. L. Hoagland, to whose earnest efforts we owe the present cheerful auditorium; the entire room being redecorated and refurnished at a cost of over $3,000, that amount being raised by his personal solicitations, excepting the renewing of the cushions, the cost of which about $500 was raised by the Ladies' Aid Society. During the last year of Dr. Hoagland's administration $600 was paid on the debt, the plate collections being devoted to that purpose. In 1897 conference sent us the Rev. L. C. Muller, who is now making history to be read on some future occasion. We will mention only two items in his term the securing of a chapel at Carlton Hill, the adoption of the school at Wallington.

In addition to the regular pastors, we have had with us for many years two old soldiers of the Cross, who have spent their declining days among us, and who have at all times lovingly rendered such service as they could. I refer to Brother Hitchins, who went to his rest about three years ago, and Brother Ostrander, whom we all honor and esteem, and whom we are glad to see with us on this occasion.

The religious growth of the church has been gratifying the membership having in 1873 been but 182, while today it is 550. Our Sunday-school department has grown from one school and 200 scholars in, 1873, to four schools and about 1,100 scholars at the present time. Our schools at Lexington Chapel, Carlton Hill and Wallington are doing a grand work in their respective localities, while from our home school there are constantly being brought into the church those who are to be the leaders and burden-bearers of the future.

The Epworth League has, during the ten years of its existence, proven itself a valuable auxiliary to the general work of the church and a great help to our pastor, while many a sick room has been brightened by the Mercy and Help department.

In affairs financial the early years of the present organization were one long struggle, and required all the skill and ability of the official board to prevent disaster. The tide turned at last, and in 1880 the church was once more upon a firm financial basis, all the expenses being met and the regular contributions given for the benevolences of the church. In his report to the conference in 1880 Presiding Elder Coit says: "The church of Passaic, maintained on its present basis, is a model of financial skill and self-sacrificing effort." Again, in 1884, he says: "The church at Passaic still maintains her heroic struggle and continues each year to meet all expenses and pay off $1,000 of her indebtedness; surely, such real systematic labor ought to receive a vote of thanks from the conference." In 1888 the present financial plan was adopted, and each spring there is pledged a sum estimated by the official board to cover all expenses for the ensuing year, and the end of the year shows that the pledges have been paid and the balance is on the right side of the ledger. Under this plan all regular contributors to the running expenses of the church are assigned a seat or sittings, as the case may be, which they may call their own for that year. During the twenty-five years that have passed the church has contributed to the various expenses and benevolences as follows:—

Salaries of pastors, presiding elders and bishops	$47,000
Running expenses	31,000
Improvement to church property and purchase of property at Lexington Chapel and Carlton Hill	15,000
Paid on indebtedness	12,000
Benevolences	15,000
Total	$120,000

The Ladies Aid Society has done noble work in many ways, being always ready, when called upon, to do whatever has been required of them, and not always waiting to be called upon. Of their many works, I will refer especially to the new cushions, provided at a cost of about $500, and their efforts in behalf of our debt. On a previous occasion they had raised about $500, and I think I am right and fair in saying that, to a great extent, they are responsible for the burning of the mortgage tonight.

St. John's Episcopal Church.

This parish was established by the labors of the Rev. Henry Beers Sherman, A. M., rector of Christ Church, Belleville, who held services here occasionally, making it a missionary station in connection with his own charge. The first entry in the minute book of the vestry records is that on October 31, 1859, at the house of David I. Anderson, Colonel Benjamin Aycrigg was chairman and Gilead A. Smith was secretary of a meeting called to organize the parish. The following were nominated as suitable members of the vestry, and it was decided to give ten days' public notice of the nominations, according to law: Benjamin Aycrigg, F. W. Tomkins, D. I. Anderson, R. A. Terhune, W. S. Anderson, P. C. Coffin, Gilead A. Smith. A committee was appointed to select a place of worship. It leased Speer's Hall at $160 per annum. A meeting was held in the hall on November 30, at which the vestrymen nominated were elected, Messrs. Aycrigg and Tomkins being chosen as wardens.

Mr. Sherman officiated as minister until December 22, 1859, when the vestry passed resolutions thanking him for his services, and accepting the appointment by the Bishop of the Rev. Samuel Clements as a missionary to the parish. The parish then consisted of eight families and twelve communicants, with thirteen scholars in the Sunday-school. It agreed to pay Mr. Clements a salary of $500 a year. It also purchased an organ, costing $462. Mr. Clements was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of Virginia. He had been rector for several years of St. Michael's, Trenton, but had been compelled by ill-health to resign that large and important parish, and, after spending some time in Europe, settled in Passaic. On April 23, 1860, he resigned to

take the chaplaincy of Kenyon College. The first visit from the Bishop took place February 5, 1860.

On April 23, also, a committee was appointed to select a suitable building site. It afterward made a bargain with C. M. K. Paulison for a plot to cost $900. On August 20 a call as "rector-elect" was extended to the Rev. Marshall B. Smith, A. M., lately rector of Christ Church at Dover, Del. His salary was fixed at $800 a year, of which $300 was provided by the Church Missionary Society of the State, in order that the struggling congregation might devote its means to the erection of a building. The first steps to this end were taken on October 29, 1860. The first confirmation in the parish was held by Bishop Odenheimer on April 11, 1861, when five persons were confirmed.

It had been intended to build a stone church, but this was abandoned as impracticable, and new plans were adopted, calling for a wooden structure. The cornerstone was laid by the rector on September 10, 1861. The building cost $4,500, of which $2,000 remained on mortgage. With the lot and organ it cost $7,000. Mr. Smith was installed as rector and the church was dedicated on April 16, 1862. Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson of Philadelphia gave the mellow-toned bell which hung in the steeple. In 1863 the church was entered by robbers, who stole the rector's vestments, the vestry carpet and part of the church carpet. A reward of $100 was offered, but the thieves were never discovered.

On August 6, 1863, a Union Thanksgiving service was held with the Reformed Dutch Church at that church. This was an echo of the Union victory at Gettysburg. At the fourth anniversary of the founding of the parish, the Rev. Marshall B. Smith preached a sermon from which it appears that the parish had grown to twenty-seven families and thirty-one communicants. It is recorded in the church minutes that the treasurer of the parish, Edward Meanard Pell, A. B., was drowned at 4.30 p. m. on Christmas Day, 1863, while skating on Dundee Lake. He had attended service in the morning. When the Civil War ended the vestry invited the Reformed Dutch congregation to join in a Thanksgiving service in St. John's on the day designated for victory. This minute is dated April 12, 1865. The next entry, three days later, reads:

"1865, April 15th.—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, died this day by the hand of an assassin in the employ of the Rebel Confederacy."

The church was draped in mourning on account of the death of the President.

The congregation bought the house and lot in the rear of the church in 1865 for a rectory, paying for it $6,250. Mr. Smith resigned on March 31, 1868 and preached his farewell sermon June 7. At the close of the service he was presented with a letter, signed by all the clergy of Passaic, expressing their confidence in him and approval of his catholic policy toward other churches.

On April 13 the annual parish meeting passed resolutions denying the dogma that "There is no church without a Bishop" and holding "that the Protestant Episcopal and other denominations in this village and elsewhere—who maintain substantially the same grand principles of Christianity—are only branches of the same Catholic Church under different forms of organization." The resolutions continued: "Resolved that this paper be included in the call to any clergyman that we may elect as our Rector; and that his acceptance of the same shall signify that he agrees with the above, and will resign in case he shall change his views on these points."

The Rev. Samuel Clements of Ohio declined a call to the rectorship, and the Rev. Henry Adams of Iowa, an alumnus of Amherst and Andover Seminary, was called. The record says that he "fully endorsed the above inserted paper," referring to the resolutions just quoted. He entered upon his duties September 6 and left the parish November 28, 1869. The Rev. Henry Webbe accepted a call as rector on December 6, 1870, and resigned on September 30, 1871. The Rev. W. H. Carter accepted a call on March 21, 1872, and resigned on February 24, 1877. In the meantime, the rectory property fronting on Gregory avenue had been sold for $10,750, and a new rectory built on Prospect street.

The next incumbent made the following entry in the vestry book:—

"July 9, 1877. On entering on my Rectorship of the Parish of St. John's Church, Passaic, I desire to state distinctly that I do not indorse the above inserted paper. I object to it first, on the ground of the unscriptural spirit of party, of which it seems to be the expression; and secondly because as a Presbyter of the Church I am bound by the vows which she required of me at my ordination; and I recognize no right whatever in any vestry to impose special obligations, or Articles of Faith and practice, beside those which the general body of the Church in this country rightly imposes on her clergy.

"A. S. Dealey."

Mr. Dealey records in October, 1878, the improvements that were made in the property after his coming, including the cleaning and recarpeting of the chancel, "the carpet not having been up before in fifteen years." He records that there was a debt of $1,100 on the church property in Prospect street, "which is all that is left of the valuable property which it once owned." Then there is a break in the records until the Rev. Williams Howland records that April 14, 1884, was the date of the first parish meeting at which he presided, and that he had assumed the place a few weeks previously. From 1878 to 1884 the rectors had been Mr. Dealey and the Rev. Mr. Mombert, while the Rev. Delancey Thompson, then rector of All Souls' Church, New York, was in charge of the parish while completing his seminary course. During Mr. Howland's rectorship a floating debt which he found when he came here was funded and partly paid off, the grounds were improved, the old horse-sheds, which in early days were appendages of all churches, were removed. On October 18, 1889, the pew-rent system was abolished, voluntary pledges being substituted, with the result of increasing the receipts about one-third. Mr. Howland offered his resignation on November 23, 1891, to take effect the following Easter. The Rev. R. W. Kenyon of New York and the Rev. Alexander Allen declined calls, and on May 30, 1892, the Rev. George H. Yarnall was chosen rector.

The first movement for the present church building was taken January 25, 1893. A Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hanks, Granger, Maclagan, Chase and King, was appointed. It adopted the plans of William Halsey Wood of Newark for a stone church. It was impossible to purchase certain property on Prospect street needed for the site, so a plot 165x182½ feet, at Passaic and Lafayette avenues, was bought for $10,500. On November 20 contracts were awarded for $20,722, covering all the construction work on the church. Pews cost $2,200 extra. About $10,000 of this amount was contributed by the parishioners.

The Rev. George Yarnall's resignation was accepted on December 8, and on January 18, 1894, the Rev. George C. Betts was elected rector. He entered upon his duties March 26, 1894.

The cornerstone of the new church was laid Saturday, May 19, 1894. It was occupied in the same year. Mr. Betts resigned April 25, 1895.

The Rev. L. W. S. Stryker, the present rector, began his rectorship June 2, 1895.

The First Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Passaic is an offshoot of that historic plant whose root was set in the founding of a church at Newark as early as the year 1667. Two hundred

years after that beginning, that is to say, March 6, 1867, the Presbytery of Newark organized the church in Passaic. The preliminary steps had been taken in the four months prior to that date. There were twenty-two communicant members to constitute the new organization. George Denholm and Lewis W. Bartlett were then ordained elders; William Blair and George McGibbon were ordained deacons. Philo F. Leavens, a licentiate for the ministry, was engaged as "stated supply." In January, 1868, he was ordained and installed as pastor. In the reconstruction which followed the reunion of the Old School and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church in 1870, Passaic passed from the Presbytery of Newark to the newly formed Presbytery of Jersey City.

The church worshipped in the upper room of "Howe's Academy," corner of Prospect and Academy streets, from the beginning till May, 1869. It removed to a school hall then standing at the corner of State and River streets, and continued there till July, 1871. At this date the congregation was able to enter the edifice which, with great exertion, it had erected on River street (now Park place), near Main avenue. There it worshipped fifteen and a half years, until December 31, 1886. The property, which in 1870 had cost more than $15,000, was sold for $6,500, and with the proceeds the congregation purchased the eligible site on Passaic avenue, at the corner of Grove street.

Under the energetic management of a Board of Trustees, led by the enthusiasm and aided by the generous hand of the late Mr. William I. Barry, the fine edifice of brownstone was erected and furnished at a cost of about $30,000, and was ready for occupancy on the first Sabbath of January, 1887. In the year 1893 the house and plot adjacent were purchased at an expense of $9,000. In the year 1897 a large Sunday-school hall was erected at a cost of $12,000. The church itself was then renovated and redecorated, and steam heat was introduced throughout, involving an expenditure of about $4,000.

The congregation has now a complete outfit of buildings upon a site which is unquestionably the most desirable in the city.

In 1899 Mrs. William I. Barry handed in a gift of $10,000, in the name of her late husband, to cancel a mortgage of that amount. Stimulated by this great generosity, the people are maturing plans to extinguish all the remaining indebtedness, and they expect soon to possess their property, valued at $60,000, free from all incumbrance.

Growth in the early days was very slow. In the River street building progress was moderate. Since occupying the present location, the church has advanced in numbers, been quickened in generosity, and has greatly widened its influence.

In the early days, prior to 1873 the church took a lively interest in the Dundee chapel. The depression during the later seventies carried that work down. On entering the Passaic avenue edifice activity in "Dundee" was resumed. Under the leadership of the late Mr. Charles M. Wilcox the "mission" was prosecuted with courage and vigor; the result has been the Dundee Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Passaic contributed a number of members, and extended encouragement, to the enterprising Presbyterian Church founded in Garfield.

In later years, through the zeal and diligence of certain of its people, it has lent a hand to the erection of the edifice in Wallington, where the sacraments are regularly administered and where a complete organization may be one day expected.

The basement of the church on River street was the first assembly room of the Hollanders when they began worship in their language, in 1871. It was so occupied two winter seasons, until the First Holland Reformed Church, now located on Quincy street, was organized, in the autumn of 1873.

It was also the first assembly room of the Germans, when they began worship about 1872; and there the German Presbyterian Church (now permanently settled on Madison street) was organized by the Presbytery of Jersey City in 1873.

It was also the first place of religious assembly by the Slavs and Hungarians. An earnest attempt was put forth to interest them in religious services as long ago as 1884. To be sure, it transpired that the preponderant majority of them were Roman Catholics, and, upon the above initiative, they began to be attended by priests of their own faith, and yet through many years the Lutheran Slavs have maintained worship in the Dundee church and the Reformed Hungarians in the German Presbyterian Church.

Since its organization the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic has placed upon its rolls the names of 808 communicant members. Death has claimed a copious harvest from these, and many have had occasion to remove their residence. The enrolled membership at the latest report was 378, not including 25 enrolled separately at Wallington, and not including a list of "reserved" on account of prolonged absence.

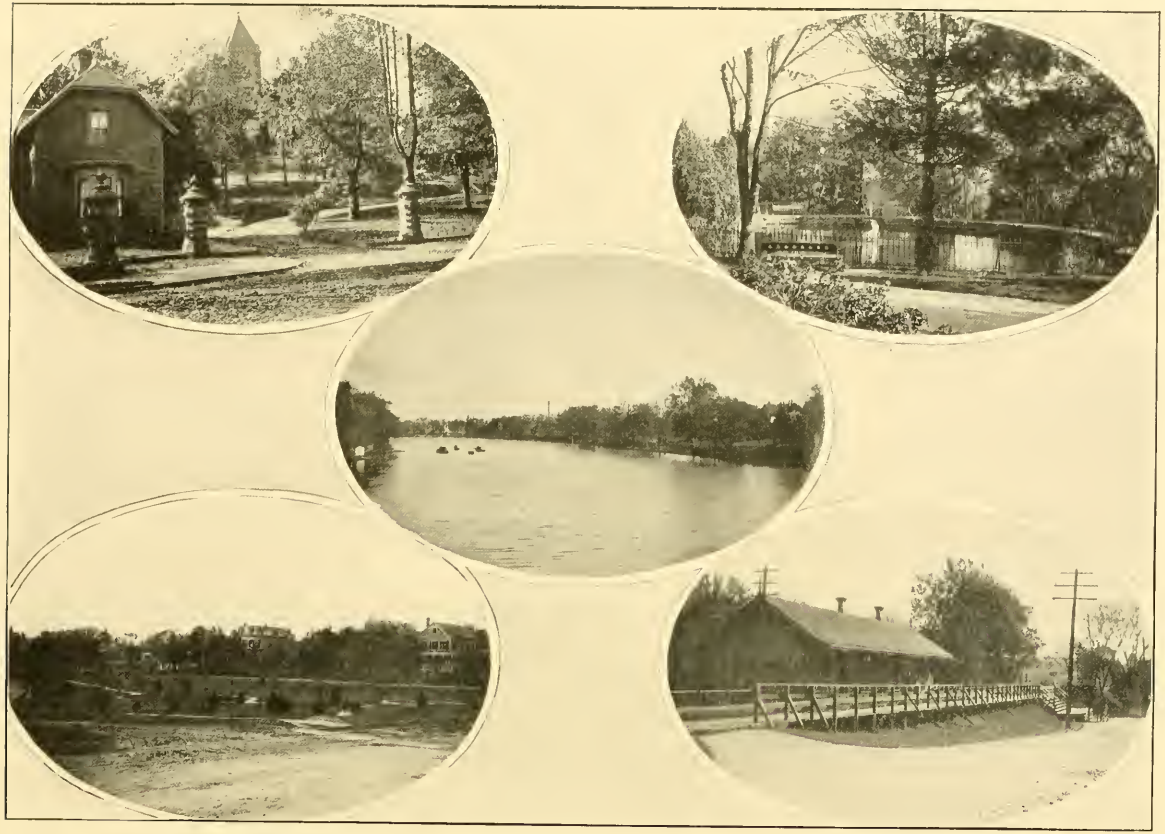
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Sunday-school, which was organized a month before the church itself, has changed its quarters seven times, but always to advantage. While it has lent material freely, both of teachers and scholars, to found mission schools, it has maintained its growing strength and fruitfulness.

The young people's societies were a memorable factor in the River street days. Christian Endeavor was organized in 1887 in the new church on the avenue. It was the pioneer society in the city, and antedated all those now included in the local union of Passaic and vicinity.

The ladies of the church had been in the habit of helping on its work from the outset in 1867. The organization of a Ladies' Aid Society was effected in the spring of 1870.

At the end of 1872 it gave way to the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society. The missionary interests were looked after



ENTRANCE, CITY HALL PARK.
PASSAIC BRIDGE PARK.

PASSAIC RIVER, LOOKING SOUTH.

RESERVOIR, CITY HALL PARK.
PASSAIC BRIDGE DEPOT PARK SIDE.

PROPOSED FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

FIRST HOLLAND REFORMED CHURCH.

by a committee, and one-third of the income went in that direction. The late Mrs. Mary Lee Demarest led and inspired this committee in that direction. At the end of 1877 the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was formed separately. The Mission Band of Girls was constituted in 1879. In 1899 the scope of woman's work was completed by the society's taking the title of Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

Meanwhile, the "Ladies' Aid" had renewed its vigor, and has accomplished great service in the present locality.

The Passaic Church has maintained a creditable standing in Presbytery for zeal in both home and foreign missions. It contributes regularly and generously to all boards of benevolence. At the same time, the men of the congregation take an active part in the affairs and institutions of the city. The women, also, are ever ready for service in the charitable and social life of the community.

The pastor of the church has been the Rev. Philo F. Leavens, D. D., from the beginning throughout.

The succession of Elders and their service includes:—

George Denholm, 23 years. John B. Pudney, 11 years.
Lewis W. Bartlett, 15 years. George McGibbon, 6 years.
John M. Morse, 11 years. James S. Biddell, 12 years.
William M. Barr, 1 year. Robert D. Kent, 11 years.
William Blair, 5 years. Henry H. Hutton, 10 years.
Wickham T. McCrea, 6 years. Charles A. Pudney, 6 years.
William A. Willard, 1 year.

The succession of Deacons includes:—

William Blair, 7 years. William A. Willard, 21 years.
George McGibbon, 11 years. Joseph H. Hillen, 7 years.
Silas F. Havens, 3 years. John A. Fowler, 9 years.
Charles A. Pudney, 18 years. Enos Vreeland, 5 years.
J. Manley Ackerman, 3 years. William A. Dixon, 6 years.
William W. Scott, 6 years. Harold M. Swan, 2 years.
Henry W. Thomas, 6 years. Leonard W. Manchee, 2 years.
Warren P. Bell, 3 years. William J. Fish, 1 year.
Hugh McQueen, 1 year.

The succession of Superintendents of the Sunday-school includes:—

William A. Denholm, 4 years. John B. Pudney, 3 years.
John M. Morse, 5 years. Charles M. Wilcox, 1 year.
William A. Willard, 3 years. E. Kellogg Rose, 3 years.
John Cooper, 2 years. Robert D. Kent, 3 years.
Enos Vreeland, 7 years.

The Presidents of the Ladies' Aid Society have been:—

Mrs. Mary J. Denholm. Mrs. Nellie L. Herrick.
Mrs. Maria S. Biddell. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Denholm.
Mrs. Lizzie B. Barry.

The Presidents of the Women's Missionary Society have been:—

Mrs. Nellie L. Herrick. Mrs. Phoebe S. Pruden.
Mrs. Helen J. Leavens.

The succession of Trustees embraces the following names (those marked with asterisks have been Treasurers):—

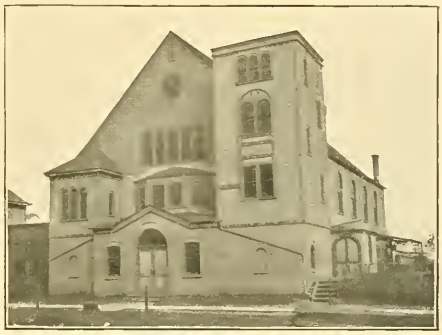
Thomas O. Stewart. *Giles S. Orcutt.
William F. Walker. Silas F. Havens.
William A. Willard. John B. Pudney.
*William A. Denholm. *William W. Scott.
James S. Biddell. William I. Barry.
William H. Gillen. Joseph H. Wright.
George Denholm. William Abbott.
John Kershaw. E. Kellogg Rose.
Lewis W. Bartlett. William L. Clark.
*William Blair. James K. Knowlden.
William J. Biddell. William Kent.
*John A. Willett. Augustus T. Cuddeback.
Henry McDanolds. Leonard W. Manchee.
*John C. Herrick. V. Fiske Wilcox.
William C. Kimball.

The Treasurers elected by the congregation, since 1890, have been:—

V. Fiske Wilcox. George M. Mather.
William J. Fish. William A. Dixon.

The Dundee Presbyterian Church.

This is an offshoot of the First Presbyterian Church, and grew out of the Dundee Mission, which was for many years the only religious organization in that section of the city. A building was erected at Monroe and Second streets in 1893, and the Rev. Frank E. Taylor was installed as pastor.



DUNDEE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church flourished under his ministry for several years, but to the regret of his congregation he resigned in 1899, and the Rev. H. F. Brundage was called to succeed him.

The Catholic Church in Passaic.

The Catholic Church in Passaic numbers one-half of the total church membership, and includes the largest single congregation in the city. Besides the parish church, St. Nicholas', there are congregations of Greek Rite, Slavonian, Polish and Italian Catholics, each having its own priest and worshipping in its own building.

Previous to the summer of 1859, the few Catholics in Passaic either worshipped at St. John's in Paterson, or, after the organization of St. Francis de Sales Church, in 1855, at Lodi. Beginning in 1859, various priests visited Passaic, intermittently at first, and then regularly each Sunday, to say mass. The first building in which Catholic worship was conducted in Passaic was Thomas Meade's house, afterward the hotel known as "Sebastopol," on lower Main avenue. Mass was also said in the house of William Ryan, at 27 McLean street, and in other private houses until the fall of 1866, when the old "flax mill," as it was then known, was used as a church building for over a year. This is the building at Canal and Passaic streets, at present occupied by the Alexander Silk Mill.

In the spring of 1868 the first church edifice was erected, on the site now occupied by the Passaic Club at Prospect and Erie streets. Father Schandel became the first resident pastor. The church was small and of wood. A parochial school was started on the upper floor, where the priest lived. There were three Sisters of Charity teaching in the school, which numbered 150 to 200 pupils. Father Schandel remained here two years, or until August, 1872, when the Rev. Louis Schneider took his place.

The parish was weak numerically and financially, and it was a great blow when the building was destroyed by fire December 21, 1875. The fire was afterward found to have been caused by incendiaries. The congregation worshipped at his house on Paulison avenue the following Sunday, but Father Schneider got right to work, and bought from Dr. John M.

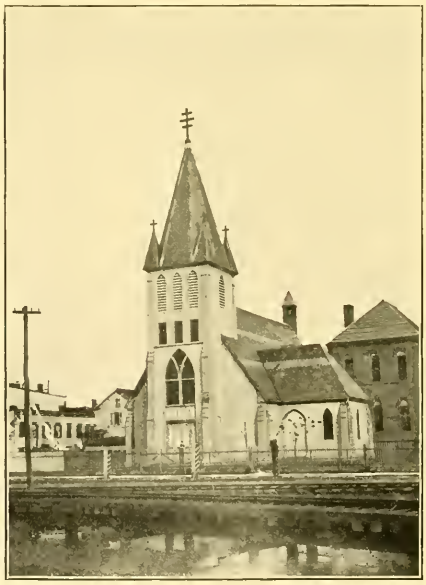
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

Howe the building on Howe avenue, for many years used as the parochial school. It was then known as Dr. Spencer's Academy, because that worthy had taught a private school there for a while. The people worshipped there until the church was rebuilt on its old site. Father Schneider was a kindly old cleric, whose memory is still loved. He was not a good business man, however, and the parish did not flourish financially. He died while here, and the Rev. John A. Sheppard was sent to succeed him in 1884.

Under Father Sheppard's firm hand the parish took its first decided strides to its present enviable position. He found it with a debt of nearly $20,000 and property worth less than that, while the parish had purchased a building lot on which it owed $800. There were 230 families in the parish and three Sisters teaching 240 children in the school. So far as its real estate went, the parish was a little worse off than if it had nothing, for after paying interest for several years, Father Sheppard finally sold both the church and school property, one to an athletic club, the other to a Holland church, for much less than the face value of the mortgages. A man of the world would have abandoned the property to the mortgagees, but the church could not do this. Such was the almost hopeless condition of things which confronted Father Sheppard.

In five years the parish property was worth $100,000, and the entire debt was not more than $30,000. In the meantime, the parish had erected the beautiful stone church, the largest in the city, at a cost of $60,000 for the building alone, and a handsome rectory. Father Sheppard had instilled into his flock his own energy and enthusiasm, and if their financial burdens were at first heavy, they were borne cheerfully. The church was erected in 1887 and the rectory in 1889. Four years later ground was broken for a new brick schoolhouse, opposite the church. With the lot and furnishings it represented nearly $30,000 more. A house on Washington place was next purchased a home for the Sisters for $12,000, and the equipment of the parish was completed when an additional purchase of land was made at the rear of the church and rectory, and then was erected a handsome little club house, costing $4,500. In fourteen years, under Father Sheppard's rectorship, the parish accumulated property worth nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which the entire debt was less than sixty thousand dollars. Father Sheppard left Passaic at Easter, 1898, to become rector of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, where he is pursuing a similar work successfully. The Rev. John M. McHale, the Rev. William O'Gorman and the Rev. Henry Connery were among his assistants during his career here.

The Rev. Thomas J. Kernan came here from Kearny to take charge of St. Nicholas'. In a little over a year he has still further strengthened the parish, numerically and financially, and has won the hearts of his people. A purchase has been made of the property adjoining the schoolhouse, at the rear, and running through to Jefferson street, at a cost of $4,000. It will be necessary before long to enlarge the school building. The healthy tone of the parish under Father Kernan's rectorship is shown by increased attendance as well as larger contributions to the church. Father Kernan has been remarkably successful in inducing the men of the parish to perform their religious duties, over 600 of them receiving the Sacrament at one mass on a recent Sunday. The



GREEK RITE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

latest census shows that there are 800 families, numbering over 4,000 souls, in the parish.

The church societies are numerous and strong, and exert a powerful influence for good in the life of the city. The Young Ladies' Sodality and Children of St. Mary Society, composed of young women, has about 150 members. The Holy

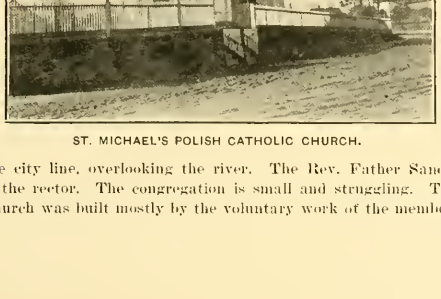
Name Society has 250 men on its rolls, and there are 50 young men in the junior society. The Rosary Society, for matrons of the parish, has 300 members, while the two Sacred Heart Societies for boys and girls, respectively, have 100 members each. Emerald Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, is a flourishing fraternal lodge under the patronage of the church, and there is a lodge of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion also. Perez Council, Knights of Columbus, is a social order, not identified with the church, but consisting of Catholics only. It has 175 members.

The parochial school has 600 scholars and ten teachers, all Sisters. The school has overflowed into the club house, which is now devoted to the education of the young, thus frustrating the rector's plan of establishing a parish library and reading room there. Though the more ornamental higher branches are not taught, the work of the primary and grammar grades is as thorough and satisfactory as in the public schools. The rector and his assistant, Father William F. Grady, actively supervise all these enterprises.

The Catholics of Passaic live side by side with their neighbors of all shades of belief in peace and harmony, and with mutual forbearance and respect. The good feeling is shown in many ways. They patronize each other's entertainments and make contributions to each other's enterprises. Father Kernan has been more than once called on to speak publicly.

There are four other Catholic churches in Passaic, each with a home of its own. The oldest is the Greek Rite Church, consisting of Slavonian Catholics, whose parent church in Hungary transferred its allegiance from Constantinople in the last century. The priests of this portion of the Catholic Church are allowed to marry before they are ordained deacons, but not after that time. Celibacy is the rule of pristly life in all other branches of the Church. The Greet Rite Catholics bought the Dundee Chapel, erected on First street by the Presbyterians as an evangelical mission, ten years ago. It has been enlarged, and is now known as the Church of St. Michael the Archangel. The Rev. Eugene Satiella is the rector, and lives in the rectory, next to the church. There is another Slavonian Catholic congregation, which owns the Church of St. Mary of the Assumption on Monroe street, between First and Second streets. Each congregation numbers 300 families and 600 to 700 adults.

A younger organization is St. Michael's Polish Catholic Church on Parker avenue, near Vreeland's pond, of which a view is presented elsewhere. The newest of all is the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, the Italian Catholic church, which is situated in Acquackanonk township, just north of



ST. MICHAEL'S POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

the city line, overlooking the river. The Rev. Father Sandri is the rector. The congregation is small and struggling. The church was built mostly by the voluntary work of the members of the flock, who also decorated the interior in a striking but artistic fashion, and with their own hands cast a sweet-toned bell, which hangs in a bell tower near the church. The bell was cast and the church was dedicated in 1898, the Rt. Rev. Winand M. Wigger, Bishop of the diocese of Newark, honoring the occasion with his presence.

The First Baptist Church.

This church grew out of a meeting held on May 27, 1864, at the home of William J. Boggs, the result of a conversation with the Rev. Samuel J. Knapp of the First Baptist Church of Paterson, in which Mr. Knapp suggested the propriety of the Baptists of the village forming a church. Mr. Knapp was present at the meeting, and promised to preach to the congregation gratuitously every Sunday afternoon. It is recorded of him "that his coming to us during the prevalence of the severest storms of winter and the burning heat of summer must make us regard him with profoundly grateful remembrance."

Alfred Speer offered his hall free, and Charles M. K. Paulison consented to organize a choir and take charge of the music. He also furnished an organ. The first service was held on June 5. On November 16 the organization was perfected with twenty-two members, as follows: William J. Boggs, Catherine A. Boggs, Emma H. Boggs, Joseph P. Boggs, Theodore P. Boggs, Mary Paulison, Charlotte A. Post, David B. Sickels, Mary E. Sickels, Barney Banta, Margaret Banta, Maria Van Riper, John Durkin, Sarah Durkin, Richard Shugg, Maria A. Shugg, Helena D. Smith, the Rev. J. E. Ambrose, Sarah T. Ambrose, Washington Paulison, Francis A. Ward, Elizabeth Lewis. William J. Boggs and John Durkin were chosen deacons and Joseph P. Boggs church clerk. On December 28, 1864, trustees were elected as follows: C. M. K. Paulison, William J. Boggs, C. C. Shepherd, Richard Shugg, David B. Sickels, Alfred Speer, J. E. Ambrose. Mr. Paulison was chosen president and Mr. Shepherd treasurer.

On April 16, 1865, eight persons were baptized by Mr. Knapp by immersion in the Passaic River, in the presence of 3,000 persons. The church had grown considerably during the winter. Mr. Knapp resigned his Paterson pulpit to go to New York in May, 1866, being thus compelled to abandon his preaching in Passaic. The church, which consisted of only 59 members, called the Rev. Franklin Johnson as pastor on June 13, 1866, agreeing to pay him a salary of $1,300. He entered upon his duties on August 20. It was not until the first Sunday in July, 1866, that the Sunday-school was organized, with William A. Denhoim as superintendent. There were fifteen teachers, but only thirty scholars.

On June 13, 1867, a council of delegates from twenty-two Baptist churches was called, seventeen being represented. The Rev. Joseph Barnard presided. The Passaic church was then admitted as a sister church. On June 2, 1868, the church was received into the East New Jersey Baptist Association, meeting that year at Rahway. The association was afterward divided, and the Passaic church is identified with the North New Jersey Association.

Mr. Paulison gave the church a building site on Paulison avenue in 1867. It was proposed to put up a stone church, costing $25,000, but this was objected to, and the proposition was dropped. The following winter plans were submitted and approved on April 14, 1869, it being decided to sell the plot given by Mr. Paulison and to purchase the present site of the church from John Foulds. The lot measures 93x162 and cost $3,500. The new plans called for a neat frame building, costing $16,000 with furnishings.

About this time Mr. Johnson sailed for Europe, intending to spend a year abroad. He had sent in his resignation, which was refused. The church engaged the Rev. John A. McKean

to fill the vacancy during his absence. The cornerstone of the church was laid on Tuesday, June 15, by the Rev. Thomas Anderson, D. D., of Newark. The first meeting in the church was a prayer and praise meeting, on January 12, 1870. The building was formally dedicated on February 1, the sermon being preached by the Rev. George F. Pentecost, of Brooklyn. In the summer of 1870 the Rev. Dr. Johnson returned from Europe, and continued as pastor until April 3, 1872. On May 15, 1872, William J. Boggs, one of the founders of the church, passed to his reward. The Rev. R. B. Kelsey was called from the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Albany on October 16, 1872, entering upon his duties on November 3. In less than two years over one hundred members were added to the church by his labors, sixty-six of them being baptized on confession of faith. After a pastorate of three years Mr. Kelsey resigned to accept a call from the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn. The Rev. O. C. Kirkham followed as pastor on May 1, 1876, but remained here only one year. During this year, to relieve in a measure the trustees from carrying such a burden of floating debt, a mortgage of $2,500 was placed upon the property. This, however, did not increase the total debt.

The Rev. George E. Horr, Jr., followed as supply for a few months. His able discourses caused an effort to be made to retain him, but he left to take a course in Theology at Cambridge, and afterward became pastor of the Charlestown Baptist Church, in Boston. The Rev. James Waters, then the agent of the Baptist Publication Society, took charge of the church, commencing November 1, 1877.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

These were times of great financial depression, and the announcement was received with joy that the four trustees holding notes representing the floating indebtedness of the church had cancelled them, thus releasing the church from a debt of $3,500. These men were Samuel Groocock, George W. Demarest, Robert Foulds and C. D. Spencer. They made only one condition—that a sinking fund should be started and maintained until the entire debt should be cancelled. The impetus thus given resulted in the debt being cancelled, a sinking fund being established, with Clarkson S. Coon as treasurer.

Mr. Waters resigned his pastorate April 30, 1879, to accept the pastorate of the Edgefield Baptist Church at Nashville, Tenn., that city being his old home before the Civil War. After supplying the pulpit for a time, the Rev. R. F. McMichall was called, but resigned June 1, 1881. The Rev. S. G. Smith succeeded him on November 27. In 1882 the system of renting pews was abolished, and the weekly envelope system substituted. A movement was also started to pay off part of the debt. Subscriptions to the amount of $3,098 were made and the second mortgage of $2,500 was cancelled. In June of this year Deacon George W. Demarest died. He was always a generous supporter of and hard worker for the church. In 1883 the Young People's Society gave the church a fine organ at a cost of $1,800, and the Ladies' Aid Society raised $700 for interior adornment and decoration. In 1884 the same society raised $600, which enabled the trustees to reduce the first mortgage from $5,000 to $4,000. Owing to physical infirmities, Mr. Smith resigned at the end of his third year, and the Rev. Arthur S. Burrows succeeded him August 2, 1885. On October 3, 1886, Deacon Tousley died. His name appeared on the first bond of the church as president of the Board of Trustees. In April, 1888, another $1,000 of debt was extinguished, and in the fall the remainder was paid off, leaving the church property free and clear.

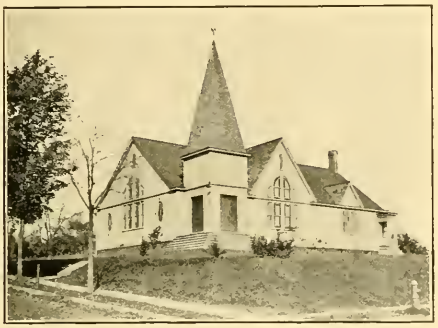
On November 17, 1889, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church was celebrated, and an historical address was read by Deacon George W. Finch, from which the above particulars were taken. Mr. Finch stated that there had been in twenty-five years 447 members on the church roll, the present membership being 209; that in the quarter of a century $68,408.63 had been raised for running expenses, $7,330.41 was known to have been given for missions and charity, while subscriptions for building, improvements and liquidating the debt brought up the recorded total of money raised to $100,103.66. Mr. Finch, who had so great a part in sustaining the church during these years, died August 24, 1897.

On Sunday, December 7, 1890, the church building was destroyed by fire. Old members of the church wept as they stood around the ruins. The building was insured for $10,650, or less than half its cost. With this fund the church began the construction of the present building, which stands on the same site. The Sunday services were held in the Passaic Club House, while the Sunday-school, through the kindness of the First Presbyterian Church, met in their lecture room, and prayer meetings were held in W. C. T. U. Hall. On July 5, 1891, the Rev. A. S. Burrows resigned, to take effect September 30 following. On October 26, 1891, the Rev. William W. Pratt was invited to preach. This resulted in calling him as stated supply until March 1, 1892, when he accepted a formal call and entered upon a successful pastorate, which still continues.

The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies October 28, 1891. The Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., of Providence, R. I., delivered the address. The membership had been somewhat scattered after the fire, and at this time was reduced to 135 resident and 57 non-resident members, who were called upon to add thousands of dollars to the insurance fund to complete the present edifice. The new building cost when finished $35,000. It was dedicated on December 7, 1892. Since that time the membership has grown steadily, the enrollment now being 380. There are 250 scholars and 27 teachers and officers in the Sunday-school. The Christian Endeavor Society has 90 members and the Ladies' Home and Foreign Mission Society is doing good work. The church has raised for all purposes during the last decade upward of $70,000, making a grand total of $170,000 recorded for the thirty-five years of church history. The church, in membership, ranks among the first fifteen out of the 279 Baptist churches in New Jersey, and has one of the most commodious edifices in the State. The German Baptist Church and the Baptist Church of Brookdale have both sprung from this church. The record shows a total membership in thirty-five years of nearly 900. Only three of the original members remain. They are Mrs. Catherine A. Boggs, Joseph P. Boggs and Washington Paulison.

The First Congregational Church.

The First Congregational Church of Passaic was organized in 1885, and was the outgrowth of union services which had been held in the chapel in the neighborhood for a number of



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

years. The Rev. G. Nash Morton, a Presbyterian clergyman, was at that time conducting a school in the vicinity, and had charge of the union services during the fall and winter of 1884, at which time steps were taken to organize a church. Several denominations were represented, and, although Congregationalists were in the minority, all felt they could unite under the broad fellowship of Congregationalism. Accordingly, a meeting was called March 12, 1885, and held in Union Chapel. The Rev. C. N. Morton was chosen Moderator, and at that meeting the First Congregational Church of Passaic was organized with the following members: Lyman S. Andrews, Marie E. Andrews, Albert Turner, Sarah E. Turner, W. W. Neill, Ida C. Neill, Joseph R. Hawkins, Mercy C. Nickerson and Mary A. Armstrong, Mrs. Nickerson being the only one bringing a letter from a Congregational church. Albert Turner and Joseph R. Hawkins were chosen deacons and Lyman S. Andrews clerk.

The first public service of the new church was held in the chapel, March 15. A Congregational council was called and met June 15, 1885, which organized the church.

Mr. Morton served the church as acting pastor until the spring of 1886, when the Rev. S. Fielder Palmer was called. He was installed June 15, 1886. Soon after a lot was purchased on the corner of Franklin and Van Houten avenues and a portable building erected, which was dedicated November 7, 1886. Mr. Palmer remained in charge of the church until December, 1887. The Rev. Wallace Nutting, then a student in Union Theological Seminary, filled the pulpit during the winter of 1887, and in May, 1888, the Rev. F. G. Webster was called. He was followed by the Rev. H. T. Widdemer in May, 1890. Mr. Widdemer's powerful preaching produced a widespread impression, and a lot was purchased at High and Randolph streets, on which a tent was erected to accommodate the crowd of worshippers. It was afterward enclosed and was known as the Tabernacle. This was remodeled and built over in 1894 into the present structure, a pleasant and commodious edifice, with Sunday-school rooms, etc.

Mr. Widdemer resigned March 23, 1892, and a call was extended to the Rev. W. I. Sweet, who filled the pulpit for five years. The present pastor, the Rev. Albert H. Ball, D. D., was installed in the spring of 1898. Dr. Ball is an earnest, eloquent preacher, and the church has a bright outlook.

The present officers are: Deacons—Albert Turner, James Kingsbury, C. V. Bogia, Frank Grubb. Clerk—W. W. Neill. Superintendent Sunday-school—R. H. Kingsbury. Treasurer, Albert Turner. Historian—Miss J. V. Fielding. Board of Trustees—George Krouse, president; K. S. Nickerson, treasurer; Edwin Clark, secretary; Charles R. Bates, A. E. Mitchell, S. L. Nickerson, J. N. Veghti.

The Unitarian Church.

A handful of earnest people organized a Unitarian congregation in November, 1892. For a long time they worshipped in the hall of the Passaic Club, conducting services on Sunday evening only. The pulpit was supplied temporarily by various clergymen from New York and Brooklyn, the late Rev. Stephen H. Camp of Brooklyn being the first regular minister. He preached for eighteen months. In the winter of 1895-96 it was decided to engage a resident minister, and the Rev. Frank S. C. Wicks was called. He left after two years to go to a larger field in Boston. He was succeeded by the Rev. Willard Reed, an earnest and scholarly preacher, who, after a service of a little over a year, occasioned widespread regret in 1899 by expressing the conviction that he was unsuited for the ministry, and resigning to enter the profession of teaching. His successor, the Rev. Thomas Robjent, has just been installed, in November, 1899.

The church has for three years had its home in a cosey little structure on Prospect street. The cost of the building, with lot, was $10,500. The membership is 150.

The German Lutheran Church.

St. Johannes German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by a number of officers and head employees of the Botany Worsted Mill, who for a number of years after com-

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

ing here, in 1890, felt the loss of the church associations they had been endeared to in Germany. The congregation is small but generous, and it has erected one of the most ornate and

beautiful church buildings in the city. Though its floor space is small, the building soars above its surroundings like an Old World cathedral. It is exquisitely modeled. The terra cotta architectural designs and sculptural pieces are works of art, notably the large one over the main doorway. The main doors are bound with massive wrought-iron work. The spire is a beautiful example of the ancient art of the coppersmith and the windows are among the best instances of modern stained glass. Inside and out it is a gem. In the bell tower hangs a chime of beautifully toned bells. The Rev. Rudolph Haessner is the pastor of the church.

The German Baptist Church.

In the month of December, 1891, by a mutual understanding, thirteen German members withdrew from the First Baptist Church of this city and organized into a regular German Baptist church upon the same doctrine of faith as their mother-church. The Rev. S. Kornmeier of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached the Gospel to them for a time, followed by the Rev. G. Brunner. On July 1, 1892, their present pastor, the Rev. C. H. Schmidt, commenced his labor among them. The services were held partly in the W. C. T. U. Hall, on Bloomfield avenue, and at Reisel's Hall, 20 Second street. In the year 1893 the church bought ground at Hope avenue and Madison street to build a suitable chapel, but on account of the hard times the building project had to be postponed. Last year, however, the work was begun, and a small but suitable church erected, at a cost of $2,700. On September 4, 1898, it was dedicated for divine service. The church has grown in membership, though slowly, numbering at present 56 members. It has a Sunday-school of 50 members, a Women's Missionary Circle and a Young People's Society.

The First German Presbyterian Church.

This is the oldest German congregation in the city. A preliminary organization of it was effected on May 12, 1872, after a service conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kern of Carlstadt at the First Presbyterian Church, then on River street, now Park place. The following were the charter members: Henry Biegel, Ludwig Plath, Christian Huber, Hermann Schroeder, G. Machnow, J. J. Gempp, Henry Muth, Fred. Oechslein, C. H. Schenck, Caspar Muth, Louis Bernard, Kath. Hartkorn, Louis Mueller, Marg. Oechslein, Fred Dorsch, Gustav Schutz, Henry Leive, John Biegel, William Albrecht, W. Cayan, Peter Orthwein, Aug. Wedrich, Act. Ross, Christian Gebhardt, Wm. Brunken, Carl Kuehne, George Kuehne, Mrs. Schleich, Mrs. Friederich, Mrs. Zimmermann, Otto Gebel, George Orthwine, Henry Orthwine, Mrs. Eckart, Mrs. Ehmann, Mrs. Mangold, Aug. Albrecht, J. Wilson.

At a meeting on March 24, 1873, the congregation was regularly organized and received into the Presbytery of Jersey City. At this meeting the first elders of the congregation were also properly elected and ordained. Their names are: H. Biegel, H. Muth, C. H. Schenck. All three have already passed away. Besides these three, the following are mentioned as those who subsequently held the office of clerk of the church for a longer or shorter period: George Marx, Kirshner, E. Nicolai, Caspar Schmidt, Ch. Klotzbach, Val. Reisel, Aug. Rau, Aug. Pohl, Claus Michels, Ch. Haag, Kleinschmidt, Arkschun, E. G. Lullwitz, L. Roedel. The first trustees were: H. Leive, O. Gebel, Ch. Huber, H. Gebhardt, J. J. Gempp, Fred. Oechslein, Caspar Muth. In the records of the year following the names of these men are found as trustees of the church: J. Biegel, H. Schroeder, L. Plath, Vict. Biegel, Christian Gebhardt, J. G. Reinhardt, H. Hartdoefer, G. Marx, H. Biegel, J. Meier, L. Quitshow, Vaupel, J. Luecke, E. Nicolai, S. Voelker, Ch. Klotzbach, Hoffmann, H. Muth, Caspar Schmidt, V. Reisel, J. Friederich, H. Gerlach, G. Frey, L. Barthold, A. Pohl, A. Reuther, Wm. Frank, Wm. Deffler, Ch. Haag, G. Jahn, M. Klemm, A. Werling, A. Lullwitz, G. Otto, D. Kopp, L. Roedel, Wm. Kiel.

From the beginning to March, 1888, the congregation was in charge of the ministers of the Carlstadt German Presbyterian church. The names and time of service of these ministers are as follows: The Rev. Mr. Kern, from May, 1872, to the close of 1875; the Rev. A. Baumgartner, from January to June, 1876; the Rev. F. O. Zesch, from July, 1876, to October, 1883; the Rev. E. Hering, from October, 1883, to April, 1888. From April to November, 1888, the Rev. C. H. Wedel of the German Theological Seminary of Bloomfield, N. J., supplied the pulpit. During the pastorate of these ministers only one service could be held on Sunday, namely, at 4 p. m. When, however, in October, 1888, the congregation decided to have a minister who could devote his whole time to their interests, Sunday morning and evening services were introduced. Since 1888 the following have administered pastoral service to the church: the Rev. F. B. Haule, from November, 1888, to April, 1894; the Rev. J. Kamm, till November, 1894; the Rev. Charles Schlegel, till June, 1895. The latter was followed by the Rev. J. Schmitt, the present minister of the church.

The membership of the church has been a varied one during the twenty-seven years of its existence. Probably by far the greater part of the older German settlers of this town are on its list of members. At present the congregation seems to be entering upon a new period of good growth and development. For a long time, nearly fourteen years, the congregation worshipped in the Sunday-school room of the First Presbyterian Church, on River street. But when the building on River street was sold to the Hollanders the Germans had to look for new quarters. In the autumn of 1885 they bought from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the building on Washington place then called Washington Hall. After this building had been thoroughly renovated, it was dedicated, on May 2, 1886. Immediately before entering their own church the congregation held their services at the old City Hall, corner of Prospect street and Howe avenue, for a period of about three months. The surroundings of the old church building on Washington place were becoming more and more disagreeable, so that it was necessary to look for a more suitable site if the congregation wished to do more effective work in the future. The present well-located church property on Madison street, between Hamilton and Columbia avenues, was bought in September, 1898, from Mrs. Lizzie B. Jarvis and Miss Lillie A. Rusling. Work on a new church building was commenced November, 1898. It is a pretty frame structure of Gothic design, built in the old cruciform style and designed by Architect E. E. Twist of this city. The cost of the building was a little over $6,000, including the interior furnishings. The real value of it, however, is much higher. The building was dedicated on July 16, 1899, in the presence of a large gathering, as well as a number of clergymen of Passaic and vicinity and of the Hon. C. M. Howe, the present Mayor. The organizations and societies of the church are: The Sunday-school, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Sewing Circle of Happy Workers and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. The Sunday-school is the oldest of these organizations. It was organized in 1872.

The Ladies' Aid Society dates from October 10, 1875. The Sewing Circle of Happy Workers is a society of girls from six to sixteen years of age, and was founded September 22, 1894. The Christian Endeavor Society was organized March 4, 1897.

Holland Reformed Churches.

The Nederland Reformed Church was organized, and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, September 26, 1883,

through the Rev. W. C. Wust, pastor of the church at Lodi, with thirty-three members and sixty-nine children. The first elders were Gerrit Bulars and Ryn de Vries, and the deacons Tennis C. Kievit and Cornelius Vanderploog. Services were held in Dundee Chapel. In 1884 the Rev. H. Meijerink was called from Grand Rapids, Mich., and was installed as pastor on August 3, 1884. In November, 1885, the congregation bought the old Presbyterian church in Park place, on condition that the Presbyterians use the main church and the Nederlanders the basement until the time of completion of the new Presbyterian church. In 1887 Dominie Meijerink had a call to the New Amsterdam Nederland Church and left Passaic. The congregation then commenced correspondence with J. A. Prins from Schiedam, Holland. He arrived on May 12, 1888, and upon examination by the Rev. C. Vorst was installed as regular pastor on July 3, 1888. He serves the congregation still.

The church societies consist of a Sunday-school with 52 scholars, John Rose, superintendent, and four teachers, and a singing society with 30 members, Mrs. Johannis de Leeuw and Peter A. Hagens, instructors.

The present officers are: Elders—Arie van Vliet, Peter Kranenburgh, John Rose, Jelle Wiarda. Deacons—John Hagens, Cs. Warner, Hendrik Drost, Jakob A. Troost. Trustees—John Rose, president; John Hagens, secretary; Cs. Warner, treasurer; Tennis Kievit, Jakob A. Troost.

The First Holland Reformed Church was long known as the Monroe Street Holland Church while it worshipped for for many years in the old white building on Monroe street. This has now been abandoned for a substantial-looking building, costing $17,000, at Hamilton avenue and Jackson street, completed and dedicated in 1899. The Rev. Martin Flipse has been the pastor since 1896. The church was organized December 8, 1873.

The Christian Holland Reformed Church owns a handsome building and parsonage on Hope avenue, near Madison street, and is a flourishing and influential congregation. The Rev. P. Kosten is the pastor.

Passaic Bridge Union Chapel.

The Passaic Bridge Christian Union was organized in February, 1877; was incorporated in September, 1878, and derives its financial support from voluntary offerings. It built a Union Chapel for that section, which was then without a church. The intent of the Union was set forth in the by-laws, which say that: "In order to avoid controversy, the discussion of any point at issue between evangelical denominations shall not be tolerated at any meeting," and "No debt shall be incurred by this association."

Thus constituted, this association has maintained Sabbath evening services, in which all who desire to worship God may join equally. The Sunday-school holds its sessions in the chapel. The chapel has been a great blessing to Passaic Bridge, but since the establishment of the Congregational Church, followed by the ingress of the Newark trolley line, which makes it easy to reach the uptown churches, the attendance at the services has been falling off. The Union is to be dissolved, and the building will be maintained for Sunday-school purposes only. The Rev. R. H. Herron was the last minister in charge.

Other Organizations.

This does not exhaust the list of religious organizations, some of which, though doing a noble work, can hardly be said to have a history. Among these are the Lexington Chapel, a branch of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the newly organized Young Women's Christian Association and the Swedish Lutheran Church.

There are two Hebrew synagogues in Passaic. The Congregation B'nai Jacob, at Washington place and Columbia avenue, is the oldest. It dates back twelve years, and has owned its present property for four years, having purchased it from the Christian Reformed Church. Rabbi M. Lippman and President Louis Goodman are the principal officers. The Congregation Bikar Cholim, organized in 1895, has a synagogue on Second street, and maintains a Hebrew school, in which children are taught the history and literature of their race after their daily studies in the public schools.

The African Union Methodist Protestant Church (colored) was organized in 1875 by Robert Sheppardson, Benjamin Williams, S. Johnson and others. It was without a regular pastor for ten years, when the Rev. Joseph King was sent here. The congregation then removed from Speer's Hall to a little building on Oak street, near Main avenue, now used as a club house. In 1894 another building was erected on Oak street, near Myrtle avenue, which was completed by the Rev. Thomas B. Scott, who succeeded Mr. King. In November, 1895, the Rev. J. H. Washington was called, to be succeeded in 1899 by the Rev. W. Robenson. The Bethel A. M. E. Church (colored) is a more recent organization. The Rev. T. J. Jackson is pastor.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Over half a century ago George Williams and a few friends gathered in an upper room in London and formed the first Young Men's Christian Association. It was eminently fitting that the first step toward forming such an organization in

THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Passaic should be taken in an upper room, when, on the 9th day of December, 1891, twelve young men met together at the boarding place of one of their number, and considered the ad-

visability of establishing an association in our city. With a strong faith in the power of prayer, these young men met on Sunday, December 20, 1891, in their first devotional service in the parlor of the Methodist Church. The next step was the permanent organization of the Passaic Young Men's Christian Association, on March 17, 1892.

At this meeting a constitution was adopted and a Board of Directors elected, composed of fifteen business men. At the first meeting of this Board Dr. C. M. Howe was unanimously elected president.

On June 1 of that year C. H. Kingsbury of Rhode Island was called to the position of General Secretary, and in the same month headquarters were secured in the Willett building, at 253 Main avenue, where parlors, reading and social rooms were opened, with musical instruments, all current periodicals and games for the use of members. In 1893 David Carlisle was elected president, which position he has held continuously since that time.

In this first year of its existence the Association was not idle. A glance at the newspaper files of that year reveal a continual record of socials, receptions, athletic events and religious services. Under the guidance of General Secretary Kingsbury its growth had been a steady, healthy one, and it was with keenest regret that his resignation, which was presented in April, 1894, owing to ill-health, was accepted by the Board of Directors. Two months later E. T. Fleming, who had been very successful as secretary at Cumberland, Md., was called to succeed Mr. Kingsbury. After a service of nearly two years he resigned, and was succeeded by the present General Secretary, William F. Dann.

The association, with a work that was growing in all its departments, now began to feel the need of a permanent organization. Accordingly, on November 30, 1896, it was incorporated and a Board of Trustees elected, composed of nine well-known citizens. Thus the first definite step was taken to secure a home for the Association. In January, 1897, the Board was very fortunate in securing a centrally located lot, a gift of the late Edo Kip. An enthusiastic canvass for funds with which to erect a building was immediately begun. Plans were secured, and in August, 1898, ground was broken for the new building. On October 29, 1898, the cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies.

The building is now complete, and the handsome edifice on Lexington avenue stands as a monument to the generosity of the public-spirited residents of this city and to the untiring and faithful efforts of the Board of Directors, Secretary Dann and the members of the Association.

With the exception of the two stores on the first floor, the entire building, from roof to basement, is devoted to the use of the association. In the basement, which is well lighted and ventilated, are found the bathrooms, containing shower and needle baths, supplied with hot and cold water; a large, well-appointed plunge bath, dressing rooms with individual lockers for members, bowling alleys and a bicycle storage room. In the rear on the first floor is the gymnasium annex, with a floor space 48x56 feet, thoroughly equipped for the work of the Physical Department. This room is also used as an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500. On the second floor are found a spacious reception hall, with secretaries' offices, reading room and library, recreation room, directors' parlor and a handsome double parlor. The third floor is devoted to the use of the educational and boys' departments, and the fourth floor is furnished as a men's dormitory.

The governing power of the Association is the Board of Directors, which is elected for a term of three years by the active members of the association. The present Board and its officers are as follows: David Carlisle, President; C. G. Hanks, First Vice-President; F. W. Soule, Second Vice-President; R. D. Kent, Treasurer; J. E. Ackerman, Recording Secretary; Dr. C. M. Howe, A. Swan Brown (deceased), C. E. White, F. Gruib, T. A. R. Goodlatte, A. Z. Van Houten, DeW. C. Cowdrey, T. M. Moore, E. Flower, G. W. Brown.

The Board of Trustees holds in trust all property owned by the association, and its members are as follows: Edward Phillips, President; L. F. Spencer, Secretary; J. A. Willett, Frank Hughes, Joseph H. Wright, F. A. Soule, Dr. C. A. Church, Gordon Dunn, David Carlisle.

THE AYCRIGG MANSION AND VIEWS OF ROOMS SHOWING COLONIAL FURNITURE.

THE HUGHES BUILDING.

Erected on the site of the old "Flat Iron."

CHAPTER XX.

CHARITIES OF PASSAIC.

Two Complete Modern Hospitals—An Orphan Asylum—A Bureau of Charities—A Union Benevolent Society—A Day Nursery and a Rescue Mission.

THE hospitals of Passaic trace their descent from a free dispensary opened and maintained by the members of the Passaic City Medical Society, in 1891, at 277 Passaic street, in the building now occupied by the Passaic Street Mission. Some years previous to that there had been efforts to found a hospital. The first was in 1884, when it was proposed to start one in connection with the Home and Orphan Asylum, and the second a year or so later, when an enthusiastic meeting to discuss the subject was held at the home of Dr. Cornelius Van Riper. The meeting adjourned at the call of the chair, and it was impossible ever to get a sufficient number together again.

The Medical Society, when it opened the dispensary, provided one or two cots for accident cases, where patients could be brought while arrangements were made to send them to one of the Paterson hospitals. These facilities were soon overtaxed. The upper floor was rented, and the place became the Emergency Hospital. Good women interested themselves, and eventually formed the Ladies' Auxiliary, relieving the physicians of many cares.

On June 17, 1892, the doctors incorporated as the Passaic Hospital Association, with the following charter members: Drs. R. A. Terhune, J. A. Hegeman, Cornelius Van Riper, F. H. Rice, W. H. Carroll, G. J. Van Schott, John J. Sullivan, P. H. Terhune, G. L. Rundle, F. F. C. Demarest, J. F. Hadley and George T. Welch. A meeting of the incorporators was held on December 21 at the Passaic street quarters. Soon afterward the Emergency Hospital was moved to Park place by the Ladies' Auxiliary, which had taken charge of it.

It was in June, 1892, also, that part of the present property was given as a hospital site by the late Mrs. Susan J. Palmer, and it was this gift that led to the incorporation. Mrs. Joseph Hegeman, who had treasured a hospital project in her mind ever since 1880, had at first intended to present the land, and a committee of physicians went over the Ayerigg property to select the site. They chose the commanding bluff on which the hospital stands. On examining the maps, it was found that, while Mrs. Hegeman owned the ground at the foot of the hill, the hill itself belonged to her sister, Mrs. Susan J. Palmer. This made no difference. Mrs. Palmer generously gave land worth $4,000. It fronted on Lafayette avenue and ran to the centre of the block. It was proposed to change the name of the prospective institution to the Ayerigg Hospital, out of compliment to the family of Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Hegeman, but Mrs. Palmer vetoed this.

There was for a time some difference of opinion among the hospital workers as to the proper policy to pursue. The women were anxious to see their Emergency Hospital grow, and advised against a more ambitious project. The doctors were reluctant to let Mrs. Palmer's gift lie idle. Much time was spent in debate, and when Mrs. Palmer deeded the property the conveyance contained the significant provision that there should never be any women on the hospital Board of Directors. Plans were at first drawn for a building to cost $25,000, and subscriptions were taken. Then, partly by gift and partly by purchase, twenty-three additional lots were obtained in 1896 from the heirs of Mrs. Palmer at a cost of $3,000. This extended the property to the Boulevard. It has since been enlarged by the gift from Mrs. Hegeman of the land at the foot of the hill, reaching as far as Maple street. Some day this will become a beautiful little park.

It was originally intended to have the building front on Lafayette avenue, but a larger structure was planned to face southeast. On September 14, 1896, the plans of Fred W. Wentworth were adopted for a brick building, Gothic in style and pleasing in design. On December 7 a contract was signed with John W. Ferguson to complete the work for $40,600. Ground was broken five days later. On March 11, 1897, the cornerstone was laid, and on November 1 the building was opened. The Emergency Hospital, which at this time was in the old Hegeman mansion, on River Drive, was then discontinued. The General Hospital, as it has come to be called, has thus been open slightly over two years, and up to November 1, 1899, it had cared for 834 patients.

Its departments are medical, surgical, gynecological and eye and ear. It has a complete modern equipment in every respect. It has a splendid operating room and two adult wards of ten beds each, children's ward of ten beds, two wards of two beds each and nine private rooms, making a total of forty-three beds. The nursing is the work of graduate nurses, assisted by the members of a training school. Miss Gertrude M. Healy, a graduate of the Paterson General Hospital, with experience in the Boston City Hospital, had charge of the school from its inception until the summer of 1899. She was assisted by Miss Rosina Vreeland. Miss Daisy Dwight, a graduate of the New York Hospital, and former assistant at the Smith Infirmary of Staten Island, is the present superintendent.

Dr. A. L. Childs was the first house physician of the institution. He was followed by Dr. Frank M. Stagg, who was succeeded in 1899 by Dr. W. H. Lawrence, Jr.

The present officers and directors of the Passaic General Hospital Association are: President, Joseph Holdsworth; Vice-President, Dr. J. A. Hegeman; Treasurer, Richard Morrell; Secretary, E. B. Maynard; James B. Ackerson, G. D. Bogart, Oscar Dressler, Frank Hughes, Andrew McLean, Peter Reid, Dr. George L. Rundle, Dr. G. J. Van Schott, J. A. Willett, G. W. Blanchard, F. C. Streckfuss, H. L. Basch, Dr. Edwin De Baun, James N. Fuller Thomas M. Moore, C. W. A. Pfeil, Dr. F. H. Rice, General Bird W. Spencer, Dr. Cornelius Van Riper, J. J. Van Noordt, M. Lujanovits, Charles Burrows, of Rutherford; William McKenzie, of East Rutherford; George C. Mercer, of Lodi; R. W. Booth, of Nutley; Dr. P. A. Harris, of Paterson.

The late Moses E. Worthen was president of the association from 1893 until his death on December 26, 1897. His loss was deeply felt, as energy was the dominant note of his

THE OLD HEGEMAN HOUSE.
Formerly the Emergency Hospital.

character, and some of his best work was given to the cause.

The Ladies' Auxiliary has the following officers: President, Mrs. J. N. Fuller; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. C. R. Wise, Mrs. George W. Blankman; Secretary, Mrs. R. B. Tindall; Treasurer, Mrs. Maria Diven. The Auxiliary earns its name in many ways, particularly by its enthusiastic work on various entertainments in the hospital behalf.

St. Mary's Hospital.

St. Mary's Hospital Association was chartered August 19, 1895, the incorporators being Bishop W. M. Wigger, of the diocese of Newark; the Very Rev. J. J. O'Connor, Chancellor of the diocese; the Rev. John A. Sheppard, rector of St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic Church; the Rev. C. Mondorf, of Carlstadt; the Rev. J. E. Lambert, the Rev. J. J. Cunneely and Drs. George T. Welch, Frederick F. C. Demarest, John J. Sullivan and William H. Carroll. The four doctors named had withdrawn from the Passaic Hospital Association some time previously because of differences of opinion with the majority about the proper management of the Emergency Hospital.

The club house near the Catholic church was converted into a neat and satisfactory hospital with a dozen beds. It was opened on August 15, 1895. A building site at High street and Aycrigg avenue was purchased by Father Sheppard in that year. The neighboring property-owners did not greet the prospect of a hospital with enthusiasm, and an effort was made to repurchase the property, but it failed. Plans for a building with a frontage of 60 feet, a depth of 100 feet and four stories high, with a basement and a rear sub-cellar, were prepared by Schickle & Ditmars. The contract was awarded to Smith Brothers for $38,000. The cornerstone laying was the occasion of a great celebration, the orators being Governor John W. Griggs and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. The building was delayed considerably by the contractors stopping work and the filing of many liens. It was finished by the bondsman, and the portion of the contract price unexpended was paid into Chancery to be divided among the creditors. The building was occupied on November 8, 1898.

The hospital, furnishings and equipment are valued at $50,000. The building is of brick, stone and iron, very substantial, resting on the solid rock, sound-proof where necessary and of the most approved hospital construction. There are two surgical and two medical wards with eight beds each, a children's ward containing four beds and ten private rooms, making forty-six beds in all. The hospital is non-sectarian, and its doors are open to the sick of every race and creed; but, being under Catholic auspices, the institution is managed by the Sisters of the Order of St. Elizabeth, whose headquarters are at Madison, N. J. Sister Mechtilde was supervising nurse from August 15, 1895, until November 24, 1899, when she was transferred to Newark and succeeded by Sister Rose Vincent.

For four years there was only one change in the medical staff. In December, 1896, Dr. John J. Sullivan resigned to spend two years in professional study in Europe. He was succeeded by Dr. Percy H. Terhune. In October, 1899, the Mother Superior of the Order announced to the staff her conviction that a change was desirable, and thanked them for their faithful labors. It developed that the intention was to make the hospital a homoeopathic institution, and the following staff was appointed by the Board of Trustees at Madison:—

Chief of Staff—Dr. Charles A. Church, of this city.

Visiting Physicians—Drs. Edwin De Baun and N. C. Ricardo, Passaic; Dr. Porter S. Kinne, Paterson; Dr. H. H. Hollister, Rutherford; Drs. J. K. Mulholland and W. S. Baker, Newark.

Consulting Physicians—Dr. F. B. Mandeville, Newark; Dr. J. L. Seward, Orange; Dr. T. Y. Kinne, Paterson; Dr. E. J. Howe, Newark.

Visiting Surgeons and Gynecologists—Dr. C. Herbert Church, Nutley; Dr. F. D. Vreeland, Paterson; Dr. F. C. Bunn, Orange; Dr. S. Wellman Clark, Jersey City; Dr. B. H. B. Sleght, Newark; Dr. F. A. Mandeville, Newark.

Consulting Surgeons and Gynaecologists—Drs. George W. Roberts, S. F. Wilcox, E. H. Tuttle, William Tod Helmuth, Jr., and John H. Thompson, all of New York City.

Specialists—Eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. E. H. Baldwin, Newark; stomach diseases, Dr. S. Wellman Clark, Jersey City.

Consulting Surgeons and Gynecologists—Drs. George W. Frich, New York; nose and throat, Dr. C. E. Teets, New York.

Consulting Dermatologist—Dr. H. M. Dearborn, New York.

Other appointments are to be made. The operating room, which is a gem, is to be equipped with a complete sterilizing outfit, male attendants will be engaged, and the hospital will appeal to the very large body of physicians of the homoeopathic school in Northern New Jersey, who at present have no hospital at a convenient distance for their patients. This will be a benefit to the community, as it will lighten the bur-

THE HOLY NAME CLUB HOUSE.
Formerly St. Mary's Hospital.

DR. JOHN A. HEGEMAN.

DR. CHARLES A. CHURCH.

den of supporting two hospitals, which has hitherto been cheerfully shared by all classes.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Each hospital receives from the county $1,000 annually. The city makes no stated provision, but pays a weekly stipend for each patient ordered there by the authorities.

The Home and Orphan Asylum.

The Passaic Home and Orphan Asylum Association was organized November 22, 1882, and incorporated December 17, 1884. It began by renting the Marsh homestead, in Lexington avenue, which was occupied until 1887, when the present commodious home at River Drive and Gregory avenue was secured. A payment of a few thousand dollars was made at once. In May, 1888, Mrs. Peter Reid gave $6,500, Mrs. Henry A. Barry $1,000, and these gifts, with lesser ones, wiped out the mortgage debt. Now the association owns a comfortable home, standing in spacious grounds, the entire property being worth nearly $20,000. The work of the association was generously supported until the pressing claims of younger charities caused some of its accustomed revenue to be temporarily diverted, a condition which should not be allowed to continue long. "The Home" has done noble work. At the present time twenty-four orphans and aged persons, who are needy and infirm, are its inmates. The average number provided for is between thirty-five and forty.

The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Irving Angell; First Vice-President, Mrs. T. M. Moore; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Peter Reid; Treasurer, Mrs. John O. Totten; Re-

THE HOME AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

cording Secretary (vacancy); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. D. Kent.

Other Benevolent Institutions.

The oldest organized charity in the city is the Union Benevolent Society, formed late in 1863 by Mrs. E. B. Howe, mother of our present Mayor, and other ladies for working in conjunction with the United States Sanitary Commission, the parent of the noble Red Cross Society. They collected and made garments for wounded and sick soldiers and shipped them to the front.

When the war was over the ladies formed a permanent organization, and began caring for the poor. Mrs. Howe was elected president year after year until 1881, and Mrs. T. M. Moore has occupied that office ever since—a period of eighteen years. The other officers are as follows: First Vice-President, Mrs. Catharine A. Boggs; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. B. Howe; Treasurer, Mr. O. S. Freeman; Recording Secretary, Miss Lottie Pudney.

The society aims to reach the unfortunate and deserving privately and in the home, offers temporary help to tide them over seasons of illness or distress, and preserves their independence and self-respect by scrupulous care and delicacy. It furnishes food, medicine and clothing, but seldom money and never pays rent. Its officers believe that in this way it avoids spreading the curse of chronic dependency. The society has distributed as many as 3,000 garments in a year, many of them entirely new and fashioned at the sewing meetings held at the homes of its members. The expenditures for food and medicine have reached as high as $600 during a few months in the winter. An annual report of the work is made at the Union Thanksgiving service of the evangelical churches, at which time a collection is taken for the society.

For the last three years the society has been working in harmony with the Bureau of Charities, which collects and classifies records of applicants for charities to ascertain who are worthy and to prevent the unworthy from obtaining help simultaneously from many different sources. It was found that certain persons were in the habit of making the rounds from one society to another, soliciting aid, and thus living on charity almost continually. By means of this bureau the Circles of King's Daughters and other church societies are able to ascertain quickly and definitely who are the worthy applicants.

The Passaic Day Nursery was established in 1891 to take care of the little children of working mothers during the daytime. It is not exactly a charity, as it insists on the payment of five cents a day for each child, for which sum it furnishes three nourishing meals. During the last fiscal year 2,422 children were cared for at an expense of $1,151. A matron looks after their comfort, and books and toys are provided for their amusement. The Nursery was started in a small house on Jefferson street, but afterward purchased larger quarters at Jefferson street and Columbia avenue. The property is valued at $5,500 and the debt is only $1,000.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. William I. Barry; Vice-President, Mrs. William S. Benson; Treasurer, Mrs. William C. Kimball; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Soule; Auditor, Mrs. Henry A. Barry.

The Needlework Guild of America, which has a branch in this city, devotes itself to making garments for distribution to charities and poor people.

The Passaic branch was organized in 1895 and Mrs. C. G. Guthrie is president. Mrs. A. C. Seney is secretary, and other women interested in the work as officers or directors are Mrs. C. R. Wise, Mrs. C. G. Hanks, Mrs T. M. Moore and Mrs. J. H. Whitehead. Each officer and director forms a class of ten or more, which makes clothing during the year. Each member is required to turn in a specified number of articles.

The articles are distributed at the beginning of each winter. The number of garments given out at one time has been as high as one thousand.

The Passaic Street Mission is both a charity and a church. It is a charity in the broadest sense, because it reaches down among the hopelessly poor and vicious, raises them to a condition of self-respect, starts them out on better paths, takes their children and gives them better training, and preaches the Gospel to all who will hear. This has been the work of James R. Morris for the last eight years. When he started his Rescue Mission he was almost without friends or support, but since then he has been liberally aided in the conduct of a Christian charity that can never become self-supporting. Mr. Morris was ordained to the ministry in 1899.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PUBLIC LIBRARY QUARTERS, CITY HALL.

CHAPTER XXI.

PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY.

With Over 7,000 Volumes, 46,000 Annual Circulation and 66,000 Visitors to Its Two Reading Rooms, It is Doing a Splendid Work.

PASSAIC is one of the few cities of the State, and among the first, which took advantage of the law enabling a municipality to take a popular vote on the establishment of a public library, and to raise an annual tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on the ratables for its support. When the question was submitted to the people in 1887, only thirty votes were cast against it, less than one per cent.

Mayor Howe appointed as the first Board of Trustees former Mayor John A. Willett, the Rev. J. A. Spencer, D. D., Dr. J. C. Herrick, A. Swan Brown and Dr. B. B. Ayerigg. Andrew Foulds, President of the Board of Education, and the Mayor himself were ex-officio members. As no money was due from the city until June, 1888, a subscription paper was circulated, and $2,000 was raised with which to furnish rooms and purchase books. The institution was opened in the Campbell, Morrell & Co. building on February 13, 1888.

The following flattering account of the institution, with the accompanying photographs, was printed on August 6, 1899, by the New York Times:—

"One of the most beautiful and useful institutions of its kind is the Public Library at Passaic, N. J. While the State has larger and wealthier libraries, in very few communities does the public library occupy a more prominent place or take a more active part in educational life than in the city of Passaic.

"The City Hall, in which the library rooms are located, is one of the most attractive public buildings in Northern New Jersey, being situated on the highest ground in the city, known as Tony's Nose. The building, originally of an artistic Moorish design, and the beautiful park surrounding it were planned for the residence of the late C. M. K. Paulison.

"The library has occupied these quarters since 1892, when it was reclassified and recatalogued according to the Dewey decimal classification system, under the direction of Miss Theresa Hitchler of the New York Free Circulating Library. It has been in existence, however, since November, 1887. The appropriation from the city, made for the general support of public libraries, amounts to about $3,000 annually, which is expended for the general maintenance of the library and the purchase of new books and periodicals.

"The rooms have been made attractive by gifts of pictures and plants from public-spirited citizens, and it would be hard to find a more comfortable and cosy spot in which to spend a quiet hour among books.

"At the present time the library contains 7,028 volumes. These have been purchased with money received from the city, from a bequest of $500 from the late Moses E. Worthen, and a large number from the profits of a series of entertainments, consisting of lectures, concerts, etc., under the auspices of the Passaic Library Association.

"The annual report for 1898 shows a circulation of 46,518 volumes, each book in the library having been circulated about six times. The reading rooms were used by 66,275 persons, which shows an average of three visits from each citizen of Passaic.

"A branch library was opened in 1895 in the manufacturing district of the city, known as Dundee Branch, where books are circulated, and where the reading rooms, which are well supplied with the best periodicals, are liberally patronized. There is a special room and separate juvenile library here for children. The open-shelf system has here been very successful, as well as at the main library, where the children are allowed to select their own books.

"It has been the purpose of the library management to make the connection between the library and the public schools a close one. Books are sent to the class rooms for the use of the teachers and pupils. Teachers' meetings are held in the library rooms, and a reference library on educational subjects has been purchased for their use. Everything calculated to promote the interest of the people in education, and in making the library a centre of culture in the city, is encouraged.

"Literary societies are invited to hold their meetings in the library rooms and to make the reference room their working centre.

"The library and the branch are under the direction of Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, librarian, and Messrs. J. A. Willett, Irving Angell, W. C. Kimball, R. D. Benson and G. W. Blanchard, Trustees. Mayor Howe and Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, City Superintendent of Schools, are members ex-officio."

Besides the gifts above mentioned, $2,000 was given in 1899 by an anonymous donor to keep the Dundee Branch open at a time when it was feared it would have to be closed for lack of funds. The law will probably be amended this winter, so that the city can increase the annual appropriation to meet the city's growing needs. The Dundee Branch was made possible in the first place by a public subscription of $1,500, taken up without any great effort. Throughout its history, the institution has been managed in an intelligent spirit and aided by public generosity. It is at present hampered by the fact that the city appropriation suffices to support it, but does not leave a margin for new books. The growth of the institution depends on the receipt of private funds.

DUNDEE BRANCH LIBRARY.

CHAPTER XXII.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Three Strong and Prosperous Banks and Six Well-Managed Building and Loan Associations—Figures Showing Their Prosperity.

UNTIL 1886 Passaic was without a banking organization and its residents transacted their business in Paterson and New York and even Hackensack. Many farmers and laborers in this section deposited their savings with the Anderson Lumber Company, as it is now known, the business having enjoyed their confidence to this extent for forty years.

The growth of the city made banking facilities necessary, and the Passaic National Bank was organized on September 10, 1886, with a capital of $100,000. Business was commenced on October 20, 1886. The officers and directors were: President, Edo Kip; Cashier, Robert D. Kent; Directors, Moses E. Worthen, Thomas M. Moore, John A. Willett, Frank M. Swan, Dr. Charles M. Howe, F. W. Soule, Edo Kip, Robert D. Kent. In January, 1889, Mr. Willett was elected Vice-President. Subsequently he became President, on the resignation of Mr. Kip, and was afterward succeeded by David Carlisle.

The bank grew in public confidence rapidly. On January 1, 1887, the deposits amounted to $104,988. Three years afterward they had grown to $356,950, and at the present time, with deposits of over $600,000, a surplus of $50,000 and total resources of over $750,000, the institution is in a sound and prosperous condition and enjoying the highest confidence of the community. This has been due to the standing of the directors, their safe management and the safeguards imposed by the National Banking Law. The directors purchased the lot at the southwest corner of Main and Bloomfield avenues in March, 1888, and erected a handsome building of Indiana limestone in the winter of 1889-90. It measures 35 by 63 feet and is three stories high, with a basement.

There have been few changes in the management of the bank. The present directors are David Carlisle, who succeeded Mr. Soule in 1887; Charles M. Howe, Robert D. Kent, Thomas M. Moore, George B. Waterhouse, John A. Willett, Peter Reid, F. C. Streckfuss and F. A. Soule.

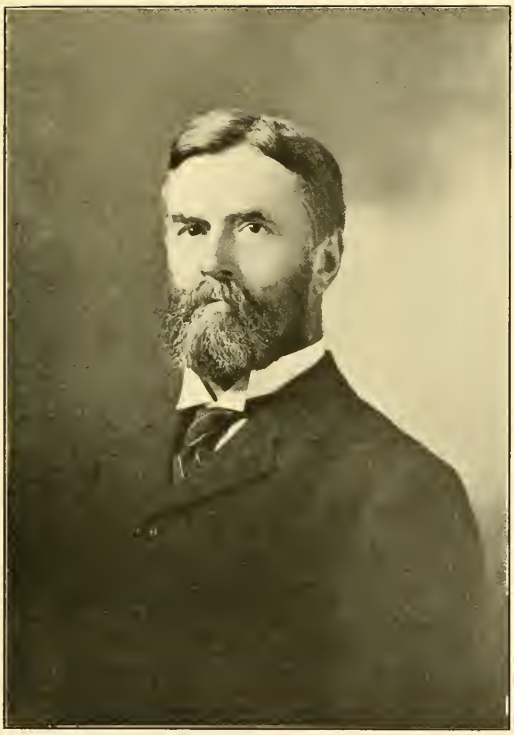
Dr. Howe is vice-president and managing director. He assumed the active supervision of the bank in November, 1899, when Robert D. Kent resigned as cashier to organize the Domestic Exchange National Bank of New York, with $300,000 capital. Ira A. Cadmus was then promoted from paying teller to cashier and Ernest R. Moody was made assistant cashier. The Rutherford and Ridgewood National banks have been organized with the aid of the stockholders of the institution.

The Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company was organized October 4, 1887, with a capital of $100,000. Its management and policy are on the same lines as the Passaic National Bank, and the same men are largely interested as stockholders and directors. It organized under the New Jersey Banking Law. The board of officers and directors was at first as follows: President, Charles M. Howe; Vice-President, Robert D. Kent; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Slater; Attorney, Thomas M. Moore; John A. Willett, Edo Kip, Moses E. Worthen, David Carlisle, F. A. Soule, John J. Bowes, George B. Waterhouse, F. W. Soule, Peter Reid, Frank M. Swan, A. N. Ackerman, A. Z. Van Houten. The changes have been few. James C. Shearman has become secretary and treasurer in place of Mr. Slater, who is still a director. William F. Gaston was elected to succeed the late Moses E. Worthen, and the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Kip has not yet been filled.

The company commenced business at 306 Main avenue, in the Music Hall block, since destroyed by fire. When the National Bank building was completed, in 1890, it occupied the first floor, and added the renting of safe-deposit boxes to its savings bank business. Its deposits then amounted to $90,000. It is empowered to act as receiver, guardian, executor and administrator and to administer all trusts authorized by law. Deposits are received from one dollar up, and interest of 3 per cent. is paid semi-annually.

ROBERT. D. KENT.
Formerly Cashier Passaic National Bank

An examination of the last statement to the State Banking Department shows that the capital stock paid in is $90,000



DAVID CARLISLE.
Pres. Passaic National Bank.

HON. ANDREW McLEAN.
Former Mayor of the City.

and the undivided profits, or surplus, amount to $19,714. The savings deposits, drawing 3 per cent. interest, amount to $729,319, not including $234,851.65 of trust funds, which are

PASSAIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

on deposit at special rates of interest. The resources are placed at $847,808.65, while the total assets and trust funds reach the imposing sum of $1,082,660.30. The investments are mostly in bonds and mortgages on improved real estate in Passaic and Bergen counties, and railroad and government bonds. All investments are carefully scrutinized, and no risks are taken. Although both banks are housed in the same building, each has an entirely separate management and staff of clerks, its own vaults of the very best construction and its own watchmen, day and night.

Considering the two as one institution, their combined resources amount to nearly two millions of dollars.

The Peoples Bank and Trust Company.

This institution, which has had a wonderfully rapid growth, was organized in the fall of 1889 as the State Trust and Safe Deposit Company. It commenced a general banking business in Van Riper's block on January 2, 1890, and soon dispelled doubts as to the ability of the city to support two banks. In three months' time it had acquired two hundred depositors and upward of $100,000 of deposits. Its first statement, on May 1, 1890, showed deposits of $118,000 and resources of $173,503. The paid-in capital was at first $50,000, but this was doubled.

The first officers were:—

President, Bird W. Spencer; Vice-President, Cornelius Van Riper; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry H. Thompson; Counsel, Garret A. Hobart and George P. Rust.

Executive Committee—John A. Hegeman, Richard Morrell, Richard Outwater, Bird W. Spencer, Cornelius Van Riper, Wolstan R. Brown, William Malcolm.

Directors—Bird W. Spencer, Oscar Dressler, Richard Morrell, Gilbert D. Bogart, Robert M. Offord, Wolstan R. Brown, Richard Outwater, William S. Stryker, Cornelius Van Riper, Alfred Speer, Henry Meyers, William Malcolm, Cornelius J. Cadmus, John A. Hegeman, George P. Rust, Andrew McLean.

The bank removed to the newly erected News building in the fall of 1890 and changed its name to the People's Bank and Trust Company. Besides its general banking business, it receives savings, on which it pays 4 per cent. interest; executes trusts and is a depository for State, county and city funds. It has established a branch in the thriving borough of Rutherford, where Charles Burrows is in charge as cashier.

The institution has thrived remarkably. Its capital stock is at present $100,000, and it has a surplus of $40,000. Its total resources are $900,000 and its deposits exceed $750,000.

In 1898 the bank purchased for $20,000 a plot of ground on Main avenue, running through to the new street known as Exchange Place, and in 1899 constructed a six-story modern office building, superior to anything of the kind in the city. The material is Garfield brick with carved brownstone trimmings. The building cost upward of $55,000. At the rear of the building, and communicating with the street by a wide hall, is a splendid banking room, described as the finest in the State. The ceiling is 25 feet high and roofed in with a double dome of stained glass. The furniture and woodwork are solid mahogany, the remainder of the building being finished in oak. In the basement are separate vaults for the banking and safe deposit business. The new quarters were occupied in December, 1899.

The present officers are: President, Bird W. Spencer; Vice-President, Cornelius Van Riper; Cashier, H. H. Thompson; Assistant Cashier, Frank Terhune; Directors, Bird W. Spencer, Oscar Dressler, John A. Hegeman, Andrew McLean, G. D. Bogart, George C. Mercer, Cornelius Van Riper, Charles Burrows, Richard Morrell, G. W. Falstrom.

GEN. BIRD W. SPENCER.
President of Peoples Bank.

Our Building and Loan Associations.

The building and loan idea took root in Passaic in 1882, when the Mutual Building and Loan Association was formed. It is the "Old Reliable" association, and is now bigger than many a bank in cities of the size of Passaic. It was organized by William Malcolm, George S. Hughes, Adrian Norman and others, and for the first year had only a few stockholders, because building associations were new. The first annual statement showed such profits that there was a rush of applicants for shares, and in seven years the total loans exceeded $250,000, the membership was 750 and the number of shares outstanding was nearly 6,000.

This has been almost the maximum growth of the association, but it has been steadily maintained, in good times and

bad, for ten years. The membership is now 786, there are 6,000 shares outstanding and the total investments of the association are $400,000.

It is hard to believe that in seventeen years the amount of money handled has reached the surprising total of $2,345,000, yet these are the official figures. The number of loans made has been 450, and the aggregate amount involved has been $1,000,000. Not a dollar has been lost or squandered, and it has been necessary to make only thirteen foreclosures, some of which were friendly proceedings. The career of the Mutual is a wonderful testimonial to the worth of the loan association plan and the wisdom of its officers and directors. The officers are at present: President, David H. Slingerland; Vice-President, F. C. Streckfuss; Secretary, William Malcolm; Treasurer, William H. Hornbeck; Solicitor, William F. Gaston.

In September, 1877, some bold spirits organized the Peoples' Building and Loan Association. It aimed to improve slightly on the Mutual plan, but it was thought that, in view of the conceded success of the latter, it would have hard work in getting established. On the contrary, they flourished side by side, and the Peoples' certainly earned remarkable profits for a long time. It is now over twelve years old and has 740 members, holding 5,803 shares. The number of shares subscribed for in the last series was 1,121. The Peoples' has $328,281 in outstanding investments, and its receipts for last year were $152,876. On the strength of these figures, it claims first place among local building and loan enterprises, and the State reports show that there are only nineteen larger associations among the 338 in New Jersey. There have been changes in the management, but they have been few considering that the association is twelve years old. Assemblyman John King has been president from first to last. William H. Speer has been the only secretary and George P. Rust the only solicitor. Crinus Bird is treasurer.

The next association to be organized was the Union Loan and Building Association, which was formed in 1888 by Nelson Stoddard, Adrian Norman, John Hennion, J. Theodore Speer and others with experience in the Mutual. They adopted the plan of requiring premiums to be paid in installments, as more equitable than deducting them from loans in lump sums, and when their plan was criticized made the claim that it was favorable to both borrower and investor, because it would mature the shares in a shorter time. In March, 1899, President Stoddard had the pleasure of announcing that the first series of the Union had matured in 129 months, as against 133 months for the Peoples' and 135 months for the Mutual. The association on that occasion paid out $26,000 to the holders of maturing shares. The officers had accumulated money to pay off the first series at once, and had avoided borrowing money, as is frequently necessary for this purpose. They claim that their policy has always been to secure the best results rather than rapid growth, and while they are classed as too conservative, they think their record justifies their policy. The present officers are: President, Dr. H. F. Datesman; Vice-President, Dr. William H. Carroll; Secretary, Olin S. Twist; Treasurer, John S. Cadmus; Recorder, Adrian Norman; Solicitor, Walter Kip. There are 2,863 shares in force, with a cash value of $196,680. The existing loans amount to $183,320 and the total assets to $197,600.73.

The Home Building and Loan Association was organized in 1895. It has 260 shareholders, holding nearly 2,000 shares. The outstanding loans are $54,910. During the last year a dividend of 86 cents a share, in addition to 6 per cent. interest on stock, was paid. The officers are: President, John J. Bowes; Vice-President, Hamilton M. Ross; Secretary, William B. Davidson; Treasurer, Harry Meyers; Solicitor, James A. Sullivan. The assets of the association amount to $56,500.

The Passaic Building and Loan Association was the fifth in the field. It began business in 1897, and 986 shares are now outstanding. The officers are: President, Harry Meyers; Vice-President, Dr. Cornelius Van Riper; Treasurer, John Schmidt; Secretary, G. S. Orcutt; Solicitor, A. O. Miller, Jr.

The baby association is the Colonial, organized August 18, 1898, on what is known as "the Dayton plan." This is a plan developed in Dayton, Ohio, where a dozen associations have thrived under it. The Colonial is so young that it has yet to make a record for itself. The officers are: President, William W. Watson; Vice-President, Fred W. Harding; Treasurer, M. P. Hayward; Secretary, S. A. Clarke.

RICHARD MORRELL.
Founder of Campbell, Morrell & Co.

HON. WALSTON R. BROWN.
Former Mayor of the City

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Board of Trade—The History of Passaic's Social, Whist, Literary and Athletic Clubs—Fraternal Orders and Trades Unions.

THERE are so many excellent clubs, lodges and other organizations in which the men and women of Passaic meet for mutual acquaintance and improvement, that it is difficult to select one to start with. But, perhaps, the choice will be endorsed by the majority if we select as the one which wields the greatest influence in shaping the life of the community—the Board of Trade. That name and the title of the Citizens' Improvement Association have generally stood, during the last fifteen years, foremost among those who work for the city's good. The Board was organized, originally as the Citizens' Association, in the spring of 1885, its first officers being A. Swan Brown, president; Edo Kip, vice-president; Walston R. Brown, secretary; F. A. Soule, treasurer. Among its most active supporters at the beginning were ex-Mayors Willett and Spencer, William H. Gillen, Alfred Speer, J. T. Granger and J. J. Bowes. One of its first acts was to issue an illustrated book on Passaic, showing its advantages as a place of residence, and as offering great advantages to manufacturers. This book was given a wide circulation over the country, especially in New York, and has been the means of bringing more people and business to Passaic than any other single effort.

The most notable event of the first year was the celebration, on June 12, 1886, of the Bi-Centennial of the settling of Passaic. The celebration consisted of a meeting in the afternoon, held at the First Reformed Church, where a history of the town was delivered by Judge Henry P. Simmons, which was followed by a military and civic parade. The ceremonies were brought to a close by a grand banquet in the evening at the Music Hall, which was presided over by President A. Swan Brown. Among the distinguished guests were Governor Leon Abbett and staff, Congressman William Walter Phelps, Attorney-General Griggs, then Senator, and Mayors Cleveland of Jersey City, Haynes of Newark, Gilmore of Paterson.

The successive presidents of the association were W. H. Gillen, T. A. R. Goodlatte, Moses E. Worthen and W. C. Kimball. The association took a deep interest in the celebration of Arbor Day and the planting of trees generally. Sewerage and water supply and railway facilities received attention. The Free Public Library had its birth in the councils of this organization, and manual training in the public schools was possible after the association took it up.

In 1890 the name of Board of Trade was adopted, and since then the presidents have been Mr. Kimball, J. T. Granger, Frank Hughes, General B. W. Spencer, D. W. Mahony and P. M. Berry. The Board has not always been active, although during that time it has ventilated a great many vexing questions and advocated many public benefits. Among them have been the preservation of our shade trees, river navigation and purification, the appointment of a Shade Tree Commission, negotiations with the Erie Railroad for improvements at the main depot, along Main avenue and at Passaic Bridge. The late Colonel George E. Waring addressed the Board on sewage disposal in 1895.

The present president, Perley M. Berry, has revived the ancient glories of the organization. An instance of the energy of his regime was the holding of a debate upon the question of municipal ownership, then being discussed. The Opera House was engaged on November 2. Professor E. W. Bemis of Mount Vernon and the Hon. Tom L. Johnson talked for municipal ownership and M. J. Francisco of Rutland, Vt., and E. E. Clock of Passaic against it, making the evening very instructive. The whole subject of cheaper water and light is at present under the consideration of the Board. It has one hundred and twenty-five members. The following are its officers: President, P. M. Berry; Vice-President, Dr. C. A. Church; Secretary, E. B. Maynard; Treasurer, William Malcolm. Directors—First Ward—Alfred Speer, Mendel Presberger; Second Ward—Frank Hughes, R. M. Offord; Third Ward—Richard Morrell, R. D. Kent; Fourth Ward Oscar Dressler, T. A. R. Goodlatte.

The Acquackanonk Club.

This is a consolidation of two social clubs, a church and a parsonage. The Washington Club was organized in 1897 with fifty members. It purchased the old Episcopal Church property on Prospect street, took the parsonage for a club house and moved the disused church to the rear of the rectory. Then the carpenters, painters and other workmen consolidated the two buildings so cunningly that the chance visitor hears the history of the construction of the club house, first with astonishment and then with amusement.

THE ACQUACKANONK CLUB.

The Washington Club to a certain extent competed with the Passaic City Gun Club, an organization which was started in 1886 to furnish sport at the traps for clay-pigeon shooters. The Gun Club had gradually grown to be a prosperous and

powerful social club, with the shooting division as only one of its features. There was a rare goodfellowship among the mem-

THAT MIGHTY HUNTER, JOHN J. BOWES.

bers. The club owned a few acres of ground, valued at $4,000, on Van Houten avenue, where the shoots were held, and occupied the top floor of the Postoffice building. There were a number of men who belonged to both clubs, and, after some negotiations, the two voted, in May, 1899, to consolidate under the name of the Acquackanonk Club. The Gun Club moved its belongings to the consolidated club house, where the consolidated club is running merrily along. Reading rooms, a rifle range, pool, billiards and shuffleboard, the royal game of "spinner," and a membership of 175 of the most prominent men in the city and county are making it a success. Meals and lunches are served to members, and this with the well-conducted cafe, makes it a place where strangers can be entertained properly, but without formality or inconvenience. The club property is valued at $25,000, and the indebtedness is held by members only.

The officers and directors are as follows: President, Oscar Dressler; Vice-Presidents, John J. Bowes, General Bird W. Spencer, William F. Gaston; Treasurer, H. K. Beatty; Recording Secretary, A. W. Shaw; Financial Secretary, R. B. Tindall; Captain of Shooting Division, Jacob J. Van Noordt; Directors, Joseph Holdsworth, G. D. Bogart, Charles Kelly, John J. Slater, John Jellema, J. V. Morrisse, Andrew McLean, Richard Morrell, Captain J. H. Hall.

The tailpiece to this chapter, taken in the Gun Club rooms just previous to the consolidation, will serve as a souvenir to the members of that body of the many happy days they spent in their old quarters.

CAPT. J. H. HALL AND CAPT. BOWES.

Although the Acquackanonk Club is so largely social, the Nimrods, the mighty hunters, still flourish. Who has not heard of Captain J. Bowes, who has killed the Rocky Mountain grizzly, vanquished the African lion, hippotamus and elephant, has met and defeated the royal Bengal tiger and the eagles of Orean Park? Here he is, surrounded by the bag on one of his hunting trips. Here also we reproduce a picture of Captains Hall and Bowes, laden with venison, after an Adirondack trip. In the language of the poets, there are other great hunters, too, but space will not permit of dwelling on their exploits also.

After the consolidation of the two, a score or so of Gun Club men, who remembered its early days, organized an offshoot, known as the Passaic City Rod and Gun Club. It has rooms at 17 Bloomfield avenue, in what were the first quarters of the original Gun Club. Its officers, elected in July, were: President, W. T. Magee; Vice-President, John Hemion; Secretary, John S. Cadmus; Treasurer, J. R. Hemion; Field captain, C. F. Lenone; Trustees, A. W. Shaw, M. J. Conan, George Krouse, S. H. Palmer, E. N. Kevitt.

The Passaic Club.

What is now the Passaic Club was organized on January 17, 1887, by the members of the Passaic County Wheelmen and a number of public-spirited citizens. The wheelmen gave up their name and joined the new organization in a body.

PASSAIC CLUB HOUSE.

The leading spirits in the enterprise at the time were F. H. Wellington, A. Swan Brown, J. T. Granger, Richard Morrell, Fred Shuit, M. P. Slade, W. C. Kimball, A. E. Sengstack, William L. Clark and J. W. Clinton. The organization was known as the Passaic City Wheeling and Athletic Association, and its officers were: President, J. T. Granger; Treasurer, William L. Clark; Secretary, H. J. Guthrie.

The club held bicycle race meets and athletic games at Clifton race track in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and was very athletic indeed. Previous to that time the only athletic organizations in Passaic were the amateur baseball nines, of which there were many good ones. The Alert Club of Passaic Bridge was the best of these, and the interest in sports was so great that it offered prizes for foot races in open competition. The races were held on the River Drive and Passaic avenue in 1888 and 1889, and the attendance reached the thousands.

All interests combined to make the new athletic club a comprehensive institution, and the moneyed men of the town bought the old Catholic church on Prospect street, tore it down and put up the handsome building ever since known as "The Club House." The hall, 40 by 60 feet, on the second floor was primarily a gymnasium. Dissensions as to whether the members or stockholders should govern the organization

GILBERT D. BOGART.
Honorary Mayor of Garfield

JOSEPH H. WRIGHT.
Of Reid & Barry Co.

resulted in the secession of many of the younger and more athletic members. They formed the Passaic Athletic Club and hired rooms on Washington place. They took up the gap made by the disbanding of the Alert team, and made money on baseball games. The old club tried to keep up with its younger rival, but the Passaic Athletic Club discounted all rivalry in athletics. It leased the old Reformed parsonage from George H. Engeman, built a running and bicycle track on an enclosed field, held race meets, enlisted many crack athletes in its ranks, and carried off prizes at all contests in and near New York. The club outgrew its pocketbook, however, and in 1892 it went to pieces in financial breakers.

The older organization soon changed its name to "The Passaic Club" and became almost exclusively a social organization. Its club house has for years been the place for nearly all exclusive entertainments and dances, and a fair share of the amusements and entertainments maintained by the club cater to the fair sex as well as to the members, so that it has become the chief social centre of the city. Just a touch of the old Bohemian days is retained, however, in the "smokers," with which the winter's program of dances, card parties and entertainments is interspersed. There are billiard, pool and bowling tournaments every winter. The whist division plays weekly, at home and abroad, except during the summer. The dramatic division, or Players' Club, gives one or two entertainments annually.

The club property is valued at $20,500, and there are 188 members. The officers are: President, T. W. McMullen; Vice-President, George Ryall; Secretary and Treasurer, B. S. Ashby.

Other Organizations.

The literary organizations of Passaic are numerous and active. Several of them—the Kenilworth, the Nineteenth Century and the Travelers' Club—are private in their character, and it is not the desire of their members to have the proceedings made public. The first two are old organizations. The Monday Afternoon Club, a woman's organization, is leagued with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and sends delegates to the conventions. It holds monthly meetings at the homes of its members. The officers are: President, Mrs. J. B. Humphreys; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. George T. Welch, Mrs. C. A. Church; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. D. Kent; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Woodcock; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Groocock. The club is ten years old. The Unity Club, which meets at the Unitarian Church, is three years old.

The Passaic Whist Club and the whist divisions of the Passaic and Acquackanonk clubs keep up scientific interest in that abstruse game. The marked interest in whist is three years old, and promises to be long-lived. The Passaic clubs play with each other and enter teams in the New Jersey Whist Association and other contests, frequently making very high scores.

The Yountakah Country Club, organized in 1899 for golfing purposes, purchased the old Kingsland Manor House in Delawanna, laid out a golf links and organized with nearly 300 members, of whom one-third are Passaic people, and the others from Nutley and Rutherford. It seems to be meeting with great success. The growth of golf into public favor has been the death blow to lawn tennis and the Passaic Lawn Tennis Club. This club is practically dead now, although ten to fifteen years ago its tournaments were social functions, and its players competed for the State championship.

If all the fraternal, insurance, secret and social organizations were even mentioned, the chapter would read like a page from a city directory. A few of the oldest secret and fraternal societies can be mentioned: Passaic Lodge, No. 67, Free and Accepted Masons, convened under a dispensation June 30, 1864, and was constituted February 7, 1865. The founders of the lodge were the Rev. Marshall B. Smith, W. M.; Dr. R. A. Terhune, S. W.; John E. Bolton, J. W.; R. H. Blake, Treasurer; T. L. Snelling, Secretary; W. L. Alden, S. D., and J. B. Knight, J. D. William S. Anderson was the only charter member not holding office. The lodge at first met in Speer's Hall. Solar Lodge, No. 171, Improved Order of Odd Fellows, was organized March 12, 1873, with fifteen members. The first meeting place was the Kip building, at River street and Main avenue. The first officers were: E. L. Warren, N. G.; William Hendry, V. G.; E. Boden, Secretary; J. Rosenberg, Treasurer. Benevolent Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, was organized May 11, 1870, with twenty-eight members. There are fifty other lodges and societies, mostly of recent organization.

The trades unions in Passaic are now numerous, but, with one or two exceptions, they have been organized within the past year or two.

OLD GUN CLUB ROOMS.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF PASSAIC.

Alfred Speer's Item Was the First Weekly, The Daily News the First Daily—Some of the Enterprises That Reached the Newspaper Graveyard.

NEWSPAPER history in Passaic begins with the first issue of the Item by Alfred Speer, July 9, 1870. Before that time the Paterson dailies, the Guardian and Press, covered the local field as fully as was necessary. The formation of a village government and the advent of new settlers brought the need and opportunity for a weekly newspaper. The paper soon became popular and acquired a large circulation at $2 a year. The paper was newsy, and, although Mr. Speer had no previous experience in the business, it prospered until the advent of daily newspapers, which gradually crowded it aside. It is still published and has never missed an issue, although for many years it was printed for private circulation, principally to keep up the name. It is Republican in politics.

In 1872 Orrin Vanderhoven appeared upon the horizon as a Passaic newspaper man. He had been a Passaic County editor since 1854, when he bought the Paterson Guardian for $2,800, and instilled his erratic genius into every column. From week to week the Guardian was a series of brilliant surprises, but it was a success, and became a tri-weekly. In

ALFRED SPEER.

1856 "Van" hoisted the Buchanan ticket at the head of his editorial column, before he was nominated, and advocated his election until October 24, two weeks before election day. Then Buchanan came out for the extension of slavery to free territory, and the Guardian bolted the Democratic ticket and supported Fremont. The old Democratic subscribers of the paper were furious, and hired the town crier to go around the streets, ringing his bell, and shouting "Van has turned his coat." After the campaign of 1856 the Guardian returned to its moorings, and peace reigned once more. Mr. Vanderhoven made the Guardian a daily after the election, and had various partners and troubles. His partner in 1863 was a Scotchman, Lawrence Holms. They did not agree, and got into a long Chancery suit. The lawyers of each man advised him that possession was nine points of the law in a partnership fight, and while Holms was arranging to take possession of the office, Vanderhoven intrenched himself there, and did not leave the building for several weeks. He lived and slept there, printing the edition on colored and wrapping paper when the white paper gave out. He finally won his suit, but the business had gone to ruin. He took a good partner in 1865, however, in Alvin H. Webb, afterward Clifton's Postmaster. Under Mr. Webb's management the newspaper became very prosperous, and in 1872 the Herrick Brothers, of the New York Atlas, bought the Guardian for $50,000.

Real estate was then booming everywhere. Property a mile or two away from the centre of Passaic was selling for three or four times what it is worth today. Mr. Vanderhoven came to Passaic, invested his money in Passaic and Lakeview lots, and started the Passaic City Herald, a weekly, to amuse himself while the advance in real estate made him rich. The next year was the panic year, when men lay down to sleep at night, wondering whether they would be penniless the next day. "Van's" lots became worthless, and he lost all his real estate except a two-story building on Main avenue.

He still had his weekly paper to make his living with. He needed very little provocation to have a disagreement with the rival editor, Alfred Speer. Soon he took a violent dislike to the wine merchant, whom he lampooned as "Old Elderberry Juice." For two years he poured out the vials of his wrath. Mr. Speer remained quiet for a long while, but finally sued for libel, and then it was found that he had methodically preserved every attack that "Van" had made upon him. A verdict for Speer was a foregone conclusion. His enemy had never given him a week's rest, and had even gone to the length of announcing at one time that Mr. Speer "had a clean collar on yesterday." The verdict was $10,000, more than "Van" could pay. He compromised by handing the Herald building over to Speer. Joseph E. Crowell, then of the Guardian, but now editor of the Paterson Call, was Mr. Vanderhoven's partner in 1876-77. In 1881 Joseph F. Morris was in partnership with Mr. Vanderhoven, and in 1882 he was followed for a while by Alvin H. Webb. The firm remained Vanderhoven & Webb

WILLIAM L. ANDRUSS.

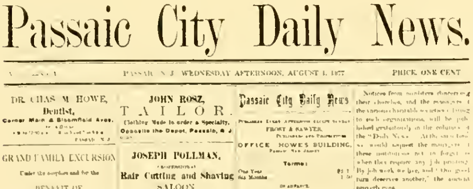
THE LATE JOHN WATSON.
Founder of Watson's Bleachery

until Mr. Webb retired and "Van" ran his paper alone for many years.

The third newspaper established was The Gazette, which was first issued November 20, 1872, by John Knox, an ex-commander of Meade Post, G. A. R. It was published monthly at 50 cents a year. It lived only a few months.

There had been much talk of the possibility of a daily newspaper in Passaic, but when Frost & Sawyer started to fill the aching void by issuing The Passaic Daily News, there was much incredulity. The enterprise of the firm so surprised the community that many refused to believe that the proprietors were not joking, and a curious crowd of people stared in at the windows of the old office, in the Howe block, watching the production of the first daily newspaper ever printed in Passaic. Copies of the first issue were bought up eagerly as souvenirs, and are still preserved by old residents. John F. Frost, who was an accomplished writer, penned the salutatory of The Daily News. At first the size was four pages, each 11x16 inches. Mr. Frost retired from the firm in October of the same year, and Mr. Sawyer became editor as well as publisher. The paper sprang into favor right away.

The Passaic Daily, a Democratic paper, was issued from the Herald office on July 15, 1881. It was changed on April 14, 1882, into the Passaic Daily Times, which after passed through many hands, and led a precarious existence until 1889. J. F. Morris was its owner for a while. Then it got into the hands of Lawyer Thomas M. Moore, who gathered valuable experience while running it. Mr. Moore has in his office a



Passaic City Daily News.

PASSAIC, N. J., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 1, 1877 PRICE ONE CENT

DR. CHAS. M. HOWE, Dentist, Corner Main & Bloomfield Aves.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION Under the auspices and for the BENEFIT OF Benevolent Lodge, No. 48, K. of P., On Thursday Morning, Aug. 9, '77. MUSIC FURNISHED BY Westwood's Cornet Band. Adult Tickets, One Dollar.

CUBAN CIGAR STORE, East Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

JOHN P. KOHBERGER, Imported & Domestic Cigars, RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

J. T. Van Iderstine NEAR THE CORNER OF PASSAIC ST. & EAST MAIN AVE., GROCERIES AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. Fruits, Teas & Coffee a Specialty.

M. D. MYERS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER. 97 Nassau Street, 3 Liberty Place, 150 Fulton Street, New York.

JOHN ROSZ, TAILOR. Clothing Made to order a Specialty. Opposite the Depot, Passaic, N. J.

JOSEPH POLLMAN, Hair Cutting and Shaving SALOON, Schultings Block, Passaic, N. J.

Geo. W. Conkling, Jr., Real Estate and General AUCTIONEER, Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J. Assignee & Mortgagee Sales.

M. COSTELLO & CO. Wholesale Liquor Dealers, PASSAIC STREET, Passaic, New Jersey. PUREST FRENCH BRANDIES, Holland and Domestic Gins, Rye Whiskey, Apple Jack, &c., always on hand. At the Lowest Cash Prices. M. COSTELLO & CO.

Mrs. Field SCHULTINGS BLOCK Opposite the Depot, deals in STATIONERY, OF ALL KINDS. FANCY GOODS. DAILY, WEEKLY AND SUNDAY PAPERS And all Periodicals at New York Prices.

Passaic City Daily News FROST & SAWYER. OFFICE, HOWES BUILDING. Terms: In advance.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1st, 1877.

Ourselves.

We present to an impartial public this afternoon the first issue of the "Passaic City Daily News" which is intended, as its name implies, to be a daily record of passing events in the City of Passaic and vicinity. It is hoped the endeavor to furnish all the news of the day at the small sum of one cent will receive the approval of the inhabitants.

The columns of the "Daily News" will be open at all times for communications from any person who may wish to avail themselves of them, provided their contributions are not detrimental to others, and we hope to make the paper in this, and other respects, useful as well as attractive.

Although commencing with a small sheet, we are prepared to enlarge as soon as necessity demands, and we would ask our readers to bear in mind that "large oaks from small acorns grow."

Every effort will be made to form a reliable account of all local events day by day with such domestic and foreign news as the size of the paper will allow.

[illegible]

FIRST PAGE OF FIRST ISSUE (IN FACSIMILE).

venerable dictionary, which was used in the Times office. He says it cost him $4,000, and he regards it as a very valuable book. He sold out to Vogt Brothers, who now own a successful newspaper in Morristown. They sold out in turn to

ARTHUR SAWYER.
Founder of The Daily News.

a man who left for Ohio the following week. The plant was then sold out.

On April 7, 1883, the city was blessed with two publications, issued for the first time on that day. They were The Rambler, a weekly, at $1.50 a year, which was published for a few months by Vreeland, Malcolm and Morris, and the Passaic Bridge Advance, a bi-monthly, at 50 cents a year, which lasted only a short time.

The Echo, a temperance publication, was started April 8, 1886, by the late Harry R. Wells. Mr. Wells was a capable writer, and conducted an excellent paper for a while. He had good financial backing and many contributors at first, but interest soon died out.

Lawyer Moore, who had lost his interest in newspapers, but retained a lively belief in temperance, paid its losses for a while, until he decided to strain his purse no longer.

The General Advertiser, a weekly, was first issued December 1, 1887, by J. F. Morris & Co., at $1 a year. It has been handed round from one printing office to another, and is now printed by Esty & Esty.

J. F. Morris & Co. replaced the defunct Times with the Daily Messenger on February 4, 1889. It was followed soon after by the Star, an enterprise of R. M. Offord. The two were consolidated on September 3 under the name of the Star.

In the meantime Mr. Sawyer had been slowly but surely building up The Daily News in public favor, working hard, offending nobody and making friends all the time. By successive enlargements it had reached the size of four pages, 15x22, and in 1884 the proprietor abandoned the old Washington hand-press, on which it had been printed since 1877, and purchased a steam engine and a cylinder press. Every improvement was paid for in cash when it was made, and thus, with scarcely any capital originally, Mr. Sawyer built up a valuable newspaper property and an enviable reputation for himself. Just as the establishment was about to yield larger returns for his labor, he was taken ill with Bright's disease, and died June 29, 1886.

Mr. Sawyer was born in Tunbridge Wells, England, in 1840. His father emigrated in 1854 to New Zealand, where Arthur learned the trades of a compositor and bookbinder. He became foreman in a large office, but, his health failing, his employers gave him a two years' leave of absence. He accepted

this conditionally, meaning at the time to return, but not knowing what other opportunities might arise. In 1869 he visited England, and then made a trip to Canada, where the

D. W. MAHONY.

bracing climate restored him to health. He decided not to return to New Zealand, worked in Chicago until the great fire wiped out the city, and then started for New York. On the way there he saw an advertisement for a foreman in the Item office, answered it and entered Mr. Speer's employ. He remained there until he started The News.

Few newspapermen have won such general commendation as he. He was the soul of honor and truth, devoid of petty prejudices, and wronged no man. "If nothing good can be said of a man, say nothing bad of him," was his newspaper policy.

Mr. Sawyer left a widow, but no children. Mrs. Sawyer managed the newspaper until 1887, when the Daily News Publishing Company was formed. It consisted principally of Mrs. Sawyer, Walston R. Brown, George P. Rust and D. W. Mahony. Mr. Mahony had entered the late proprietor's employ as a reporter in 1884, and on his death became editor. The business manager at this time was O. S. Freeman. Mr. Freeman had made his first entry into journalism in November, 1877, at the age of fifteen, when he issued the first number of Freeman's Magazine, a home and literary monthly. It was considered such a marvelous enterprise for a mere youth that it became the subject of literary comment on both sides of the ocean. Mr. Freeman went into the printing business, and was foreman of the composing room of the New York Observer before he became connected with The Daily News. He continued to publish his magazine occasionally.

On May 21, 1890, there was a big change in Passaic newspaperdom. Mr. Freeman left The News and commenced to publish the Passaic City Record, a clean, family, weekly newspaper, which he still edits. The Star-Messenger combination sank its identity in that of The News, and Messrs. Offord and Morris became stockholders, Mr. Morris being manager. Thereafter the newspaper history of Passaic is principally that of The News. During that year the newspaper published the book known as "Passaic Illustrated," devoted to booming the town, and a very successful boomer it was. It contributed largely to the subsequent growth of Passaic, 10,000 copies being printed and circulated broadcast, mostly outside of Passaic. The property of Dr. Charles A. Church, at Main avenue and Academy street, was purchased, and The News building, then the largest and finest office structure in the city, was raised there. It was occupied in November, 1891. Up to this time the newspaper had consisted of four pages. It was changed to eight and new machinery bought.

Passaic already had the reputation of being a newspaper graveyard, but two daily newspapers came into existence within the next few years, one of which still lives. In 1893 racing was being conducted at Clifton, and Mr. Vanderhoven, taking in George H. Engeman as partner, commenced to publish an "evening edition" of the old weekly Herald. It was an unheard-of undertaking for a man of nearly seventy years. On November 6, 1895, J. F. Morris left The News and founded the Passaic Daily Journal, so that for nearly a year there were three daily papers in Passaic. Then the Journal suspended publication. The veteran "Van" continued the Herald until 1898, when at the age of seventy-three, he took a good opportunity to retire from active newspaper work and sold out to D. W. Mahony for $3,500. He still publishes the Paterson Censor, devoted to transcripts of the official records of Passaic and Bergen counties. Mr. Mahony had left The News, of which he had been editor for eleven years, in October, 1897, to become Postmaster. He still had the itch for newspaper work, and in May, 1898, purchased the Daily Herald, and, with Fred C. Clough as business manager and partner, organized the Herald Publishing Company. Mr.

WILLIAM J. PAPE.
Editor of The Daily News.

Clough did not remain long in the newspaper business. He disposed of his interest in the spring of 1899, and was succeeded by J. F. Morris.

REV. PHILO F. LEAVENS, D. D.

REV J. H. WHITEHEAD.

DR. PERCY H. TERHUNE.

NELSON STODDARD.

HON. GEORGE C. MERCER.
Mayor of Lodi.

FREDERICK C. STRECKFUSS.

EDWIN B. MAYNARD.

HON. JOHN KING.

The News has made rapid strides since 1895. In that year the plant was enlarged by the purchase of a Scott web perfecting press, which prints, cuts and folds 12,000 8-page papers an hour. Mr. Morris was succeeded as business manager, in July, 1895, by William J. Pape, the present editor. In 1896 The News installed two Mergenthaler Linotypes, or type-setting machines, the first in Passaic County. A third was added in 1897. The influence of the newspaper, which had always been large in Garfield, Lodi, Wallington and Clifton, was extended in 1897 to the Rutherfords, Carlstadt and Delawanna, in which places it has a firm footing.

On Mr. Mahony's retirement, in 1897, Mr. Pape became editor and Edward W. Berry business manager. The outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 imposed a responsibility upon The News which it was not slow to accept. It leased a special wire from the Publishers' Press and gave Passaic the latest news of the war hourly by means of its bulletins and extras. It consistently "beat" the great New Yerk dailies on the news. The success of newspapers depends both on thoroughly reporting the news and on getting it first. The News has a record of a number of notable "scoops" on its contemporaries, not only in the city and county, but in New York and all over New Jersey.

One of these deserves especial mention. In June, 1899, the country was wild over the kidnapping of little Marion Clark by her nurse in New York. She was missing until June 18, 1899, when The Daily News sent out over its special wire a bulletin that she had been found in the Ramapo Mountains, between Sloatsburg and Haverstraw, N. Y. The information was received from over forty miles away by private sources, and was first printed in Passaic. The "tickers" in New York and hundreds of afternoon newspapers all over the country announced that day that "A message has been received by The Passaic Daily News" saying that Marion Clark had been found. Any one of half a dozen New York dailies would have given thousands for the pleasure of making the first announcement.

In 1899 The News conducted a protracted campaign for cheaper and better water and gas. Mayor Howe had recommended a municipal lighting plant unless lower rates for street lamps were forthcoming. The News came out for municipal ownership of a lighting plant, and forced the issue of an improvement in water supply and a reduction of water rents. The lighting company cancelled its city contract and offered much better terms, which in five years will save the city and the public at least $75,000. Dollar gas in 1903 is one of the promised advantages. The value of The News' part in the fight was acknowledged by Mayor Howe in these words:—

"It would have been impossible to do this without the aid of The News."

The water question is not yet settled, but the company has offered lower rates, which are likely to be still further reduced in the pending negotiations.

The News has a well-equipped printing department, in which all the mechanical work of this publication was executed.

Among the newspaper failures of the last few years have been Passaic Opinion, an excellent weekly from a literary standpoint, with an amusing way of treating men and matters by word and picture. It was started on January 23, 1891, by S. Fielder Palmer. The Rev. R. M. Offord assumed the editorship on December 18. It lasted only until January 8, 1892. Besides his connection with this and previously mentioned newspapers, Mr. Offord edited the Advertiser for a while and was city editor of the Herald for a few months, so that he has had an extensive experience in Passaic newspaperdom. Mr. Offord was for many years managing editor of the New York Observer, and is now on the staff of the Christian Herald.

EDWARD W. BERRY.
Business Manager of The Daily News.

As Passaic had no purely religious organ, Arthur C. Meade supplied the need by issuing the Passaic Observer, October 17, 1894. It died in a few months for lack of support.

Thinking that Passaic needed a Sunday newspaper, John F. Wynne and Fred Geisert issued the Sunday Transcript on May 31, 1896. Mr. Wynne was editor and Mr. Geisert manager. They saw their mistake almost as soon as the first issue left the press.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The Skilful Early Physicians of Acquackanonk and Some of Their Characteristics—Dearth of Lawyers as Late as 1875.

IT is irresistible proof of the skill of the earliest physicians here that for one hundred and fifty years one cemetery was enough for Acquackanonk, while for another generation the village was destitute of an undertaker. For a place settled over two hundred years ago, Passaic has very few old tombstones, and these are mostly in the "Old First" yard, for the Seceder church dates back only seventy years. The number of deaths seems to have been surprisingly low. Between the years 1737 and 1795 only two funerals a year were recorded, and during the next thirty years the average was only six. The year 1829 was a harvest time for the sexton of the church, who was the village undertaker. He had nineteen funerals that year and fifteen a year between 1830 and 1835. It may seem ghoulish to dig up such statistics, but what better praise can be bestowed upon the old Acquackanonk doctors?

The first of the line seems to have been Dr. John De Vance (also written Devausney), who married Hester Vreeland, May 29, 1714, and lived in a house between the River road and the river, near the southern city limits. He practiced until his death, when he was succeeded, in 1766, by Dr. Abiatha Miller, who lived at the same place, and was practicing here during and after the Revolutionary war.

Dr. John Garritse, already alluded to as living in the Garrison house at Clifton when the British passed through in pursuit of Washington was probably the most popular doctor during the latter part of the last century and the first few years of the present one. He came of a rich and influential family, and had the best practice of his day. Here is a copy of one of his bills:—

Jacob Jo. Vreeland.
To Doct. John Garritse, Dr.

To the amount of yr. account up To the 8th of November, 1802	£2	19	2
since the above was drawn	0	3	0
Errors excepted	3	2	2

Contemporaneous with Dr. Garritse was a Dr. Roche, of whom little is known, except that he married into the Vreeland family and lived on the Weasel road. Dr. Thomas Steele of Belleville, a noted physician of that generation, was frequently called to Acquackanonk for consultation. Dr. Cora Osborn, who, despite his feminine name, was not of the gentle sex practiced here from 1814 to 1819, living at the Bridge.

The most noted of the profession, however, was Dr. Benjamin R. Scudder, who came here about 1790 and lived near where the Passaic Bridge depot now stands. He came of a distinguished New Jersey family that provided the State with a Chief Justice and a Congressman, many gallant soldiers, able lawyers, several missionaires and prominent ministers. Dr. Scudder seems to have been recognized as one of the best physicians of his day. He was only fifty-six years old when he died, in 1819. His daughter, Susan, married Dominie Froeligh, of the Seceder Church. Dr. Scudder's tombstone in the old churchyard bears this verse:—

"When on this earth I did remain,
Was filled with sorrow, grief and pain.
Adieu! my friends! May you be wise!
We'll meet again beyond the skies."

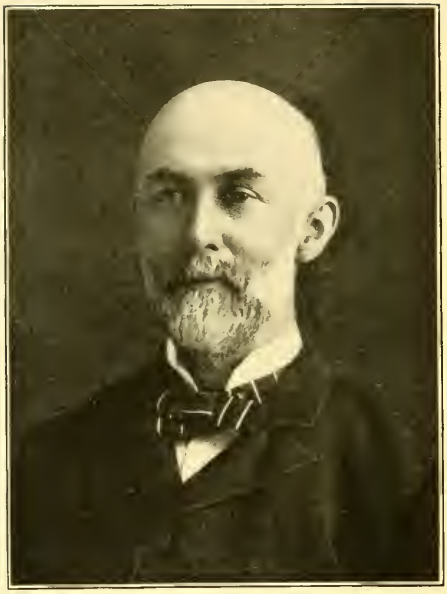
After Dr. Scudder's death a Dr. Bearsley of Trenton practiced here for a short time.

Dr. Ebenezer Blachly was a Paterson physician, whose name is linked with an Acquackanonk episode. He also was of a noted New Jersey family. His father was a doctor in Newark and one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766. It is related of the elder Dr. Blachly that on a certain occasion he obtained by exhumation the body of a criminal who was hanged at Morristown and conveyed it on horseback to Mendham, about six miles off, for the purpose of dissection. Upon meeting any one in the darkness of his lonely ride, he would talk to the subject, as to a drunken man, telling him to sit upright and behave himself like a man, and thus reached home with it undetected. This story was related by his son-in-law, Dr. Hezekiah S. Woodruff. Dr. Ebenezer Blachly was born in 1760 and entered the American service, while under age, as a surgeon's assistant in a North Carolina regiment. He was at the battles of White Plains and Monmouth and wintered at Valley Forge. After the war he married and settled in Paterson.

Having a high professional reputation, he doctored some of Acquackanonk's wealthiest families, among them the Sips. While Halmagh Sip was his patient the Doctor learned of a medicinal mineral spring located in Sip's woods, near where the city limits and Bloomfield avenue intersect. Dr. Blachly analyzed the water and found it an efficacious remedy for digestive and urinary troubles and malaria. It was agreeable to the taste and a refreshing beverage. It was about this time that the Saratoga springs were being heralded over the United States as more healing than the European springs, and Saratoga was becoming a health resort. Dr. Blachly dreamed of establishing a resort that would rival Saratoga.

Dr. Blachly and Sip agreed to exploit the Spaw, as it had been christened by the Indians, who used its waters medicinally. Sip was to have a public road laid out to it, and the two were to build a large inn, to cover two acres of ground, in which visitors could be housed while drinking the waters. In the meantime, the old stone house, standing nearby and built by Sip's grandfather, was to be repaired and used as an inn. The road was laid out on February 1, 1803. It is now known as Bloomfield avenue. The house was enlarged by a frame addition, the spring was enclosed, and Dr. Blachly advertised its virtues extensively, but it was never a success, and did not rival the Congress Spring at Saratoga. Mr. Sip deeded one-half interest in five acres of land, including the

HON. WILLIAM McKENZIE.
Mayor of East Rutherford



THOMAS M. MOORE.

spring, on October 19, 1809. Mr. Sip always claimed that the spring water cured him of an illness, but others have used it without any beneficial results. Wick's History of Medicine says that Dr. Blachly was attacked with haemoptysis after the fatignes of a trying obstetrical case, soon became consumptive, and left this world in deep humility of heart and blessedness of spirit.

Dr. Lambert Sytthoff, who settled here in 1820, has already been spoken of as conducting a private classical school and as a teacher in the old district school. (See Chapter XVII.) Dr. William M. Colfax, who came here in 1821, and was also teacher as well as physician, is spoken of in the same connection. His wife and infant child died here July 23, 1823, and soon afterward he returned to the Colfax ancestral home, in Pompton. Dr. Samuel W. Pratt succeeded Dr. Colfax in 1824, purchasing from him the house, now No. 282 Main avenue, which then stood where Passaic avenue now meets that road. He remained here several years, and acquired a good practice. Dr. Zabriskie came here in 1830, in which year his brother, A. O. Zabriskie, afterward Chancellor of New Jersey, settled in Hackensack. He occupied the second floor of the old Cleveland house, near Pennington avenue. He was not successful, and after two years went to New York, where his wife and children died during the cholera epidemic of 1832. He afterward became a noted Jersey City physician.

Dr. Garrit Terhune succeeded to Dr. Pratt's practice in 1829. He was born in Hackensack in 1801, and, after having studied with Dr. Sytthoff, above spoken of, was graduated from Rutgers Medical College in 1827. He practiced at Hackensack for two years before coming to Passaic, and continued his professional work until his death, July 2, 1886. His son, Dr. Richard A. Terhune, the oldest physician in Passaic, is the last survivor of the old-time doctors. He was born at Hackensack in 1829, and on being graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1850, joined his father in practice. His son, Dr. Percy H. Terhune, third in the line, was graduated from the "P. and S." in 1889, and has been practicing with his father, so that the family has healed the sick in Passaic for just seventy years.

"Dr. Dick," as he is lovingly called, is the best loved of our physicians. His presence in a sick room is like a ray of sunshine. He would be a rich man if he had collected one-half of the fees he has earned in Passaic since 1850, but he has cared more to do good than to amass wealth. He has attended the rich and poor, collecting what he could from the rich and dividing some of it with the poor instead of charging them. One of his favorite remedies has been to order a ton of coal or a barrel of flour sent to every patient he found in want. It is related of him that, after having attended a certain wealthy but penurious native of the soil during an attack of pneumonia, at his patient's request he sent in his bill. The amount was three or four times larger than usual, and the patient was astonished, but as he owed his life to the doctor's skill, he did not have the courage to do more than ask for an explanation. "Dr. Dick" explained cheerfully that times were hard; that half his patients could scarcely live, not to say pay doctor's bills; that he had attended at least a dozen families, from whom he could not ask a penny, during the same time he was attending the rich patient; that somebody had to pay him for at least a small part of his trouble, and that he knew of no one who could afford it better than the one he taxed. There was some muttering, but the bill was paid.

Dr. Garrit Terhune was one of the organizers of the District Medical Society of the County of Passaic on January 16, 1844. The other charter members were Drs. Elias J. Marsh, Donation Binse, Lemuel Burr and Jetur R. Riggs. Messrs. Burr and Riggs were surgeons, and do not seem to have held the degree of M. D., which is omitted in connection with their names. Dr. R. A. Terhune joined the society in 1850, and was secretary in 1852 and 1854. His father was its first president.

The Passaic City Medical Society, to which is due the honor of inaugurating the hospitals of Passaic, was formed in 1886. Its present officers are Dr. Gilbert Van Vranken, president; Dr. W. E. Chase, secretary; Dr. F. F. C. Demarest, treasurer. The membership roll is as follows:—

F. H. Rice, A. H. Van Riper, Cornelius Van Riper, F. F. C. Demarest, G. L. Rundle, William H. Carroll, R. A. Terhune, D. R. Crounse, G. B. Philhower, G. S. Davenport, Hiram Williams, A. H. Temple, F. M. Stagg, P. A. Harris, W. H. Stemmerman, A. Ward Van Riper, John A. Hegeman, G. J. Van Schott, John J. Sullivan, Percy H. Terhune, G. Van Vranken, Hugo Drews, G. T. Welch, Soma Baum, Daniel W. Sullivan, W. E. Chase.

II.

The Legal Profession.

The first lawyer to open an office in Acquackanonk was Peter D. Froeligh, son of Dominie Peter D. Froeligh, who had studied law with Asa Whitehead, a famous Newark lawyer, and was admitted to the Bar in 1840, when about twenty-two years of age. His mother still lived in the parsonage, at the present southwest corner of Prospect street and Bloomfield avenue, and after obtaining his license Froeligh came here to practice. His office was on the second story of No. 1 Main avenue. Froeligh was bright and studious as a young man, but he associated later with degenerate colored people, took to drinking, had no practice, and died within a few years. Besides a widow, he left a daughter, Susan, and a son, also named Peter D. Froeligh, who is still living in New York.

After Lawyer Froeligh's death "Squire" Van Riper acted as conveyancer and drew many deeds and wills. He died in 1868, when "Judge" Torrance, a regular attorney, settled here. He was the first legal adviser of the village. When he left, in 1872, Lawyer Thomas M. Moore settled here and became the legal adviser to the village on May 13, one month after his arrival. Mr. Moore resigned on July 22 to go to Newark, but soon returned, and was then made City Counsel by Mayor Aycrigg, in 1873. In the interim Robert S. Durling, who committed suicide in 1897, settled in the village and was nominated for legal adviser, but rejected. He, too, soon moved away, and Mr. Moore was the only lawyer in town until the late James E. Stoutenburgh came here, in 1875. They took turns in being legal adviser for a few years. The city soon had more lawyers. William F. Gaston, H. K. Coddington, William W. Scott and George P. Rust opening offices in the order named.

Just why it should have been hard for the village to support an attorney is not quite clear, for there seems to have been considerable litigation for a time. The improvement of Gregory avenue by the village was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari. Judge Simmons sued Collector J. B. Knight in a tax squabble and brought a suit against Poundmaster A. E. Miller for unlawfully impounding his cattle and refusing to release them unless the lawful charges were paid, all of which suits the village defended. Mr. Moore's bills for a few months in 1872 for defending these suits amounted to $520. It was not long before Chancellor Runyon declared to a young Passaic lawyer that, for its size, Passaic was the most litigious place in the State. This was about 1880, and the standard has been maintained ever since.

The Passaic lawyers now number more than a score. There is not, and never has been, a local Bar Association. A County Bar Association was formed in 1898, but its membership is small, and does not include any of the Passaic practitioners.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT IN PASSAIC.

A "Ffoot Company" as Early as 1686—Passaic in the Civil and Spanish Wars—The Old Light Guards and Company D, Which Was of Better Stuff.

THERE seems to have been some connection, not previously spoken of, between Acquackanonk and New Barbadoes (Hackensack), as though in the earliest days the authorities included them in the same township. Twice this is seen in entries relating to military exercises, as though the two settlements united for common defence against the Indians. Thus, on December 3, 1683, it is entered on the minutes of the Governor and Council that Major William Sandford of New Barbadoes Neck was ordered to "appoint an officer to exercise the inhabitants of Acquaninocke," while on the same day the "inhabitants of Acquaninocke" are authorized to join with those of "New Barbadoes Neck" in the "choyce of a Constable." Again, on April 6, 1686, the Council issued a commission "to Mr. Isaac Kingsland for Cap't of a ffoot company consisting of the inhabitants Aquickanne and New Barbadoes." The act of 1693 dividing East Jersey into townships created "the township of Acquickanick and New Barbadoes"—both settlements apparently within the same township—but this inclusion does not seem to have left its impress permanently, for on the erection of Essex County the natural boundary line of the Passaic River became the dividing line between Essex and Bergen counties. Yet the contrary was the case for a time, and we read that on April 6, 1686, the Council sitting at Perth Amboy, Ric. Berry was returned by the Sheriff of Bergen as elected to the Assembly from New Barbadoes and Aquickanne. It probably grew out of military rather than civil convenience, and when conditions became more settled, Acquackanonk was attached to Essex, where it properly belonged.

The first need of military "exercises" was for the training of the settlers to resist Indian attacks, but there was a time when it seemed as if the New York and New Jersey colonists might clash. The dispute arose over what New Jersey considered the territorial aggressions of New York, both provinces laying claim to Staten Island. The Council imposed a tax of £675 to pay and equip forces to resist the encroachments of New York, and this transferred the anger of the colonists from their opponents to their rulers, as appears by the following letter sent from the town of Newark:—

"To ye Townes of Perth Amboy, Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, Ffreehold, Bergen, Shrewsbury, Middletown, Piscataqua, Aqueckonock, etc.

"Gentlemen:

"The meetings of our towne have considered an Act entitled an act for redressing a force of neighbour Province; and we find yt ye money ordered to be raised by that act is put into such hands as we have no reason to trust, nor are we any waies secured yt ye money will not be applyed for ye contrary which has made us resolve not to pay it, but to resist all force that shall be used for ye gathering of it, and because the taking away of ye Ship Hester has been made ye only pretence for raising ye money mentioned in that act, we have thought fit to let ye Proprietors know yt ye country was ready enough to have deffended her and yt we are owing only to the cowardice of ye Governor for her Loss, and we have also thought fit to acquaint you how he has Invaded our rights and Privileges.

"These be things friends and neighbors we thought fit to write unto you Hoping you'le Joyne with us in Hindering the execution of so unreasonable an act, and to remonstrate our Grievances.

"We are your ffriends.

"Signed by order of ye Towne of Newarke

"Aprill ye 21: anno 1669 (sic) Nathaniel Ward, clerk.

"Aprile ye 21: 1689. Signed By order of Eliza: Towne, Sam'l Whitehead, clerke.

"Aprill 25th 1689. Signed by order of Perth Amboy. John Barclay, clerk."

This was during the last years of the government of the Lords Proprietors, the province being relinquished to the Crown in 1702. The colonists and the Proprietors were continually disputing, and threats of force were made on both sides, so that the drilling of militia went on merrily. However, the colonists carried their point, and it was unnecessary for the Acquackanonk "ffoot company" to fight the Proprietors or to resist the encroachments of New York. The possession of Staten Island, which was one of the subjects in dispute, was settled peaceably later, when each State appointed a conference commission. The arbitrators met on Long Island, where, instead of their accustomed cider and apple whiskey, the Jerseymen were treated to New York rye. Being unfamiliar with its use, they were unable to resist its effects and signed away Staten Island, which by right belonged to New Jersey. Such, at least, is the quaint explanation why the island, which is separated from the New Jersey mainland by only a few rods of salt water, is territorially a part of New York State.

The combative spirit of the New Jersey colonists slumbered until the Revolution, when the State armed for the fray. The war, as it affected Acquackanonk, has been treated exhaustively in Chapters XI and XII. In 1799 the inhabitants of this place joined in a vigorous remonstrance to Congress against the Sedition and Alien acts, which at one time seemed likely to cause serious disturbances. There is nothing extant to show that the village was represented to any extent in the war of 1812, the Mexican war or any of the early Indian fighting. There may have been isolated soldiers from here. Indeed, one respected citizen, the late Major J. B. Hoffman, settled here after winning his rank in the Black Hawk war.

But, although Acquackanonk was a village of less than one thousand souls, it was inevitable that many of her sons should go to fight for the Union in 1861. No attempt has ever been made to collect the Civil War records of the present and past inhabitants of Passaic, though it would be an interesting and creditable compilation, and lack of space and time has prevented its accomplishment for the purposes of this work. All that could be done for the purposes of this history was to examine the rosters of New Jersey organizations for the names of soldiers who enlisted from Acquackanonk and vicinity, without regard to the large number of veterans who came to Pas-

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN H. DOREMUS.

FRANK HUGHES.

saic from other parts of the State or country after the war.

The regiment in which the largest number of Acquackanonk soldiers served was the Twenty-fifth New Jersey, commanded by Colonel Andrew Derrom of Paterson. Five companies were raised in Passaic County and mustered in September 1, 1862. The regiment was in the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps, when Burnside assaulted Fredericksburg in October, 1862. It lost eighty-five men in an attack on the enemy's entrenchments on the Telegraph road. The regiment aided in the repulse of Longstreet at Suffolk, Va., in March, 1863, and was mustered out in June of that year. Company K, which went out under the command of Captain J. Enoch Ayres of Paterson, comprised fifty-nine officers and men credited to Acquackanonk, most of them from the Landing. First Lieutenant Edward R. Spear became captain on September 24, 1862, when Captain Ayres was made Lieutenant-Colonel. Charles Denholm, still living in this city, was one of the corporals. Private Charles Thickett was promoted to sergeant-major. The Acquackanonk men in the company were as follows:—

David Ackerman, Richard P. Alyea, James Bagaual, John Beldon, Stephen Beach, William Bogert, Peter Bowman, Abraham Brooks, George W. Brower, Bryan Carroll, Thomas A. Cisco, Henry Clark, John Cobb, Lawrence Cunier, Charles Denholm, corporal; John Deeths, Henry Dietch, Amzi Dodd, Jesse K. Elston, promoted to first sergeant and later to second lieutenant; Abraham Ennis, Leonard Faulkner, Garret Garrabrant, Aaron Hamm, Louis Hamm, Jeremiah Hann, Bernard Hanke, John H. Jacobus, Joseph Kilby, George W. Lee, John H. Maby, Floyd Maynard, Garret Miller, Charles Miller, John Mowry, John Nix, Richard Oakes, George Personnett, Louis A. Piaget, promoted to second and later to first lieutenant; George M. Post, Thomas Queman, William Ryan, John R. Spear, Edward R. Spear, first lieutenant and later captain of the company; Josiah M. Spear, Christopher Sindle, corporal; Benjamin Severn, Henry Snyder, John Snyder, Leonard Stockard, Andrew Strant Joseph F. Tuers, John Tuers, Jr., George Van Riper, Philip H. Van Riper, Garret Vreeland, Garret I. Vreeland, Patrick Williams, promoted to corporal; William W. Ward, Charles Thickett.

In Company E of the same regiment the following men are credited to Acquackanonk: John Barnard, George D. Bush, Herman Martin, Thomas Scott, Isaac F. Templetom.

The First Regiment of the New Jersey brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Theodore Runyon, was a Passaic County regiment, but the Acquackanonk men cannot be definitely recognized. Company G of the Fifth and Company G of the Seventh of the Second Brigade were Passaic County companies, also. At Williamsburg the two brigades lost 700 men. In Sickles' Excelsior Brigade there were two companies recruited in Paterson, in which were a few Acquackanonk men. They were Companies D and I, First Regiment. At Williamsburg the regiment went into action with 650 men and lost 351. Company D lost 41 out of 60. The regiment later served at Fair Oaks, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. William Burgoyne of Acquackanonk was a private in Company G.

The Twenty-second Regiment (Bergen County regiment) had a Lodi township company—Company E. Chief of Police Hendry, Henry Doring, Patrick McCabe, Jacob Noonbergh, Andrew Yercance, Stephen Terhune, Cornelius Vreeland, Abraham Vreeland, and others now or recently living in or near Passaic, served in the company, while "Mayor" Gilbert D. Bogart, who enlisted in Company H as a private, came home a first lieutenant. In the Second Regiment Sylvester J. Post was a private in Company F, and on the expiration of his enlistment was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving until June 27, 1864. John J. Slater was in Company I of the same regiment. Company I had for its nucleus the Paterson City Blues, a crack militia organization, to which Mr. Slater belonged. Mr. Post's company was mostly made up of members of the Belleville Company of Paterson, to which he belonged.

At that time there was no National Guard, but the State was dotted with militia companies, composed mostly of young men of some social standing. The companies followed their own ideas as to organization, uniform and equipment. The two Paterson companies mentioned had showy uniforms, the Light Guards of Passaic had beautiful light blue coats, while the Continentals of Hackensack wore a Continental uniform. It is much to be regretted that for the most part the militia companies did not go to the front. The Continentals and the Light Guards hastily disbanded at the onset of the war.

The Passaic company had paraded with great eclat at the dedication of Dundee Dam, and great things were expected of it. When the first call for troops came, Captain Folger drew up his men in line, and called on all who were willing to volunteer in the national service to step three paces forward. One man responded. His name was "Bob" White. He went to the war and came home with a lieutenant's shoulder straps. The company never drilled again. Its uniforms and equipments were hidden away. When Dr. Terhune's barn was burned, ten years later, the firemen rescued a number of the old uniforms, which were hidden away in the loft. They were used for masquerade costumes for many years. A year or two ago a beautiful silk American flag, presented to the Guards by the ladies of Acquackanonk, was discovered in another barn, while the rest of the equipment is said to be stored in some of the Anderson Lumber Company's buildings.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, in 1898, Governor Voorhees named the Second Regiment of the National Guard as part of New Jersey's quota of volunteers called for by the United States Government. This was on April 27, 1898. On April 29, 1898, Company D of this city was ordered to the armory, formed in line, and when volunteers were called for, it seemed as though the entire company stepped out at once.

The company left Passaic for Sea Girt with the Second Regiment on May 2, amid the cheers of thousands of people. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on May 13 and left Sea Girt for Chickamauga, Ga., on June 1. Upon arriving at Harrisburg, Pa., the regiment was ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., instead. It arrived there June 3, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding. General Lee's corps was intended for the capture of Havana, if a second invasion had been necessary, but the surrender of Santiago ended the actual hostilities. The company remained at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, until September 2, when the regiment was ordered to Pablo Beach, Fla., for recuperation. It was ordered home to be mustered out, left Pablo Beach September 22 and was mustered out November 17.

Corporal John Morrissey, Private Joseph W. Gano and Private Conrad Illian died of typhoid fever while in Florida. Private Henry Flynn was discharged for disability and died after returning home. Second Lieutenant John H. Doremus contracted an illness which compelled his resignation, and has since almost destroyed his eyesight.

Roster of Company D,

Second Regiment New Jersey National Guard, Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, 1898.

Captain Hamilton M. Ross, Jr.,
First Lieut. James T. Barker,
Second Lieut. John H. Doremus,
(Resigned July 8, 1898
Second Lieut. Adam H. Hubschmidt.

First Sergt. John B. Wickware,
Q. M. Sergt. William W. Johnston,
Sergt. David Wilson, Jr.,
Sergt. Frederick E. Rohrbach,
Sergt. William H. Carpenter,
Sergt. Frederick E. Stites.

Corp. Hugh M. Aiken,
Corp. John Werling,
Corp. A. McL. Clarkson,
Corp. Frank Ferero,
Corp. Clarence Shuit,
Corp. Sydney S. Speer,
Corp. Charles Remick,
Corp. John Morrisse,
Corp. Henry D. Richardson,
Corp. Frank Muth,
Corp. John V. Brownlee,
Corp. Clarence E. Tyler.

Musician Bernard McGarry,
Musician William Bowman.

Artificer William Ohaus,
Wagoner Edmond C. Roth.

Priv. Adams, George
Priv. Breen, Harry J.
Priv. Bleaken, George W.
Priv. Bracken, John.
Priv. Brooks, David
Priv. Boggs, Frank W.
Priv. Boyle, Michael J.
Priv. Beatty, Thomas E.
Priv. Brundage, Marsdon F.
Priv. Buckley, Louis W.
Priv. Barron, Walter E.
Priv. Burnett, Edward
Priv. Crommelin, William
Priv. Clarkson, Rutgers, Jr.
Priv. Conkling, Albert
Priv. Clock, Harry B.
Priv. De Vries, Daniel A.
Priv. Dotterwich, John H.
Priv. Emmens, Leslie H.
Priv. Flynn, Henry
Priv. Fowler, William C.
Priv. Gebell, George
Priv. Gebell, Louis
Priv. Gano, Joseph W., Jr.
Priv. Harvey, John P.
Priv. Henkel, Otto
Priv. Holborow, John M.
Priv. Hughes, William W.
Priv. Hutchinson, Lupton
Priv. Hutchings, Edward
Priv. Hey, Albert S.
Priv. Illian, Conrad
Priv. Ingram, Samson
Priv. Jaugstetter, Louis F.
Priv. Keeves, George C.
Priv. Keys, William
Priv. Lefler, Jacob, Jr.
Priv. Leysen, Fred. P.
Priv. Locher, Achilles J.
Priv. Lowenthal, Henry
Priv. Lake, Oscar G.
Priv. Lake, William
Priv. Mitchell, Andrew J.
Priv. McCormick, Frank P.
Priv. McCluskey, John
Priv. Melnott, Joseph H.
Priv. Morton, Robert H.
Priv. Parkhill, Robert
Priv. Proudman, James
Priv. Prius, John
Priv. Quinn, William J.
Priv. Roth, Frederick W.
Priv. Rogers, John
Priv. Scott, Joseph
Priv. Snyder, Charles H.
Priv. Snyder, Henry E.
Priv. Sheehan, Thomas
Priv. Stelling, William A.
Priv. Stoll, F. J. G.
Priv. Steinbrenner, Fred J.
Priv. Startup, Harry M.
Priv. Sanford, Benjamin P.
Priv. Schahill, James
Priv. Schomber, Philip C.
Priv. Schroff, Charles T.
Priv. Sweeney, Edward A.
Priv. Smith, George
Priv. Smith, William H.
Priv. Swift, James
Priv. Turner, Benjamin F.
Priv. Tornqvist, Adam R.
Priv. Tingley, John E.
Priv. Taylor, George, Jr.
Priv. Van Benthuysen, William
Priv. Vreeland, John E. W.
Priv. Weissert, Henry Z.
Priv. Waechter, William
Priv. Walters, Vincent P.
Priv. Walmsley, George F.
Priv. Walmsley, William
Priv. Wentink, Paul, Jr.
Priv. Willis, John
Priv. Weber, Herman F.
Priv. Walker, George F.
Priv. Young, Marvin
Priv. Zientarskie, Frank

Among other Passaic men who went to the front were Louis R. Cowdrey, battalion sergeant-major of the Second Regiment; Edward Stevens, U. S. gunboat Castine; Joseph Lutz, on the battleship Maine during the explosion at Havana, later on the cruiser New York off Santiago, volunteered under Lieutenant Hobson and was selected as one of the crew of the Merrimac, but was later returned to his ship.

Howard Jelleme and T. B. Esty served in the Astor Battery in the Philippines.

Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, a graduate of West Point, is at present with his regiment in the Philippines. A number of other Passaic men enlisted in the regular army, among them being Corporal C. M. Shuit, Seventh Cavalry, now in Cuba; Privates Grant Francis and Frank Ferero, who saw service in Cuba in the Signal Corps, and Private Louis Gebell, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry. Anton Lutz, a brother of Joseph, enlisted in the marines.

Serving in the Twenty-eighth U. S. Volunteers in the Philippines are James Bracken, Edward J. Hart, Martin Nelson and John Sanchok, Robert Parkhill of Carlton Hill, Robert J. Allen and Frank Cook of Wallington and Michael Dwyer of Delawanna. Clarence Tompkins, who also enlisted, died at Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa., in October, 1899.

Company D, which volunteered in 1898, was organized as Company B, Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, December 11, 1879, with F. B. Lawrence as captain, R. B. Tindall, first lieutenant, and Richard Morrell, second lieutenant. The reorganization of the National Guard in 1892 made it Company D, Second Regiment, headquarters at Paterson, and in the reorganization of 1899 it became Company A, First Regiment, headquarters at Newark. The commanding officers since the first organization in 1879 have been F. B. Lawrence, C. A. Stelling, Fred Wright, James Reid, Andrew Derrom and H. M. Ross, Jr.

George G. Meade Post, G. A. R., was organized June 27, 1873. John Knox was the first commander.

THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

EDWARD WATERMAN GARDNER.
Pres. City Council.

COLONEL JOHN A. PARKER.

CAPT. JOHN J. BOWES.

FRANCIS J. MARLEY.

EDO KIP.

HENRY McDANOLDS.

COLONEL BENJAMIN AYCRIGG.

CHARLES AYCRIGG.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The Personal History of Many of the Men and Women Who Have Been or Are Prominent in the Life of Passaic.

RICHARD ALBERT TERHUNE, M. D., was born at Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, January 9th, 1829. He received his education in the public school of Passaic, and, the higher branches, in his father's home, who was an able Latin and Greek scholar and an eminent physician. Following the bent of his own inclinations, and, doubtless, much influenced by his father's great success, he chose for his life work the medical profession, and in 1846 commenced a regular preliminary course of professional study under his father's direction. Finishing this course in due order of time, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating from the same in 1850. He commenced practice in Passaic, in association with his father. At the time of this writing he still may be seen making his daily professional calls. It should be said that for eleven years he continued to practice in connection with his father. His independent practice began in 1861. His professional knowledge won for him speedily the confidence of the community. He found, by his skill, his zeal, his energy in the performance of his duties, a large and lucrative patronage soon at his command. The Doctor has been a resident of this city seventy years. He has all along been an active and public-spirited citizen, taking an interest in all enterprises looking to improvement and the betterment of the condition of the community. He has been President of the Water Company and President of the Board of Council of the city of Passaic for three years, and he became Mayor of the city when it was incorporated, in 1861. The Doctor is a Republican, always. He was married, June 18th, 1861, to Mrs. Emily L. Morrell, nee Emily L. Randol, of Newburgh, N. Y. Three children were born to them.

BENJAMIN BOGERT AYCRIGG, M. D., who for forty years was a prominent figure in this city, was born in New York City, September 21, 1824. He graduated from New York University, Arts Department, in 1884, and from the Medical Department in 1847. Dr. Aycrigg was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church. In politics, a Republican. He was the first Mayor of the city of Passaic. He was a member of the Council of New York University. An enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, he became W. M. of his lodge; member of chapter in York Rite; also, of the Council and Commandery. In Scottish Rite he became member of the Lodge, Council, Chapter and Consistory, taking his 33d degree—the highest in Masonry. Dr. Aycrigg was married, January 16, 1851, to Catharine E. Anderson, daughter of David I. Anderson, of Bergen County, N. J. There were born to them nine children, six of whom survive him.

JOHN ALLEN WILLETT was born at Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., January 17th, 1824. He received his education in the public schools and at Cary Seminary, Genesee County, N. Y. He came to New York City in 1864 and in 1868 to Passaic. Mr. Willett is one of New York's successful commission merchants, and, at the same time, he is one of Passaic's most respected citizens. He was its Mayor from 1885 to 1887. He has been a Director of the Passaic National Bank from its organization, and, for a time, its President. Also, he was President of the Passaic Gas Company for some years. In politics he is an Independent; he votes for the best men. Ex-Mayor Willett was married, in November, 1852, to Ann Torry, of Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y. Four children have been born to them: Olive A., now Mrs. William H. Beam; Josephine A., now Mrs. Richard Morrell; two children died in infancy. Ex-Mayor Willett's grandfather was in Washington's Army when he crossed the Passaic River at this point and encamped on City Hall Hill. He is of English ancestry, while Mrs. Willett's ancestors came from New England.

CHARLES M. HOWE, D. D. S., was born in New York city May 1, 1851. His father, the late Dr. John M. Howe (also a native of New York,) was the son of Major Bezaleel Howe, who served on General Washington's staff. From his mother, Emmeline B. Jenkins, the family record goes back in a direct line to the Mayflower. The Howe family moved to Passaic in 1853, so that Charles M. Howe may almost be looked upon as a native Jerseyman. He obtained his rudimentary education in the local schools of Passaic, after which he went to Massachusetts for about three years to prepare for college. After completing his studies there, he entered the Dental College of the City of New York, and in 1873 graduated therefrom with high honors, and was the valedictorian of his class. After receiving his diploma he immediately opened an office in Passaic for the practice of his profession, in which he has held a high rank. On October 12, 1876, Dr. Howe was married at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., to M. Ida Canfield. They have two children—one a daughter, Miss Edith, and a son, John Canfield. Dr. Howe has always been a prominent member of the Republican party. In 1879 he was elected a member of the City Council from the Second Ward, and was re-elected in 1880, after which he served as president of that body. In 1887 he was elected as Mayor of Passaic, and served two terms (four years), being the first man ever elected without opposition. In his official capacity he used the veto power quite freely, but always in the interest of the city, and never from personal or partisan motives. It was under his administration that the Passaic Free Public Library was inaugurated and so successfully established. It was also one of his official acts to approve the purchase by the City Council of the old Paulison property, on which has since been completed the present City Hall and surrounding park. This last spring (April, 1899) upon the earnest solicitation of over 500 citizens, who desired a change in municipal affairs, he again consented to stand as the Republican candidate for Mayor, and at the primaries carried every ward in the city by large and unprecedented majorities. The Demo-

eratic party then endorsed his nomination, and he was again elected without opposition, and is now serving his third term as Mayor. Like his father, Dr. C. M. Howe has always been foremost among the many enterprises of Passaic. He is president of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company and vice-president of the Passaic National Bank. He holds considerable real estate in various parts of the city, all of which is being rapidly developed and improved, thus adding to the general welfare of the city. He is an executor of his father's estate, a task alone that occupies a large share of his valuable time. Dr. Howe is also a member and trustee of the Methodist Church. He is liberal and broad minded, always extending his support to everything that might be beneficial to Passaic.

CHARLES McKNIGHT PAULISON, the amiable and ambitious builder of "Paulison Castle," the founder of the city of Passaic, was born, October 20th, 1824, at Hackensack, N. J. After acquiring a common school education, he studied law for a time; but not finding it congenial to his nature, he left off that and engaged in business. Mr. Paulison was a resident of Passaic 20 years. He became a member of the Baptist Church, on profession of religion, at the age of 20, joining what was at that time known as the Leight Street Baptist Church, New York City. His membership always remained there. It is worth noticing that he was passionately fond of music, though not a musician. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society of New York City. A Republican, but no time for politics! He was married in his 21st year to Anna Shepherd, of New York. There were two children: Washington and Charles (deceased). Mr. Paulison was a gentleman of amiable disposition, cheerful countenance and winning address. His abilities were extraordinary on certain lines, and his success was phenomenal. He passionately admired the beautiful in nature and in art, and endeavored to give expression to this by his landscape gardening and his palatial mansion on the "Hill." Mr. Paulison was an instance of a man's becoming rich and influential several times. It is said of him that he was the maker and loser of fortunes. From '49 to '59 he made the then considered handsome sum of $40,000 in California, and coming back to New York lost it all in a business venture! But to him that was nothing. His hopeful nature and his keen speculative ability enabled him soon to triumph over that. In a short while he was on his feet again. Had his life been spared, no doubt he would have recovered from the disasters of 1873, when he had to abandon the work on the "Castle" and go West to Arizona to recoup his fortunes; and his success would materially have changed the history of this city. Indeed, he took great interest in the public affairs of Passaic. The beautiful shade trees of a number of the avenues are his living monument. He was founder of the Acquackanonk Water Works and of the Fire Department. The churches, too, thrived by his timely aid. Though a Baptist, and the largest contributor to that church, he donated a thousand dollars' worth of brownstone toward the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He evinced the broadness of his mind and his catholicity by giving support to all churches. On the heel of cheerful reports of his success in his adventures in Arizona came word of his death, filling the hearts of his many friends here with sadness.

ABEL SWAN BROWN was born July 3, 1815, at Hubbartown, Worcester County, Mass. His father was a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement. Through injuries received at the breaking up of a meeting in the southwest by a mob of his opposers, he died in 1815, two months prior to the birth of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Brown's mother, now 87 years of age, still lives. At ten years of age Mr. Brown was left by his mother with his grandparents, she having married for her second husband the Rev. Charles Speer, of Boston, Mass. At the age of sixteen he went to Worcester, where he had relatives, after whom he was named in part. His uncle, Mr. Reuben Swan, of that city, took an interest in him, and, in the course of three years, brought about an engagement for him in New York City as salesman for the firm of Lathrop & Luddington. This firm, failing shortly afterward, Mr. Brown secured a very desirable position with the noted firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York. For eleven years he faithfully served this firm. Then his genius for organization was to have an opportunity to display itself. His minute knowledge of the dry goods business, in all its details, made every step he took a sure one. And he opened out his scheme to men who, from their own experience, readily understood him. They, also, were experts. The result was the founding of the "Syndicate Trading Company," Mr. Brown becoming its first president. Its headquarters were to be in New York City, with branch offices in Manchester, England; Paris, France; Chemnitz, Germany, and St. Gall, Switzerland. The company at first comprised six houses: Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Callender, McAustin & Troup, Providence, R. I.; Brown, Thompson, Hartford, Ct.; Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; Taylor, Kilpatrick, Cleveland, Ohio. This syndicate proved to be the crowning achievement of Mr. Brown's business career. The company has grown to be an association of a dozen of the largest wholesale and retail dry goods houses and department stores outside of New York City. Mr. Brown, as executive officer, was reputed to be the largest buyer in America, his purchases running into the millions. The Denholm & McKay Company of Worcester, Mass., was founded in 1870 by W. A. Denholm and W. C. McKay. It soon joined the Syndicate Trading Company, and, upon the death of Mr. Denholm, some years ago, Mr. Brown bought a controlling interest in the business and became president of the firm. At the time of his death, September 6, 1899, Mr. Brown was also president of the Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis; vice-president of the Doggett Company, Kansas City, Mo., and was largely interested in other houses. His business drew him constantly from home. Indeed, it had led him to have two homes. He was coming to be as much at home in Worcester as at Passaic. In recent years he made a purchase of a large tract of mountain land, about three miles out of the city of Worcester and overlooking that city. It was there he built his unique and delightful summer home, which he called the "Hermitage." There he kept open house in summer time. His Saturdays and Sundays were spent there. And many were the invited guests he had to dine with him and to ride with him over the park, through which had been constructed extensive and delightful driveways. Mr. Brown's Passaic home, corner of Paulison and Pennington avenues, was purchased on his coming here in 1880. Extensive improvements were made in recent years. Mr. Brown's public spirit made him prominent. He became a charter member of Passaic's oldest literary society, the Kenilworth, and was its president for one year. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Citizens' Improvement Association, which afterward became the Board of Trade. He took an interest in everything that went for the upbuilding and beautifying of the city—in its public buildings, its schools, its Public Library and its shade trees. He never speculated in real estate here. He helped to build up the city purely for his love of it and his pride in it. It is to Mr. Brown that our citizens owe their unique City Hall and grounds, furnishing elegant rooms for the city officers and for the Public Library. "Paulison Castle"—so called—had for long years been in the hands of an insurance company, and was about to be sold; the property was to be cut up into building lots and the unfinished building was to be torn down. The

HENRY A. BARRY.

WILLIAM ISAAC BARRY.

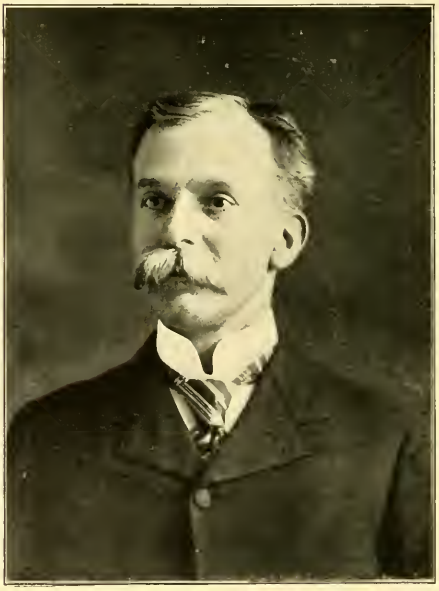
WILLIAM COGGIN KIMBALL.

JOHN TILESTON GRANGER.

ROE MARSELLUS.

CHARLES R. CUSHMAN.

EBENEZER KELLOGG ROSE.



FREDERICK SHERWOOD DATES.

entire property—building and grounds—was worth $100,000. Mr. Brown prevailed upon Mr. Peter Reid and the late Mr. Moses E. Worthen to advance the sum needed to save the property, on the chance of being reimbursed by the city. Then by a subscription list he raised about $18,000 in pledges toward a fund for remodeling the building, converting it into a City Hall, if the city should consent to relieve Messrs. Reid and Worthen of their purchase. The city bought the property, paying therefor $33,000 and remodeled and finished the building. Thus was obtained an elegant structure, with handsome grounds adjoining, at a price that was regarded by all citizens as merely nominal. In politics Mr. Brown was a Republican. He followed keenly the trend of public affairs in the country, but found no time to take a hand in shaping them. He took a deep interest in benevolent enterprises, contributing generously to their support. We name, especially, the General Hospital and the Young Men's Christian Association. Of the latter he was a director from its start in Passaic till his death. He was earnest and energetic in pushing forward the construction of the new building for its headquarters. His sudden death a few days before its dedication was a great shock to his friends. Various clubs appealed successfully to his social nature. He was a member of the Passaic Club—was one of its founders, substantially aiding it in many ways; the Worcester Club and Country Club, of Worcester, Mass.; the Union League, the Merchants' Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Wool Club and the New England Society of the Sons of the Revolution, New York City. This sketch would not be complete were we to omit from the record his church relations and his church work. During his young manhood he united with the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. In a "History of the Young People's Baptist Union," of that city, we find it stated that the "seed-thought" of that Union originated with Mr. A. Swan Brown. He became its first president. At the end of the first year there were sixteen churches represented in the "Union." We extract one sentence from Mr. Brown's report on retiring from the presidency: "Organized with the intent and purpose of doing good, and looking to the Great Head of the Church for guidance and wisdom, we embark upon our second year, full of hope, trusting we may accomplish some good work in our Master's vineyard, and, at least, cast no discredit upon the denomination of which we are members." Mr. and Mrs. Brown retained their membership in the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn until about seven years ago, when they obtained letters to the First Baptist Church of Passaic. Here he occupied at different times the offices of trustee and chairman of Music Committee, and always interested himself in the welfare of the church. In June, 1869, Mr. Brown was married to Charlotte Connah, of Brooklyn, N. Y. There were born to them two sons: Irving Swan and Luther Connah. The former, at this writing, is manager of the "Boston Store," Worcester, Mass. Mr. Luther Connah Brown is engaged at the main office of the Syndicate Trading Company, No. 2 Walker street, New York City. Both have reached their majority, and are married. Mr. Brown's home was an ideal one. It was emphatically a religious home. The supremacy and guidance of the Master were constantly recognized. Music added to its charms. Father, mother and both the sons loved music, and all were able to gratify their taste by playing on some instrument. Piano, violins and "'cello" were often summoned to furnish cheering harmony. On the occasion of Mr. Brown's death the Passaic Club, the trustees of the Public Library, the Y. M. C. A., the Board of Trade and the City Council offered resolutions expressive of their sense of the severe loss sustained by our community by the decease of so distinguished and useful a citizen. The City Council placed on record the following: "In his private life, in his business career, and in the active interest taken by him in public affairs, he has left a noteworthy example, and one that reflects credit upon himself and lustre upon the community in which he took such pride. He was exemplary in his private life and character, a man of liberal disposition, abundant in his benevolences, which were always bestowed with judgment and without ostentation. We record with satisfaction the fact that his name had become widely known and highly esteemed, far beyond the city in which he lived, as a business man of sterling character and unusual ability and capacity. On the foundation of strict integrity and sound business principles he built up a large commercial structure, the upreaving and conduct of which called for the shrewdest business instinct and sagacity, the most practical common sense, and unwearying personal energy and industry."

MR. PETER REID was born at Govan, Scotland, October 8, 1829. After receiving a common school education, he engaged in his uncle's dyeing works at Govan until he came to America, in 1849. In 1851 he became connected with the Somerville (Mass.) Dyeing and Bleaching Company, as General Manager, remaining with the company eighteen years. Coming to Passaic in 1869, he engaged in the same business, in partnership with the late Henry A. Barry. Mr. Reid is a member of the Union League and the Merchants' Club, New York; the Blooming Grove Park Association, Penn. He is a Knight Templar of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married, October 9, 1852, to Jane Watson, daughter of the late John Watson, Somerville, Mass. No children were born to this union. Mr. Reid is the happy instance of a successful business man, as the outcome of straightforward business methods. Earnest, thrifty, constant and strictly honest, he has won his way to affluence. He is generous, having an open hand for worthy objects. He is retiring and modest, and wants no praise. The city has good reason to cherish him as one of its first citizens. He has not cared for any of the city offices, but is always a Republican when called to cast his ballot.

MOSES EDSON WORTHEN was one of those men whose death was as great a loss to the community at large as to his closest associates. During the twenty-five years of his life spent in Passaic he was engaged in constant, practical work for the public good, socially, materially and politically. His death, on December 26, 1897, from an attack of typhoid fever, contracted under circumtances which were distressing, because they apparently might have been avoided, was a genuine public calamity. Mr. Worthen was born in Charlestown, Mass., on November 2, 1837, of energetic and fairly prosperous New England stock. He attended the Warren Grammar School and later the Charlestown High School until fourteen years of age, when poor health compelled him to leave school for a more active, outdoor life. He accepted a position with an uncle, who was a grocer in Lowell, Mass. Later he returned to his native town, and learned the carpenter's trade at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where he became imbued with a taste for mechanics, which became valuable to him in after-life. He did not follow his trade long, but entered the employ of the Lombard-Stevens Investment Company of Boston, which developed property and loaned money all over the East. At twenty he was one of their traveling men, and, while investigating some New Jersey property, rode through Passaic, then the village of Acquackanonk, in 1857, stopping here over night. He next went into the woolen business in Boston, and remained in that for many years. William H. Locke was then owner of a print works at Cambridge, Mass. Forming a high opinion of Mr. Worthen's abilities, he offered him a responsible position. The plant was later moved to New York City, and in 1873 to Passaic, Mr. Worthen coming here as manager. It is now the Passaic Print Works, still known to many as Locke's. In 1875 Mr. Locke failed and the mill was closed.

It was at this time that Mr. Worthen formed a partnership with Mr. William P. Aldrich, then a bookkeeper in Locke's. They continued in the same relation until Mr. Worthen's death. They manufactured cotton goods, printed to imitate woolens, and known as satinets. They were very successful. They built the Manhattan Print Works and the Empire Print Works in New York, and moved the former plant to Passaic in 1887. The Empire Mill was destroyed by fire in 1889, with a loss of several hundred thousand dollars. They rebuilt it, but moved the plant to Soho, near Bloomfield, in 1893. The passage of the Wilson bill made pure woolens so cheap that there was no market for satinets. The business of Worthen & Aldrich was destroyed. With characteristic energy they turned both mills into plants for making corduroy plushes for upholstering. In 1894, which was almost a panic year, they bought a mill site and water rights at Delawanna, and erected the Waldrich Bleachery for cotton goods. It was an unparalleled undertaking, considering the state of business, but was proving a success at the time of Mr. Worthen's death. He was, besides, interested in the Passaic Print Works, the Pantasote Leather Company and was president of the Dundee Woolen Company (Waterhouse's). He was a director of the Passaic National Bank when organized and until his death and vice-president for the last few years. He was also a director in the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Worthen was twice married, the first time, in 1861, to Bessie S. Newcomb of Charlestown, Mass. She died July 23, 1889. The surviving children of that marriage are Irene C. and Harry Edson Worthen. Another daughter, Bessie S., wife of Frank W. Popple, died in Denver, Colorado, in 1893. On May 2, 1891, Mr. Worthen was married to Miss Nettie M. Blizard of Passaic, who survives him. Mr. Worthen entered active politics once, and was elected to the City Council from the Second Ward. He served four years. Under the subject of the City Hall will be found some account of one of the many efforts he made to beautify Passaic.

MR. ALFRED SPEER, Passaic's enterprising wine producer, and the first man to find a solution of the problem of rapid transit for New York City, was born in Acquackanonk, N. J., November 2nd, 1823. His ancestors came from Holland. He traces his lineage back, through ten generations, to Hendrick John Spier, who emigrated from Holland, in 1616, on the ship Faith. The passengers on this ship were the first white settlers in New Jersey. On arriving in this country they landed at Communipaw, N. J. They started a settlement in Bergen and built the first church in the State. Mr. Speer received only a common school education. But he always had a literary turn of mind. In early life he made an attempt to secure advanced education by working part of the time and studying part of the time. But he found the scheme impracticable. He had thoughts in those early days of entering the law or the ministry. He made it a rule to rise at 4 o'clock every morning, winter and summer, to read and study till 6, when he had to do chores. And then, after breakfast, "turn to" in the shop and work until 6 p. m. This was during the time of his apprenticeship to the Messrs. Crane, of Newark, furniture cabinet makers—a period of six years. There were twenty apprentices in this establishment. After quitting work, until 9 o'clock, they were permitted to do as they pleased. While others played, Mr. Speer repaired to his studies. Piety was instilled into his mind by a devoted, Christian mother. She gave him a Bible, and he is said to have read it through twice between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the mornings. There is evidence here of very great will power. He has never ceased to be a student. His has been a life of immense activity, both of body and brain. He spent his hours of release from business during 15 years, collecting and methodically arranging a history of the Speer and Kingsland families in this country. This would have been published in valuable volumes, had not a fire in his building, in 1891, destroyed nearly all his manuscript. Mr. Speer gave his mind to inventions, also. He built, in 1852, a cylindrical piano, which he exhibited at the American Institute Fair, in Castle Garden, described as a remarkable piece of mechanism. It was burnt up with his house in 1877. He invented a window fastener and weather strip, combined, and spent years on the road selling it, making a tour of the South, exhibiting his patent at State fairs. As we have said, he first solved the problem of rapid transit in New York City. So thoroughly was the Legislature of New York State convinced of the feasibility and desirability of his scheme, that the two successive sessions of 1873 and 1874 passed an act empowering the corporation of the City of New York to construct, or permit to be constructed, an endless train on Speer's plan. For some technical reason, each year, Governor Dix vetoed the measure! Speer's plan was, shortly told, as follows:—(1) "An endless train for rapid through transit of passengers, without stop. (2) Rapid local accommodation combined on one train." It was described by current newspapers as the "Quickest and cheapest system of transportation ever presented—an entirely new plan." The New York Legislature adopted it because of (1) its cheapness of first cost—$3,722,400. It was to be a single track road, on a single row of columns; (2) its economy of operation; (3) its rapid and uniform rate of speed. There were to be stations for taking and leaving the train every one-eighth of a mile. But to get a full and clear idea of that remarkable scheme, one must read a carefully prepared statement, with minute maps and elevations, prepared and published by Mr. Speer in 1875. The perusal will repay one, and it will be seen that a stroke of Governor Dix's pen would have brought Mr. Speer's name into great prominence. Think of an endless train, ten miles in length, propelled by engines situated beneath it at suitable distances, moving at the rate of twelve to fifteen miles an hour, and people getting on and off by an ingenious device at convenient points! Mr. Speer had a working model at Albany. All could see just how it could perform the work proposed. "It might have been." Bitter was Mr. Speer's defeat. He rallied from it, and turned his fertile mind more to his vineyards and to the production of American wines. Mr. Speer had already over 40 acres of vineyard, of grapevines originally imported from Portugal in 1860, of the original port wine grape. His wines are widely known and appreciated for their excellence. For many years Mr. Speer has invited eminent physicians to dine with him after the gathering of the season's vintage, that they might sample his choice medicinal wines. Specially, since the completion of his unique and elegant chateau, where many guests can be royally entertained—the ideal of his later years—these events have become marked. In 1870 Mr. Speer issued the first newspaper—"The Item"—ever published in this city. He has continued to publish it weekly to the present time. Mr. Speer is a Republican in politics. He held office when this city was passing through its village stage and was working for progress. During his term as Street Commissioner he placed himself out of touch with the town by insisting on having sidewalks. He organized the first temperance society, called the Rechabites. He provided the first public hall by converting the ballroom of the old tavern into a hall. Mr. Speer was also a School Trustee under the old regime. Mr. Speer was married to his first wife, Catherine Eliza Berry, of Acquackanonk, June 6th, 1844. To this marriage were born two children: William H. and Alfred W. Mr. Speer was married a second time to Polly Ann Morgan, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., September 22nd, 1856. To this marriage were born: Ella M. (deceased), Sidney S., Althea, Major I. and Colonel M. These last two sons, of mar-

CORNELIUS VAN RIPER, M. D.

ARTHUR WARD VAN RIPER, M. D.

tial names, went last year as volunteers to the Philippine war. At the end of their term of service they were honorably discharged, and they are, at this writing, on their way home. Mr. Alfred Speer will be kindly remembered by the poor of this city. He is the kind of man that remembers the children of the poor Thanksgiving Days, cheering them with roast turkey and cranberry sauce, or loading them upon a train and carrying them to Jersey City and to Staten Island, and to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, all at his own expense. "Luck," Mr. Speer thinks, "cuts no great figure in life. Success awaits all who have the brains and the ambition." Mr. Speer never waited for opportunities; he made them.

WILLIAM L. ANDRUSS, retired merchant, was born at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., March 11, 1811. His father, Ira Andruss, was a native of Hartford, Conn. His mother, Sarah Logan, was a daughter of Major Logan of Revolutionary fame, and who fought under Washington. She was a native of New York State. William L. Andruss, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen went to New York city, where he obtained employment in a grocery store. After serving an apprenticeship of six years he purchased the establishment which he conducted until 1833, at which time he located in Passaic, and where he has resided continuously ever since. After settling in Passaic he immediately engaged in the same business with his brother-in-law, Isaac I. Vanderbeck (who served two terms as Sheriff of Passaic County). After continuing the partnership for three years, Mr. Andruss disposed of his interest in the store to engage in the hotel business, he having purchased the old Merchants' Hotel, which is still standing on the banks of the Passaic River. He operated that hostelry from 1836 to 1849, after which he disposed of the business to again engage in the merchandise trade, in which he continued until his retirement in 1878. Mr. Andruss is one of the oldest living citizens in Passaic. For twenty years he served as postmaster of the place, he having been appointed to his first term by President Taylor, serving continuously thereafter for the above number of years. He has resided in his present residence, No. 195 Main avenue, since 1849. Mr. Andruss has been twice married, his first wife being Rachael Oldis, whom he married in 1832. Five children were born to this marriage, all of whom are deceased. His second marriage occurred in 1848, at which time he married Miss Ann Zabriskie, who was born near Hackensack. She died on March 14, 1896. Mr. Andruss is a man of unusual preservation. He is a gentleman of the pleasing old-school type. He is a man of strong character, public spirited, cordial and kind in manner. His physical and mental activity impress the observer as belonging to one many years younger.

MR. JOHN WATSON, father of our stirring Councilman, Thomas R. Watson and Mrs. Peter Reid, who died February 19, 1884, was born at Luncarty, Scotland, February 7, 1807. He received a common school education, when he entered upon his life work, that of a bleacher. Mr. Watson came to America in 1832. He was, therefore, a resident of this city 25 years. He founded the Bleachery situated on Jefferson street, carrying on the business there under the firm name of "John Watson & Sons." After his death these sons, Benjamin, Thomas and James, carried it on. A man of remarkable energy and business tact, with broad views of the rights of his fellow-men, abhorring pretence and sham, he readily won his way to success. He hewed to the line of the Golden Rule, nay, more, he was generous almost to a fault. He could not bear to know that any within his reach were suffering. His employees deeply mourned his departure. And he was a man, too of great personal fortitude. It is related of him that about two years before his death, his physician advised him to submit to an operation to preserve his sight. He proceeded to the New York Eye Infirmary, alone, and endured the painful operation, refusing to take anaesthetics of any kind. Mr. Watson was a strong Republican, but his business forbade his holding office. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, April, 1832, to Jane Peacock, of Perth, Scotland. There were ten children, eight sons and two daughters, of whom five are living: John C., Thomas R., James, Peter R. and Mrs. Peter Reid. Mr. Watson was of a sunny temperament. When he turned from the cares of business to his home and family he was genial and loving—the ideal home man.

THE REV. PHILO FRENCH LEAVENS, D. D., whose kindly face is represented on page 163, has been a sturdy worker for over three decades as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. He has been the first and only pastor of this church. A young man, he came earnest and hopeful; today finds him vigorous and successful. A record like his is not enjoyed by many. From a handful of members, his church has grown to be large and influential. From a temporary home in rented premises, the place of worship has come to be a handsome and well-appointed stone edifice, on a most eligible site, at the corner of Passaic avenue and Grove Terrace. On the same grounds, in close proximity to the church edifice is a Sunday-school hall every way suited to its purposes, solid in structure, and in architecture in harmony with the church; in interior finish complete and ornate. So that the equipment here for religious, educational and benevolent work is complete. Through slowly developing civic affairs, through times of stringency in finance, through apathy often, and, again, through religious fervor, Dr. Leavens has led his people to forehandedness, to strength, to power, to great usefulness for the Master. He possesses largely the missionary spirit—no doubt the secret of his power and success. He cares for his own; but he is earnest for the spread of the Gospel far and wide. The rising churches in Dundee, Garfield and Wallington will testify to the breadth of his mind and the goodness of his heart. He longs for the universal spread of the Gospel, and labors to bring about that result. Dr. Leavens is recognized by church officials as being thoroughly conversant with both home and foreign missionary literature, and his historic studies in many lines of human activity have made him far-seeing and very useful as an advisor in secular affairs. In times of doubt and hesitancy among citizens his opinions are eagerly sought. During his long residence in Passaic Dr. Leavens has been associated with most enterprises to promote the public welfare. He belonged to the old-style temperance societies. He was among the founders of the County Sunday-School Association. He took a leading part in the establishment of the Home and Orphan Asylum, the pioneer of the charitable institutions of the city, and has been chairman of its Advisory Council throughout its history. He, also, manifested an interest in education, before our present school system was even inaugurated, and, at a critical period of its development, was president of the Board of Education. Dr. Leavens is kindly and unobtrusive in manner, is especially beloved by his people, and is held in very high esteem by his brother ministers of the various churches of this city. Dr. Leavens is a member of a widespread New England family. He was born, November 19, 1838, in Berkshire, Franklin County, Vermont. He was educated at the University of Vermont, receiving his B. A. degree in 1861 and his degree of D. D. in 1888. He was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1866. In the same year he was licensed by the Congregational Association of New York and Brooklyn. On undertaking his work in Passaic

he became a member of the Presbytery of Newark. By the reconstruction of the Church in 1870 his membership fell into the Presbytery of Jersey City, where it has since remained. He has served on its more important committees, and been for a number of years chairman of Home Missions, the committee having oversight of incipient and growing churches. Of all the pastors in the Presbytery at its organization, in 1870, Dr. Leavens is the only one now remaining in active service, and there are few clergymen in the State of New Jersey whose term equals his pastorate in Passaic. In the pursuance of studies for his own improvement, Dr. Leavens has been a member of the American Society of Church History, and, with a view to keep the run of economic discussions, maintains a membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is familiar with the important libaries of New York, and he has enjoyed the advantage of extensive travels in Europe, where he has spent the leisure of three different summers. Sprung from an ancestry whose seven generations prior to his own have furnished participants in most of the wars and debates that have shaped the American nation; born and bred in an atmosphere palpitating with political discussion, and arrived at manhood in the eventful hour when the Civil War broke out, this clergyman confesses a degree of irritation at the restraint that keeps him out of the stir and battle of politics. It is understood that his silent vote falls with unfailing regularity for the candidate of the Republican party, to which he has acknowledged allegiance since, as a boy, he shouted for Fremont and cast his first suffrage for Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Leavens was married December 11, 1873, to Miss Helen Josephine Barry of Passaic (formerly of Boston, Mass.). Four children have been born to them—one dying in infancy. The surviving children are Annie Bowen, who graduated from the University of Vermont in 1896, now married to Mr. Wilfred A. Manchee, of Newark; William Barry, who graduated from the University of Vermont in 1898, now in business; Alice French, a student.

THE REV. JOSEPH H. WHITEHEAD has been pastor of the North Reformed Church since January 1, 1886. To this large and important field he gives his devoted and unceasing labors. He is now in the prime of life, and to his notable administrative ability, combined with his effective pulpit work and pastoral tact, is largely due the prominent standing held by the church in the community. He is not simply the pleader or the pastor, but the warm-hearted, genial, sympathetic friend of his people, between whom and himself exist the most cordial and happy relations. He takes a warm interest in all public, religious and benevolent work, and, as occasion requires, speaks from his pulpit with no uncertain sound on matters affecting the highest public welfare. Mr. Whitehead was born in New York City in 1847, to which city his father, a prominent and successful business man, removed from his birthplace, Elizabeth, N. J., at the age of seventeen. Mr. Whitehead, Sr., was a man of more than ordinary talent, and his qualifications appear to have been largely inherited by the subject of this sketch. After a course in the public schools, Mr. Whitehead went to Williams College, Mass., from which he was graduated in the class of 1869. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. His services as a minister were in prompt demand, and on June 1 of that year he became pastor of the Reformed Church at Pompton Plains, N. J., to which he ministered with marked success for twelve years. He was called in June, 1884, to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., where he remained until induced to accept the call of his present flock. He has been for ten years chairman of the Church Extension Committee of the Classis of Paramus, and has led the Classis in much effective work in that direction, notably at Hawthorne and North Paterson. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Reformed Church Board of Foreign Missions, and devotes much time and ability to this important cause. Mr. Whitehead married, on June 20, 1872, Miss Helena A. Haight, of New York, who died in 1884. In December, 1885, he married Miss Elizabeth M. Wallis, daughter of the late Alexander H. Wallis, a prominent New York lawyer, and for many years president of the First National Bank of Jersey City. Mr. Whitehead has five children, his two sons, Edwin H. and Henry C., being graduates of Williams College in the class of 1899. Surrounded by a charming family, his home is the constant rendezvous of the members of his congregation. Mr. Whitehead's many qualifications for pulpit, pastoral, public and denominational labors have ensured him wide esteem, but those who know him amid the environment of his home acknowledge an even stronger attraction in the subtle and winning charm that makes all with whom he comes in contact his warm and abiding friends.

PERCY HAMILTON TERHUNE, M. D., the subject of this sketch, occupies, professionally, a position rather unique in this locality, he being the third in line of the Terhune family that has practiced medicine and surgery in Passaic and the surrounding district. His grandfather, Dr. Garrit Terhune, began his professional life in the year 1827. He was one of the organizers of the Passaic County District Medical Society, and the first President. He was a most successful physician, of much learning and a peer of his profession during the prime of his life, in Northern New Jersey. The father of the subject of this sketch, Dr. Richard A. Terhune is still living and practicing. A sketch of his life may be found in this volume. Dr. Percy H. Terhune was born in Passaic, February 26th, 1867. He comes of good old Dutch stock on his father's side, and English, on his mother's. His mother's name was Emily L. Randol. The Doctor's early education was obtained in private and public schools, followed with a business course at Packard's Business College. In the fall of 1885 he entered the Medical Department of Columbia University (the College of Physicians and Surgeons) and after pursuing a four years' course was graduated, June 13th, 1889. He, however, still devoted himself to clinical work, operative surgery, etc., of the New York Polyclinic and Hospital, the Vanderbilt Clinic and N. M. Dispensary. He began the active practice of medicine in Passaic, January 1st, 1890. The winter of 1897-98 he spent in Europe, particularly, at Vienna and Berlin, devoting himself to clinical work in the hospitals and to operative surgery and gynecology. The clinical advantages of Vienna are unsurpassed, as it possesses the largest hospital in the world, accommodating 3,000 patients, all of whom, the hospital being under Government control, may be utilized for the advancement of the science of medicine. Dr. Terhune's professional success has been marked, and he is today one of Passaic's busiest physicians. For six years—1891-97—Dr. Terhune was President of the Board of Health and City Physician. He was a visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and was one of the organizers and hardest workers of the Passaic Hospital Association, from which he resigned for personal reasons. Dr. Terhune is a member of the following organizations, clubs and societies: Passaic District Medical Society, Passaic City Medical Society, Alumni Association of Columbia University and the Yoontakah Club. On July 10th, 1894, Dr. Terhune was married to Alice Ethelyn Tucker, of Monson, Mass., who soon became one of Passaic's most charming ladies. Two children were born to them, and were named, respectively, Doris Tucker and Alice Ethelyn. Dr. Terhune's happy married life was of short duration, death claiming his wife in the year 1896. A further sad bereavement

JOHN TERHUNE VAN RIPER.

GUSTAV W. FALSTROM.

was added by the sudden death of both his children, within ten days of each other, from scarlet fever, during his absence in Europe, in the spring of 1898.

NELSON STODDARD was born on a farm near Deckertown, Sussex County, N. J., on May 11, 1838. His English ancestors were among New England's early settlers. His grandfather removed with his family from New London County, Conn., to Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., in 1797. He was prominent in Orange County affairs. His father, Increase Stoddard, married Maria Carr in 1824, and moved to Sussex County in 1831. He bought a farm near Deckertown, where they reared a family of ten children, of whom Nelson was seventh. Increase Stoddard was a successful farmer, and the homestead farm on which he located and died is still in the possession of his son. After going to a district school up to the age of twelve, our subject attended the New Jersey Conference Seminary at Pennington, N. J., and later the New York Conference Seminary at Charlottesville, N. Y. His first business venture on his own account was keeping a general store at Deckertown, in 1861. When President Lincoln called in the summer of 1862 for volunteers to serve for nine months, he sold out his interest to his partner, and enlisted in Company H, Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers, in which he was made first sergeant. He was never absent for a day from his company and regiment, which participated in the battle of Fredericksburg December 13, 1862, and helped to drive the Confederates out of Kentucky in the spring of 1863. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, in 1863, the Twenty-seventh, then on its way home from Kentucky to be mustered out, volunteered for the defence of that State during the emergency, and was at Harrisburg when it was threatened by the rebels under General Early, just before the battle at Gettysburg. When mustered out, early in July, after a month's extra duty, the regiment received the thanks of the President through Secretary of War Stanton Major-General Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, had previously issued general orders expressing the hope that the regiment might be part of his command again. Being, by reason of impaired health, unfitted for further service, Mr. Stoddard engaged in various mercantile pursuits until 1873. He was a skilled accountant, and entered the accounting department of the Erie, with which railroad he remained until 1886, when poor health compelled him to resign. He became a resident of Passaic in 1874. He married on November 30, 1880, Mrs. Alice J. Terhune, daughter of Captain William Clark, formerly City Treasurer, and a prominent citizen in Passaic's early days. They have one son living. In 1887 Mr. Stoddard was elected to the City Council from the Second Ward, and served three years. He was again elected in 1894 for a second term of three years, and was president of the body in 1895. He was Assistant Postmaster under President Harrison, from 1889 to 1893, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business. He has always been Republican in politics. He attends the First Presbyterian Church, is a member of Passaic Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M., and is vice-president of the Veteran Association of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers. He has been president of the Union Loan and Building Association since its organization in 1888. It has been unusually successful.

GEORGE C. MERCER is a native of Scotland. He was born March 17, 1856, at Earlston, the home of Thomas the Rhymer, the ruins of whose castle are visited by tourists from all parts of the civilized world. Earlston lies near Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, and stands upon the Leader, a picturesque stream which flows into the renowned Tweed, two miles below the town. Mr. Mercer came to America in October, 1873, and took up his residence with some of his kinsfolk, then settled in Lodi. He soon associated himself with the New Jersey and New York Railroad, and became manager of the Lodi branch. Subsequently he was associated with the large woolen goods commission house of H. J. Libby & Co., New York. Later he became a member of the firm of Byrne Brothers & Co., whose extensive cotton goods finishing mill was destroyed by fire after seven years of notable business prosperity. The firm decided not to rebuild, and was dissolved by mutual consent. Then Mr. Mercer gave attention to the woolen, shoddy and extract business, and organized the Garfield Woolen Company, of which he became, as he still is, the president and treasurer. His executive ability and untiring and well-directed industry have done much to ensure the enviable success of this organization. In addition to his many business duties, Mr. Mercer was for many years postmaster of Lodi. It was through his influence and energetic work that Lodi became a borough, and at its second municipal election, in 1897, he was elected Mayor without opposition, in token of the popular appreciation of his work. He still holds that office, and has pushed the measures that have ensured to Lodi as fine a system of roads as can be found in the country or the State. He has also introduced a satisfactory water system and other improvements. He is the president of the Lodi Building and Loan Association, which stands among the very first associations of the State for its conservative management and sound and profitable career. The Alexander Dye Works, one of the largest silk dyeing and finishing mills in the world, is located at Lodi, brought here by Mr. Mercer's influence and faithful and efficient representations of the many advantages it offers to manufacturers. Mr. Mercer is a director of the People's Bank and Trust Company, a governor of the Passaic General Hospital, a member of the Washington and Ocean Park clubs of Passaic and of the St. Andrew's Society of New York and a Free Mason of high degree. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church of Lodi, and was its treasurer for twenty years. In politics he is a Republican and a Protectionist of the strongest kind. He has a wide circle of friends, and in private and public life alike has won the highest esteem of all who know him. Two years ago he married Miss Isabella Vair Cockburn, a daughter of Mr. George Cockburn of Ludington, Mich., and a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

FREDERICK CHARLES STRECKFUSS, capitalist, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, November 5, 1851. For the past twenty-six years Mr. Streckfuss has been a resident of Passaic, being identified with several financial institutions, besides being largely interested in real estate and other affairs. He was for three years a member of the Board of Councilmen. Mr. Streckfuss is a prominent member of the Masons and the Acquackanonk Club. He has twice been married, his first marriage to Miss Alice M. Colwell of New York having occurred November 11, 1873. His second wife was Miss Minnie Shuman of Calaveon, New York, their marriage having occurred June 7, 1887. Seven children in all have been born, four of whom are living. The living children are Honora M., Frederick C., Jr., Alice Mary and Josephine.

JOHN KING was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 10, 1850. He received his education in the celebrated schools of that city. He has been engaged in a number of business ventures. When a young man he emigrated to Australia, and spent several years in the gold fields. He became interested in the late John J. Breslin and several others of his countrymen, who were political prisoners in the penal colony of Freemantle. These, being banished for only advocating Irish liberty, Mr. King did not hesitate to aid in effecting their escape. He, with them, reached America on the whaling ship

Catalpa, commanded by Captain Anthony, a Massachusetts Yankee, in 1876. In 1877 Mr. King came to Passaic and engaged as clerk with Frank M. Swan. Soon afterward he entered into partnership with Mr. Swan in the store on Main avenue, near the corner of Passaic street, and, later on still, he purchased Mr. Swan's interest and became sole owner. In politics Mr. King is a Republican. He has not sought office, but he has always taken a lively interest in politics. In 1890 he was elected member of the Assembly from the Fourth District of Passaic County, and, again, from the same district in 1891, and from the county at large in 1895. In 1896 he was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,093 votes. He was the choice of his townsmen in 1897, but was defeated in the convention through party dissensions. He was elected to the Assembly in 1898, and was again elected, November, 1899, for the Assembly of 1900. During his long career in the Assembly he has been identified with the most important measures, and has served as member and chairman of the most prominent committees. Many of the bills which he has introduced, or caused to be introduced, in the Assembly have had special bearing on the welfare of Passaic city. Some of the measures were of great importance—about twenty in all. The following may be mentioned as the more important: "An act providing for the taxation of property in cities, villages, boroughs, townships or other municipal corporations in this State, in cases where the assessor or assessors of the same have omitted, or may omit, or neglect to assess the same for taxes; or have, or may assess such property at too low a valuation, and the Commissioners of Appeals in Cases of Taxation have met and adjourned. This valuable and interesting measure was approved by the Governor, March 24, 1890. On May 12 of the same year, another act introduced by Mr. King became law, which will for all time be a monument of his legislative genius. It met with great opposition. It was entitled "An act providing for the creation of a Board of Assessors in cities of the third class." Under this act our present Board of Assessors was created, and out of the former chaotic system there has been produced a very satisfactory method of making assessments and levying taxes for public improvements. Again, Mr. King's "Classification Act" should be mentioned. It provides that cities should not pass from one class into another, by reason of their population, until ninety days after the official promulgation of the census. It is found among the laws of 1891. The law allowing City Councils to prescribe the method in which county taxes should be paid by the Collector was another most important measure introduced by Mr. King. This law, and the ordinance subsequently passed by the City Council, changed completely the financial system of the city, rendering it intelligible and exact. It is found among the laws of 1895. In 1896 Mr. King introduced and secured the passage of a law which enables cities to open streets whenever the City Council shall deem it necessary for the public good. Many important thoroughfares in cities, such as Garden street in our own, awaited the passage of this law. Mr. King introduced, and caused to be passed, the important law under which our District Court has been constituted. He has introduced and carried to the passage numerous laws in relation to the issuing of bonds by cities for various purposes. When a man is sent to the Legislature and furnishes brains for the enactment of such wholesome measures, his intelligent constituents endeavor to keep him there. Assemblyman King easily maintains his enviable position. He is a gentleman, reserved in manner, constant in his friendships, of keen foresight, and social withal. He is a member of the Acquackanonk Club, of the Elks, and of the Sarsfield Association. In 1882 he was married to Lizzie Hughes, of New York City. Two children have been born to them: John and Henry (deceased).

WILLIAM McKENZIE was born on August 22, 1841, in Glasgow, Scotland, where he was educated, and came to this country when a young man. Gaining a thorough knowledge of the bleaching business, he acted as superintendent for a large concern in the East, and, coming to Carlton Hill about thirteen years ago, enlisted a partner, took hold of the moribund Standard Bleachery, and, after years of patient endeavor, built up the splendid business owned today by the Standard Bleachery Company, of which he is president. They employ about 600 hands at Carlton Hill. The engrossing cares of business for many years took every moment of Mr. McKenzie's time, and it was some years after first becoming a resident of Carlton Hill that he consented to serve as a member and chairman of the Boiling Springs Township Committee. His grasp of township matters and his executive ability took him to the front at once. When the proposition to form the Borough of East Rutherford was broached, Mr. McKenzie, seeing in the borough movement a prospect of large improvement for the town, entered heartily into the plan, and was instrumental in having the borough formed, was chosen Mayor, and is now serving his third term. Always an earnest Republican, Mr. McKenzie was induced to run for Assemblyman in 1892, and, in spite of the Democratic tidal wave, was defeated by less than 200 votes in the then rock-ribbed Democratic County of Bergen. While always declining nominations for office in the county, his defeat seemed to put added determination into him to work for the party in Bergen County. For many years he has served as a member of the Bergen County Republican Executive Committee, was its chairman in 1898, and declined a re-election for 1899. He was an alternate to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis in 1896, and enjoys the friendship of every Republican leader in Bergen County. His sound judgment and tact are frequently called into requisition by his fellow members of the party, and he has played a conspicuous part in the battle which has landed Bergen County in the Republican column. In common with his interest in political affairs, Mr. McKenzie has become identified with several institutions for the benefit of his town and its neighborhood. He was one of the incorporators of the Rutherford and East Rutherford Board of Trade, was its first president, and continues in that office. He assisted in founding the Rutherford Free Library, is vice-president of the Library Association, and has been an active friend and liberal contributor to the Library. He helped to organize the East Rutherford Savings, Loan and Building Association, and became its first president, an office which he still holds. He was one of the founders of the Rutherford National Bank, and has been a director of the bank from its beginning. He is a Governor of the Passaic Hospital, and has active interests in several industrial enterprises. He is also a member of the Union Club of Rutherford, the Royal Arcanum, Scottish Clans and some political associations. Mr. McKenzie occupies a unique place in East Rutherford and its neighborhood. A man of strong personality, fine mind and great business ability, he has given freely of these talents to his neighbors and his fellow-townsmen. To him goes every promoter of a worthy enterprise calculated to do good to the whole town—and never in vain. But he who practices deceit and fraud finds that Mr. McKenzie can be stern, as well as cordial, and his judgment of men is governed by a rare sagacity which amounts to intuition. The warmest and kindest of friends, Mr. McKenzie can be a foe to be feared and respected. While not identified with any church, Mr. McKenzie has a hearty reverence for religion, and is a warm friend of the local churches. He is a lover of good literature and the drama, and is fond

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of European travel. Mr. McKenzie is married and has four sons and a daughter. He lives in a handsome residence at the highest point in Carlton Hill.

THOMAS M. MOORE, son of Edward C. Moore and Jane Martin Moore, was born in Newton, N. J., June 21, 1845. His grandfather, John Moore, was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren County for twenty-five years; his father, Edward C., was a merchant at Newton, and was elected State Senator for Sussex County in 1858. Thomas M. Moore was admitted as attorney in June, 1869, and counsellor in June, 1872. He studied law with Thomas N. McCarter. He began practice in Passaic in 1872. He prepared the original charter of the city in 1873. He served several terms as City Attorney, and has been a member of the Board of Education.

DR. JOHN M. HOWE was a pioneer commuter on the Erie Railroad and one of the foremost citizens of the Passaic village, then known as Acquackanonk. He was born in the city of New York on January 23, 1806, being the second son in a family of eight children born to Bezaleel Howe and Catherine Moffat. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, entering the army as a private in the Continental army from New Hampshire, and was present at the first battle of Bunker Hill. He served with great faithfulness and credit during the entire war, and at its close held the commission of major, and was a member of General Washington's guard. Dr. John M. Howe settled in Passaic in 1853, and purchased what was at that time known as the King farm. He was among the first to identify himself with the Republican party, and was one of the few supporters of John C. Fremont in this section of New Jersey. He was one of the most public-spirited men during the village days of Passaic, and to him is due the credit of erecting and supporting the first private school. This he did not only for the benefit of his own family, but also fixed terms of admission for others who were disposed to send their sons and daughters there to receive its benefits. Thus Dr. Howe's Academy, as it was called, became a noted institution and flourished for many years. It was kept in successful operation until the necessity for it was superseded by the establishment of the present public school system in Passaic. Dr. Howe was an earnest worker in bringing about this change and in inaugurating the free public school system of the state. In March, 1865, he was appointed by Governor Marcus L. Ward as one of the trustees of the State Normal School, and was reappointed by the succeeding Governors, holding the position for a period of about twenty years. Dr. Howe was one of the first to foresee and predict the future growth and development of Passaic into a large and flourishing city, owing to its delightful situation and nearness to New York City. He therefore opened broad streets through his property, graded them and set out a large number of shade trees, which at present are a source of beauty and attractiveness to the city. While Passaic was still a village he erected the first large brick business block in the town. He evidently had greater faith in the future growth of the city than many of his fellow-townsmen, as time has proved his judgment sound, and the "Howe block," as it is popularly known, has been the nucleus around which have been erected many of the finest and most substantial business houses in Passaic. Dr. John M. Howe was one of the first to establish and maintain Methodism in Passaic, remaining a stanch supporter of that church up to the day of his death. He obtained his M. D. from the Medical College at Caselton, Vt., but the greater part of his business life he spent in the practice of dentistry in New York City. His death occurred on February 3, 1885, at his residence, 84 Howe avenue, Passaic. He left a family consisting of his wife, Emeline B. Jenkins, and eight children—Frances R. Munroe, J. Morgan Howe, George R. Howe, Edwin J. Howe, Charles M. Howe, Ella L. Maxim, Emeline J. Carlisle, Susan E. Halsted.

DR. HENRY H. HUTTON was born May 30, 1831, at Brampton, in the province of Ontario. He sprang from sturdy Scotch ancestry; was one of a large family of sons, and was inured to habits of thrift, industry and economy from childhood. A thirst for education and an ambition for a life of usefulness led him to prepare for college, and he took the degree of A. B. from Syracuse University in 1857. The degree of A. M. followed three years later. Many years subsequently he pursued a post-graduate course in the University of New York, and received the degree of Ph. D. upon successful examination. Mr. Hutton devoted himself to teaching, and from the day when he left college was never for an hour without an engagement during the forty-one years until his connection with the schools of Passaic ceased. He came to this city from Waverly, N. Y., and took charge of public education in the year 1884. He was principal of the High School, with supervision of all the schools, until 1891. He was City Superintendent from that date until 1897. Then he was Principal again for one year, when his service ended. During the fourteen years the course of study was developed from the lowest grade to the highest. The High School was expanded into an institution of the first rank. Four large school buildings were erected and equipped. The corps of teachers increased from twenty-three to sixty in number. Upon the retirement of Dr. Hutton, one of the patrons of the public schools, a gentleman of scholarly attainments, wrote: "It was largely due to his efforts that the system of Manual Training was introduced here, in spite of great public apathy on the subject; and it was also due to him that the High School was developed in the direction of fitting its pupils either for college or for business." Another wrote: "Whoever may have prepared the way beforehand, and whoever may add finishing touches hereafter, no one, we believe, can ever rob Dr. Hutton of the honor of having erected firmly and enduringly the framework of High School education in the city of Passaic." Dr. Hutton became an American citizen by naturalization in 1874, and his influence has been cast with the Republican party in politics. Though but lightly restrained by denominational predilections, he has been a steadfast member of the Presbyterian Church during his residence in Passaic, and has long held the office of elder therein. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Hutton was married, February 28, 1859, to Miss Helen E. Whiting of Boston. Their children are Henry Cummings, a lawyer in Ludington, Mich.; Gertrude Elizabeth, graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, and preceptress of vocal music in the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., and Robert Morton, graduate of the State Normal School and a teacher.

JOHN AYCRIGG HEGEMAN, physician, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1852. He received an excellent schooling at Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute and Princeton University, graduating from the latter with the class of 1876. Upon the completion of his course at Princeton he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, graduating therefrom in 1879, receiving his degree of M. D. He immediately began the practice of his profession in New York, which was continued until the autumn of 1884. For three years of this period he was business manager of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Owing to illness, he retired from his chosen profession, associating himself with his brother Adrian in the real estate business under the firm name of Adrian G. Hegeman & Co. In the fall of 1884 Dr. Hegeman removed from New York City to Passaic.

so that he might develop and place upon the market the real estate held by his family in the latter city. Dr. Hegeman is a Republican in his politics, and has twice represented the Third Ward of Passaic as a member of the Board of Councilmen. In all matters, public and charitable, he has been an unceasing worker. The Passaic General Hospital is one of the local institutions, the existence of which is largely due to the efforts of our subject and his family. He was treasurer of the association from its inception in 1892 until January 1, 1898, and one of the Board of Governors, besides being chairman of the Executive and Building committees connected therewith. Dr. Hegeman is a member of the Reformed Church, the University and Princeton Clubs of New York City, Sons of the Revolution and the Passaic City Medical Society. In 1879 he married Miss Elizabeth Conrad Moyer of Trenton, N. J. Two daughters have been born to the union, both of whom are living. Dr. Hegeman resides at No. 200 Pennington avenue, Passaic. His family are prominent, socially and otherwise, both in Passaic and New York City.

CHARLES A. CHURCH, M. D., is among the well-known and influential citizens of Passaic. He was born in Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., December 1, 1839, and lived there until he came to Passaic, about twenty-five years ago. He received elementary education in the public schools, classical education in the Norwich Academy, and professional education in the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, New York City. He has been a public-spirited man; he is one of the officers of the Board of Trade, and has been active for the welfare of the community. He has at times taken interest in political contests, and was once candidate for Congress on a reform ticket, and, although not elected, polled a very complimentary vote. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, has always been an active member, and is now an officer of that church in this city and a lay minister. He is one of the trustees of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Church was married, in 1864, to Hattie E. Heady, of Norwich, N. Y. One son, Dr. C. Herbert Church, now practicing his profession in Nutley, N. J., was born of this marriage. Bereaved of his wife in 1892, Dr. Church was married again, in 1894, to Anna Walker, of New York City, who now presides over his home. Dr. Church in physique is rather slender and tall, and is refined and pleasing in appearance. While not wanting in firmness, he is kind, sympathetic and gentle in manner. He impresses people as the kind of man who will be careful and cautious, yet be courageous, if the exigency demands it. He seems the kind of man one might safely confide in and rely on. He is a studious, painstaking, faithful practitioner of medicine. His pleasant manners render him agreeable in the sickroom. His optimism inspires hope, and his ability and resourcefulness command confidence. He is preeminently a physician. His preference is for medical work, but he has been so skilful in surgery that, in connection with it, he has achieved his greatest victories. He has performed many very delicate and difficult operations in this city and elsewhere, his clientele including persons from almost every State in the Union. Some surgical operations recently performed by him have been described in medical journals as remarkable, and have given him worldwide reputation. His professional brethren have recognized his rank by making him, in the past, president of the New Jersey Medical Club, president of the New Jersey State Homoeopathic Medical Society, president of the Alumni Association of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, president of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons and a "Senior" of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. He is one of the staff of the Passaic General Hospital, and recently, at the request of the trustees of St. Mary's Hospital, has organized a staff of homoeopathic physicians for that institution and has been elected "Chief of Staff." While Dr. Church is of the Homoeopathic School, he has no little independence in prescribing, and, while he is conservative enough to cling to old things that are good, he is progressive enough to read the latest medical magazines and treatises, to attend the medical conventions, where pioneers of science ventilate the most advanced ideas, and to use new methods and remedies. For several years the Doctor has used a part of his large house, No. 128 Prospect street, as a private hospital. This has become really one of the institutions of the city. Here some of his most successful professional work has been done in connection with several hundred cases, many of them obstinate and serious.

ROBERT DOWNIE KENT was born at Wilmington, Del., October 21, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa. Leaving school at about fourteen years of age, he entered a real estate office, where he remained four years. Then, for one year, he was in the service of the National Life Insurance Company, at its home office in Philadelphia. The financial panic of 1873 causing that company to remove their main office from Philadelphia and to discharge all their junior clerks, Mr. Kent went at once into the service of the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia. Here he remained six years, receiving an all-round experience—indeed, a comprehensive idea of the banking business. Becoming aware of the growth of Atlantic City, and of its needs of banking facilities, he resigned his position in Philadelphia, and commenced canvassing in Atlantic City for a sufficient amount of stock to organize a bank under the National Banking Law. He secured the stock, effected the organization and became the cashier of the Atlantic City National Bank, opening in May, 1881. The enterprise proved a marked success, and he remained there till the spring of 1886. Now a desire seizes him to get nearer the great metropolis, and he casts his eye upon the rapidly growing suburban city of Passaic, finding it in just the situation in which he had found Atlantic City. He readily enlisted a corporation of leading citizens, and succeeded in effecting the organization of the Passaic National Bank, he becoming one of its directors and its cashier. The venture has been eminently successful. The stock of this bank immediately advanced to a premium; today it is selling at 160 per cent. Mr. Kent retained his position as cashier until November, 1899, when he resigned to organize the Domestic Exchange National Bank of New York, capital $300,000. It will make a specialty of collecting out-of-town checks. Some two years after the organization of the Passaic National Bank, Mr. Kent assisted in the organization of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and became its vice-president, which position he retains at the present time. The citizens of Rutherford, desiring to organize a bank there, requested Mr. Kent's assistance, which was readily granted, and the Rutherford National Bank was organized, Mr. Kent becoming its vice-president. It will be seen from these statements that Mr. Kent is recognized as an able and successful banker. He has come, indeed, to be a specialist in this line of business. It will, also, appear that Mr. Kent has resided in this city about thirteen years. As a citizen he is much esteemed. Business does not hinder him from taking part in municipal affairs. He has always been ready to co-operate in any general movement for the public good. For several years he was treasurer of the Board of Trade. In politics he is a Republican; in church matters, a Presbyterian. Mr. Kent is an acting elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic, and for a period of two years was its Sunday-school Superintendent. His social proclivities have led him into membership of "Kenilworth," the oldest literary so-

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ciety of this city; also, he is a member of the Passaic Club. He was president of Kenilworth one year. Mr. Kent was married, October 23, 1879, to Ella R. King, of Philadelphia, Pa. One daughter, Janet Scott, was born to this union. In a second marriage Mr. Kent was united to Caroline Earl Riddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., December 11, 1886. One son, William Riddle, has been the fruit of this marriage. Mr. Kent is of Scotch origin, his father and mother coming from Scotland about 1845.

DAVID CARLISLE was born near Belfast, Ireland, May 24, 1844. He was the only son of the Rev. John Carlisle, who was a minister of the Methodist Church for fifty years. After attending private schools in different towns in the North of Ireland, he entered a banking institution in Belfast, and remained there from 1861 to 1869. At that time he was sent to New York by a linen manufacturer to attend to the books and finances of his branch house. Mr. Carlisle has been in the linen business in different capacities ever since, and went into his present quarters, 103 Franklin street, New York, in 1891. It so transpires that he crosses the Atlantic once every year—sometimes alone, sometimes with the members of his family, in prosecution of his business. Mr. Carlisle came to Passaic in 187[illegible], with his friend and relative, William Burgess, long a resident of Summer street, in this city, and lived with him till his marriage, in 1876, to Miss Emeline Jenkins Howe, of Passaic. There have been born to them four children: Emeline Howe, who graduated from Passaic High School in 1894; then entered La Salle Seminary, at Auburndale, Mass., and graduated from the same in 1897; Anne Scott, who graduated from Passaic High School in 1898; then entered Wellesley College, where she now is in her Sophomore year; Marion Harpur and John Howe, both at the public school. Mr. Carlisle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years he was treasurer of the Board of Trustees and Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has been deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city; a director since it was organized, and, for seven years, its president. It has been during this period, and owing largely to his earnest efforts, that the new Y. M. C. A. building has been secured, which was dedicated September, 1899. It is an admirable building, well adapted to its purpose. Mr. Carlisle has been a director of the First National Bank of this city from the time it was founded, and was elected its president January, 1899. In politics Mr. Carlisle is an Independent. He votes for the candidate in whom he has most confidence. He is a club man to some extent. He is a member of the "Kenilworth," the oldest literary society in Passaic, and was its first president. He is a member of the Reform Club and the Merchants' Club in New York City.

ANDREW McLEAN, the subject of this sketch, was born, May 12, 1861, at Troy, N. Y. He is of Scotch descent on the father's side, but on the mother's, Holland-American. And in this connection it is stated that his lineage has been traced to the first white male child known to have been born in America. Mr. McLean was educated in the public schools of Jersey City. He has resided in Passaic nine years; during which time he has held the office of Mayor two terms. In politics he is a Republican. Ex-Mayor McLean is a member of the Washington Club, of this city, and he is ex-president of our Board of Trade. Also, he is a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Merchants' Club, New York City. The manufacture of cotton goods was inherited from his father, and, indeed, from his grandfather: for his grandfather, Andrew McLean, two years after landing in New York, 1824, from Glasgow, Scotland, engaged in this business at Greenwich Village, now a portion of the Eighth Ward, New York. At his death Mr. McLean's father assumed control. And in 1888, at the death of his father, our ex-Mayor took charge of the business. Ex-Mayor McLean takes pride in the fact that the business has been so well managed as to be long conducted by the family, passing twice from the father to the son, and, also, in the additional circumstance that he is the fourth in the line of Andrew McLeans. And he has a boy of five years, who makes the fifth of that name. His ancestors, on his mother's side, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Dutchess County, N. Y. His mother, Virginia McLean, is still living. Mr. McLean was married, October 9, 1889, to Sarah Belle Cridge, of Troy, N. Y. There have been born to them two sons: The elder, Andrew; the younger, George Edmund, both living.

RICHARD MORRELL was born in Jersey City on January 27, 1839. His father was a friend and business associate of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and his mother a sister of Colonel A. M. Randol of the regular army. It may well be assumed that the business sagacity and rare aptitude which have enabled the subject of this sketch to take rank among the foremost business men of New Jersey, are in part, at least, due to the law of heredity. Mr. Morrell's father, from whom he takes his entire name, was as conspicuous a figure in these parts in the thirties, forties and fifties as the son has been in the eighties and nineties. The elder Morrell came here from New York about 1834. He had begun life as a clerk in the retail grocery house of Richard Williams, in New York City, but his health gave way, and he was forced to seek a less confining occupation and more of the fresh air of the country. Passaic (then Acquackanonk) was at this time the shipping port of Paterson, and of all Northern New Jersey, in fact. Mr. Morrell and the late Major Post, under the firm name of Morrell & Post, established themselves in the same lumber business which afterward passed into the hands of William S. Anderson, deceased, and was finally organized as the present Anderson Lumber Company. Mr. Morrell's health improved, and he very soon expanded the business to an enormous extent, and became a prime factor in the life of the community. Such men as William L. Andruss and Dr. R. A. Terhune bear testimony, not only to his energy and intelligence as a business man, but to his kindness of heart and marked disposition to help his friends. Among the friends he made soon after his arrival was the late Isaac Vanderbeck, who then kept a grocery store here. With the aid of Mr. Andruss and others, Mr. Morrell succeeded in having Mr. Vanderbeck elected Sheriff of Passaic County in 1838 (?) and in re-electing him two years later. This gave Mr. Vanderbeck a start in life, and led to the formation of a partnership between himself and Mr. Morrell. The latter withdrew from the firm of Morrell & Post, and the new firm of Morrell & Vanderbeck engaged in the lumber business in Jersey City. There they laid the foundations of the most extensive lumber yards and docks in the State. Even to this day Vanderbeck & Sons are known wherever lumber is bought or sold in this part of the country. Mr. Morrell's interest was bought out by his partner shortly after his death. Another instance of the elder Morrell's desire to help others was brought out in Lawyer W. Scott's recent sketch of the Postmasters of Passaic. (See Scott). One of the elder Morrell's most notable business ventures forms an interesting incident of the gold fever of 1848-50. An unsolvable problem of the gold fields was means of transportation inland from San Francisco. Railroads were unheard of then in such a country, so remote and inaccessible. Mr. Morrell's fertile brain solved the problem. He suggested to his friends, Commodore Vanderbilt and a rich banker of the day, named

E. Minturn, that they build a specially adapted steamer and send it around Cape Horn. It was built and sent, and the speculation added materially to Mr. Morrell's fortune. According to a reliable authority, it netted him $100,000 the first year on an investment of $15,000. The ship was called the "Senator," and is said to have been the first steam vessel that ventured around the Horn. It's business in the gold fields was to carry freight and passengers up and down the Sacramento River. Among his other business connections, the elder Morrell had large interests in the iron ore mines and iron foundries of Cooper & Hewitt. The firm of Cooper & Hewitt was composed of Peter Cooper, New York's greatest philanthropist, and Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of the city, ex-Congressman and a statesman of high order, now retired on account of old age. So much for Richard Morrell's father. The story of the younger Morrell's life is made up largely of the same kind of material. After his father's death his mother, who had no other children, married Dr. Richard A. Terhune, still an honored citizen of Passaic. Young Morrell was educated at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy in Sing Sing and in the Passaic Classical Institute, owned and managed by the late Dr. Charles Spencer, an uncle of General B. W. Spencer. At his own request, the young man, still in his "teens," began active life as a clerk in a Wall street banking house. Even as a boy he displayed shrewdness and practical ability, rather than the taste for romance and the love of books, which distinguishes the embryonic business man from the student and scholar. In 1881 Mr. Morrell quit Wall street and went into partnership with the late Tax Collector David Campbell, then an humble feed dealer on Passaic street. From a modest feed store to an extensive wholesale coal, hay, grain, feed, flour and building material plant, marks the extent of Mr. Morrell's enterprise during the five years between 1881 and 1886. In the latter year the firm of Campbell & Morrell became Campbell, Morrell & Company, a corporation. Soon afterward Mr. Morrell and his friends bought out Mr. Campbell's interest. Mr. Morrell made a master-stroke at twenty-five years of age when he secured the Eastern agency for the sale of the Erie Railroad's anthracite coal. He held this position for a number of years, and gained an acquaintance among coal operators and an insight into the business that have caused him to be considered one of the most expert men in the trade. Campbell, Morrell & Company supply all the large mills in Passaic and vicinity with coal, and practically control the trade of the neighborhood. They sell brick and masons' materials all over the State, handle grain on a large scale, own their own grain elevators, coal pockets and switches and extensive dock facilities on the Passaic River. The concern is wholly the creation of Mr. Morrell, but it does not absorb all his energies. He is a director in the People's Bank and Trust Company, the National Brick and Terra Cotta Company, the Passaic and New York Railroad, treasurer of the General Hospital Association, a director of the Board of Trade, and a useful man in all civic and social affairs. In 1881, when only twenty-two, the voters of the Second Ward, dissatisfied with the regular party nominees for School Commissioner, elected him as an independent candidate. He has the honor of being the youngest man ever elected to the Board of Education. He was re-elected without opposition from either party at the end of his term. In 1887 Mayor Charles M. Howe appointed him to the position of Police Justice, which he held for three years. In an interview published at the time, he said he took the office, not for any honor or emolument it might bring, but to study human nature in the school of experience. He made a model magistrate, free from all prejudice, fearless in the suppression of vice and crime, but just and merciful to all. In 1879 Mr. Morrell was one of the organizers of Company B, Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J. (Passaic Guard), the first company of State Militia in Passaic. He retired with a First Lieutenant's commission in 1885. On July 29, 1885, he married Josephine A. Willett, daughter of ex-Mayor John A. Willett, president of the Passaic National Bank. They have two children—Louise W., aged twelve, and Richard Willett, now three years of age.

EDO KIP, of the twelfth generation from his ancestor, Hendrick Kype, who emigrated from Holland in 1635, was born at Rutherford July 30, 1815. Receiving such a common school education as was obtainable at that time, Mr. Kip pursued a farmer's life until coming to Passaic, in 1869. Here he built the residence, No. 20 Lexington avenue, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 16, 1899. His farm, on which he spent his early married life, was about a mile and a half from Paterson, on the direct road to Hackensack. Long before settling in Passaic, Mr. Kip had united with the First Reformed Church of this place. In due course he became deacon and elder of the same, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was largely instrumental in forming the North Reformed Church of this city, donating the plot upon which the church, chapel and parsonage now stand, and personally superintending the erection of the chapel and parsonage. In connection with this church he was elected superintendent of the Sunday-school, was an elder in the first Consistory, and served as elder, continuously, until the time of his death. Mr. Kip was a Republican, but never held office. His inclinations did not tend that way. But he never neglected his duty at the polls. He was for years a director of the Passaic Gas Light Company; was one of the organizers, and the first president of the Passaic National Bank; also, a director of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Soon after coming to Passaic Mr. Kip was elected trustee and clerk of the School Board, in which capacity he superintended the erection of the first public school building in the city, and inaugurated the wise policy which has since been pursued. On his retirement from the Board, in 1874, the Board spread upon its records the following resolution: "That the Board of Education hereby records its high appreciation of the services of Edo Kip, Esq., lately a member of this Board, and for many years previously a trustee and clerk of the school district now embraced within the control of this Board; and we desire to express our conviction that the cause of education in this district is largely indebted to Mr. Kip, for the zeal, fidelity and liberality with which he so long administered the trust conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens." On December 29, 1836, Mr. Kip married Maria Merselis, of Paterson, whose death occurred within a few years. Their children were Jane Elizabeth (deceased) and John, who is now living at Fairlawn, Bergen County. In 1842 he married Ann, daughter of John I. Sip, who was a helpmeet, indeed, for nearly forty years, aiding him with her excellent judgment and untiring energy in all matters pertaining to business, looking well to his household, training his children in the fear of the Lord and love for His service, and encouraging him to the many generous gifts and earnest Christian service with which the lives of both were filled. The children of this marriage were Arrianna, who is now the wife of Mr. A. Zabriskie Van Houten; Peter, who is now the Rev. Peter E. Kip, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Diego, Cal.; Clara Jane (deceased), and Ellen, who married Mr. Thomas A. R. Goodlatte, of this city. Mr. Kip was a gentleman upright in life and active in every good cause; hence he won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was devoted and loyal to the church. He was unruffled in temper, gentle in manners, constant in his friendships and generous and kind to all, inspiring the thought that, "A good name is rather to be chosen than riches." Among the last acts of his marked benevolence was the dona-

REV. JACOB SCHMITT.

DR. J. PARKER PRAY.

tion of one-half the plot of ground upon which the new Y. M. C. A. building stands; his last public act, the laying of the cornerstone of the same.

COLONEL BENJAMIN AYCRIGG—The life of Colonel Aycrigg almost spanned a century; born in the city of New York September 28, 1804, he died at Lakewood, N. J., February 2, 1895. His grandfather, John Hurst Aycrigg, a surgeon, emigrated from Upton-upon-Severn, in England. His father, Benjamin Aycrigg, was a New York merchant, who in 1808 caused the bones of the Revolutionary victims of the prison ship Jersey to be gathered and decently buried under his supervision. His grandmother was Rachel Lydecker of Bergen County. His mother was Susan, daughter of Captain John Bancker of the Revolutionary army, whose brother Edward was at one time Treasurer of the State of New York, also a director of the New York branch of the United States Bank. Among his ancestors were Bensons, Van Deusens, Mesnards, Vincents and De Puysters. A sister became the wife of John Bogart-Pell; a brother, Dr. John Bancker Aycrigg, was prominent in New Jersey politics. A graduate from Columbia College in the class of 1824, Colonel Aycrigg adopted the profession of civil engineer. He assisted in the construction of public works in the State of Pennsylvania, and was one of the principal engineers in charge of those works from 1836 to 1840. One of his associate engineers was Edgar Thompson, late president of the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company. About this time he was appointed as aid upon Governor Ritner's staff of Pennsylvania, and so obtained the military title of Colonel. In or about 1842 he aided his brother, then a Representative in Congress, to investigate the United States Coast Survey. From 1848 to 1861 he actively participated in the management of the American Institute of New York. In 1869 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Pennsylvania College. In 1878 and 1880 he was connected with the geological survey of New Jersey. After retirement from the active pursuit of his profession, he selected the city of Passaic as his residence, and until his death occupied a comfortable mansion on the River Drive in this place. He was a fine mathematician, a man of varied scientific attainments, and always interested in all that concerned his town and country and mankind. He was versed in astronomy, and after observing from New Albany, August 7, 1869, the total eclipse of the sun, suggested that the corona might be attributable to the electrical and magnetic forces generated from the earth's atmosphere. He was fond of the study of ancient calendars, and endeavored to ascertain the true date of Easter by reference to Jewish and Egyptian chronology. The general results of these researches appear in the "Report on the Gregorian Calendar," published in 1874, and in a more general work entitled "Calendars," published in 1886. Earnestness and love of truth at all times animated Colonel Aycrigg, and took firm hold of his religious faith. He was unable conscientiously to acquiesce in the hierarchical claims of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and withdrew from that communion, in order to assist in organizing the Reformed Episcopal Church, in 1873, and became one of its staunchest upholders. He published, in 1880, "The Memoirs of the Reformed Episcopal Church and of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with Contemporary Reports Respecting These and the Church of England," of which several editions were issued. Colonel Aycrigg's long life was unstained, unclouded, by a doubt of the purity and integrity of his motives. He was always generous, always unselfish, attentive to duty, public and private, modest and unassuming, courteous to all, poor man as well—all found in him a sincere friend.

HENRY McDANOLDS, the subject of this sketch, was born, July 17, 1828, at Dingman's Ferry, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of Branchville, N. J., where his parents lived from the time when he was about a year old. Also, he attended school at Mt. Retirement Seminary, near Deckertown, N. J. On attaining his majority, he was appointed Postmaster at Branchville. He took an interest in the mercantile business carried on by his father, and soon purchased a flour mill and carried on the milling business. But ill-health made him restless, and, in 1864, he removed his family to Jersey City and engaged in the commission business on Reade street, New York City, in partnership with George Miles, who, also, was of Sussex County, N. J. The firm soon changed, however, to Stout & McDanolds. It was a successful firm, but Mr. McDanolds, having become interested in real estate in the village of Passaic, and foreseeing a fine future for the place, came here to live in the spring of 1868, and 'ere long gave up the commission business to devote himself wholly to his affairs here. Mr. McDanolds was a loyal supporter and member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a stanch Republican, and represented Passaic County in the Legislature two terms, in the early seventies, as Assemblyman. He was for a period Internal Revenue Collector, and, finally, served as Surrogate five years, when he withdrew from public life. Mr. McDanolds was married, November 24, 1853, to Martha M. Armstrong, of Papakating, Sussex County, N. J. Five children survived him at his death, August 11, 1891, viz.: Catherine L., who married the late William E. Wright; Helen L. (deceased), who married Dr. George L. Rundle; Charlotte, who married Mr. William I. Drake, Westtown, Orange County, N. Y.; George A. and Anna Jane. Mr. McDanolds was of Scotch extraction, but just when his ancestors came to America is not easily determined. His face, certainly, was of the Scotch type, and certain it is that in character and business habits he became a typical American. "A retrospect," says one who knew Mr. McDanolds in all his career in this city, "brings to our sight a stable and energetic citizen, reminding us how great our loss in his departure." Referring to the financial crash of 1873, this same writer says: "I think no one will begrudge the dead this meed of praise, if I say that Henry McDanolds brought his bark over that troubled sea with head always to port and honor always at the helm." And there was a kindness in Mr. McDanolds that reached far out, and many a family lifted up their voices in regret at the time of his departure. Men who came to him in perplexity received counsel worth gold to them, and those who came seeking aid were never rudely denied. He was a loyal husband and father, and ever fondly turned his steps to his home. In his last sickness, he quaintly said: "If a man must be sick, he ought to have a wife, four daughters and a son to take care of him."

EDWARD WATERMAN GARDNER was born at Nantucket, Mass., March 16, 1857. His education was commenced in the public schools of Massachusetts; later, graduating from the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., he entered the Sophomore class of New York University; there he remained three years, graduating in 1877. Leaving the university, he connected himself with a wholesale dry goods house in New York, where he remained eight years. Leaving this business, he passed two years in the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. For the past ten years Mr. Gardner has been managing agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, at its home office in New York City. Mr. Gardner is a member of Zeta Psi (Greek Society). He is a member of the Passaic Club, the Acquackanonk Club and of an insurance club. Always a Republican, he was elected to the City Council, in 1896, from the Third Ward for a term

of three years. In 1898 he was elected Councilman-at-Large and President of the City Council. Mr. Gardner was married, January 24, 1889, to Mary M. Tice, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Passaic. Two children—daughters—have blessed their union: Florence M. and Helen E. Mr. Gardner's ancestors were Plymouth Rock settlers and were closely identified with the early history of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM ISAAC BARRY, the subject of this sketch, was born December 12, 1850, in Boston, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of that city. Mr. Barry came to Passaic in 1870, and became connected, as an employee, with the firm of Reid & Barry. The Barry family is of Puritan descent, distinguished for intelligence and strong religious zeal. Many of Mr. Barry's ancestors were clergymen. An uncle, graduating from Harvard and Andover, settled in Chicago and became the founder of the "Chicago Historical Society." Another uncle, John Stetson Barry, wrote a valuable history of the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Barry was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was one of the directors of the Y. M. C. A., greatly interesting himself in its affairs, looking to the purchase of a permanent home for the society. He was a member of the Passaic Club and, also, a member of "Kenilworth." In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Barry was married, October 26, 1881, to Lizzie A. Bartlett, of Passaic. There were born to them two children: Marion Bartlett and Henry Adams, both living. In 1888, after serving the firm of Reid & Barry eighteen years, Mr. Barry became a partner with Mr. Peter Reid, in place of his elder brother, Mr. Henry A. Barry, who retired. While all the details of the business of that firm were familiar to him, the change in his relations to it, the burdens involved, brought a great strain upon him. Of a somewhat delicate frame and markedly sensitive, his health partly gave way at that time, and, under the advice of his physician, he traveled much over the American continent and in Europe. His papers, read in the "Kenilworth" after such trips, were exceedingly interesting, proving him to be a close observer. These journeys resulted in restoring his health in a great measure, so that he was enabled to grapple with the conduct of the affairs of his notably prosperous firm, and, meeting all obligations, realized in a very few years large possessions. He erected a delightful home on Passaic avenue, to and from which he was wont to go at stated hours in the discharge of his daily routine. His neighbors rejoiced in his prosperity and his happiness, for they knew how long and how faithfully he had toiled for it. And, then, his known greatness of heart, his benevolences, his loyal support of church and Y. M. C. A., gave him the warmest place in the public heart. And so it was that when, on May 25, 1895, the announcement of his death was made, a feeling of gloom and sadness fell upon the people.

HENRY A. BARRY, the subject of this sketch, was born, December 26, 1839, in Boston, Mass. He was carefully educated in the public schools of Boston. He began business, when still young, in Somerville, Mass., where he met his life friend, Mr. Peter Reid, of this city. With small resources, but making up for this with experience and pluck, these two came to Passaic in 1869, and as partners entered into the business of bleaching and dyeing. For some time their building was unpretentious, but they prospered. They made money and built additions, gradually climbing up, step by step, until all the land they purchased was covered with buildings. Their success was as rapid and remarkable as the growth of a Western town. It is recalled with interest that during the panic of 1873, when almost every other industry in this city was paralyzed, Reid & Barry kept right on. They always dealt liberally with their help, many of their first employees being still with them; some of them old and not able to do much, but they are kept around in consideration of past services. Mr. Barry was married, September 11, 1873, to Sarah J. Dearborn, of Lowell, Mass. Three children were born to them: Harry Reid, the eldest; Edwin Wyeth and Florence Dearborn. In January, 1888, he withdrew from the firm of Reid & Barry. At his death, in April of the same year, he was regarded as the wealthiest man in Passaic. His business had enabled him to make investments which yielded him large profits. He was no politician, but he was a Republican, always. Mr. Barry was a man of strong family affections and of a very generous disposition toward his kindred. He was of the strictest integrity—the very soul of honor. He was methodical in all his affairs and strict as to details. He was benevolent, contributing to worthy objects. The city deeply mourned his too early removal from our midst. All felt that a valuable citizen had passed away.

WILLIAM COGGIN KIMBALL, silk manufacturer, was born at Boxford, Essex County, Mass., February 11, 1847. He was educated at the Putnam Academy, Newburyport, Mass. Until 1886 Mr. Kimball was engaged in the manufacture of jewelry in Boston and New York City. In that year he became identified with the firm of Messrs. Strange & Brother, an old-established and leading house in the manufacture and importation of silks and ribbons. In 1887, upon the organization of the William Strange Company, of Paterson, N. J., Mr. Kimball was elected vice-president of the company, a position he at present holds. He has, for some years, resided in Passaic, N. J., and has held several positions of prominence. He was the first president of the Board of Trade, and served two years as president of the Passaic Club. He has devoted much of his time to the development of the Passaic Free Public Library, and to him this institution owes much for its present flourishing condition. He is also a member of the New England Society and several clubs. Mr. Kimball married Miss Blanche Read, a daughter of the late Jehial Read, of New York.

CORNELIUS VAN RIPER, M. D.—The name of Van Riper, with its multitudinous orthography (it is spelled Van Reiper, Van Reyper, Van Ryper, Van Ripen, Van Reypen and Van Reipen), is derived from the latin word Ripa, whence originated the name of a city on the north bank of the River Nibbs in Jutland, Denmark. Jutland was divided into four dioceses, the most southerly of which lying along the German Ocean, was called Ripen. This diocese was 142 miles long and 57 miles wide, and was part of the Cimbria Chersonesus of the ancients, where dwelt the warlike Cimbri, who at one time invaded the Roman Empire. The city of Ripen is situated in latitude 55 degrees 36 minutes north and longitude 9 degrees 19 minutes east, and, next to Wibourg, is the most ancient city of Jutland. From this port in April, 1663, a vessel named T Bonta Koe (which means The Spotted Cow) sailed for the New Netherlands with eighty-nine passengers, among whom was Juriaen Tomassen, who, with thirteen others, on March 16, 1684, received a patent for what was then called "Haquequenunck," a name which is still substantially preserved in the title of the present township of Acquackanonk. This patent extended from the Third River up the Passaic to the Falls, thence to Garret Rock, and along the face of the steep rocks southwesterly to the present county line, thence to the mouth of the Third River. This young man was a native of the city of Ripen, and four years after his arrival married Pryntje Hermans. His death having occurred September 12, 1695, some of his descendants assumed the name of Juriance, now Yeriance and Auryansen; while others took the name of the ancestral town

WILLIAM W. SCOTT.

FRANK CAZENOVE JONES.

and became Van Ripens, Van Ripers, etc. Tomassen received of Guert Coerten by his will, dated February 5, 1671, a parcel of land lying in and about the town of Bergen, which Coerten had purchased of Philip Carteret May 12, 1668. Here he lived and died. Juriaen Tomassen had children—Thomas, Gerrit Aeltje, Chystyntje, Marietje, Harman, who died in infancy, Jan, Harman (2) and Grietje. Of this number Harman was born December 6, 1686, and married, first, Maritje Fredericks in 1709, and, later, Judith Steinments, in 1721. He removed to Acquackanonk, and was the parent of thirteen children, the third son of whom was Abraham, born January 25, 1716, and who married Elizabeth Bradbury. They were the parents of three children—John A., Philip and Mollie. Of this number John A. was born February 12, 1753, and married Leah, daughter of Abraham and Anne Winne, in 1776. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and resided at North Belleville, Essex County, N. J. Their children were eight in number, one of whom was Abraham, whose birth occurred September 15, 1782, and who married Maria Spear, daughter of John and Margaret Spear, in 1804. He represented his district in the Assembly during 1848 and 1849, and for many years served as Freeholder and Justice of the Peace. His death occurred in March, 1866. His five children were John A., Abram Winne, Sarah, Eliza and Margaret. Of this number Abram Winne, father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 3, 1815, and on the 27th of October, 1836, married Clarissa, daughter of John and Jane Kip. The Kip family (formerly spelled Kype) are of Holland extraction, Hendrick, the progenitor, having left Amsterdam in 1635. He had three sons—Hendrick, Jacobus and Isaac—who held municipal offices under Governor Stuyvesant, the second of whom received an extensive grant of land, now embraced in the city of New York. One of these sons is the progenitor of John Kip, above named, who was a man of much business enterprise, and largely engaged with his sons in the grocery and lumber trade. Mr. and Mrs. Abram W. Van Riper had three children—Jane, who died in infancy; Cornelius and Abram Harvey, both the sons being practicing physicians. Cornelius Van Riper was born September 6, 1840, at North Belleville, N. J., where were spent the years of his boyhood. He later devoted himself to a thorough course of study at Bloomfield, N. J., which enabled him to enter the University of the city of New York (now New York University), from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1863, and in 1866 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Phi Chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity. Having decided upon a professional career, he chose that of medicine, and soon after entered the office of Dr. Arthur Ward of Belleville. In 1863 he became a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (now the Medical Department of Columbia University), and received his diploma from that institution as a practicing physician and surgeon in 1866. He then established himself in practice at Passaic, where he has since resided. He has been for a long period a member of the Passaic County Medical Society, and has been elected at sundry times to the offices of president, vice-president and secretary of that society. The doctor on the 19th day of September, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Adrianna Terhune (died December 9, 1893), a daughter of the late Hon. John N. and Sophia Terhune, and the granddaughter of Nicholas and Adrianna Terhune. They have had five children, Carrie and Aimee, both deceased; Arthur Ward, now a practicing physician; John Terhune, now a practicing lawyer, and Cornelia Zabriskie. Dr. Van Riper was one of the founders of the North Reformed Church of Passaic, of which he is a member, and was one of its first deacons. He has ever manifested a deep interest in educational projects, and was for several years a member of the Board of Education of the city of his residence. He is in his political preferences a Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in local and national politics. When the State Trust and Safe Deposit Company (now People's Bank and Trust Company) was organized, in 1888, Dr. Van Riper was chosen as its first vice-president, which office he has held ever since. He has been president of the Passaic City Medical Society, and has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Passaic Hospital Association since its organization. He is also a member of the visiting staff of the Passaic General Hospital and one of the Board of Directors of the Washington Club of the city of Passaic, a member of the Holland Society of New York city and a director in the North Jersey Title Guarantee Company.

ARTHUR WARD VAN RIPER, M. D., was born on August 19, 1872, in the city of Passaic, where he has resided since birth. He began his education in the Passaic public schools, and in 1884 began his preparatory course at Dr. MacChesney's Paterson Classical Institute. In June, 1888, he entered the University of the City of New York (now New York University), and after completing a four years' course received the degree of A. B. from that institution in 1892. Having decided upon a medical career, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (now the Medical Department of Columbia College) in October, 1892, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1895. In the same year he was licensed by the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of New Jersey, and chose his native city for his life work. In 1897 he was appointed City Physician of the city of Passaic for one year, at the expiration of which appointment he was, in 1898, reappointed for a term of three years. In 1897 he was also appointed a member of the Board of Health of the city of Passaic, and upon its organization was unanimously chosen president, which office he continues to fill. On the eighth day of April, 1897, he married Eva E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Emily Popple of the city of Passaic. He is a member of the Passaic City Medical Society, the Passaic Hospital staff, Ancient Order of United Workmen, National Union, the North Reformed Church, the Zeta Psi fraternity, Theta Nu Epsilon Society, and in politics is a Republican. While at college he was a member of the college football eleven and the baseball team for three years, and held numerous offices, among which are the following: President, vice-president and secretary of his class, president of the College Athletic Association, president of the Euclean Literary Society, director of the Zeta Psi Banjo and Mandolin Club. He is the son of Dr. Cornelius Van Riper and Adrianna Terhune Van Riper. The wife of the subject of this sketch died March 30, 1899, after a brief illness of four days. For family history see sketch of life of Dr. C. Van Riper.

JOHN TERHUNE VAN RIPER, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Dr. Cornelius Van Riper and Adrianna Terhune Van Riper (died December 9, 1893), and a grandson of the late ex-Judge John N. Terhune, and was born on the 20th day of April, 1872, in the city of Passaic, where he has resided since his birth. He received his early education in the Passaic public schools, but in 1886 entered Dr. MacChesney's Paterson Classical Institute, and began a course of classical study preparatory to entering college. In September, 1890, he entered the class of '94 at Yale University, but shortly after the beginning of the term was compelled to return home on account of sickness, and in October of the same year entered the University of the City of New York (now New York University), and after pursuing a four years'

course received the degree of A. B. from that Institution in June, 1894. By combining the last year's work of the collegiate course with the first year's work of the New York University Law School course, he received the degree of LL. B. in June, 1895, from the New York University Law School. While at college he held the offices of president and vice-president of the New York University Athletic Association, class vice-president (two years), class treasurer and secretary of the "University Quarterly." He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity, Theta Nu Epsilon Society, Passaic Club and Young Men's Christian Association of Passaic. In April, 1897, he was elected for three years as School Commissioner of the Second Ward of the city of Passaic. In June, 1897, he entered the law office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., of Passaic, and in June, 1897, was admitted to the Bar of the State of New Jersey as an Attorney-at-Law and a Solicitor in Chancery. In his political preferences he is a Republican. He is also a member of the North Reformed Church of Passaic. On June 6, 1899, he was married to Edith Hope Hart, daughter of Colonel Benjamin F. and Emeline A. McDowell Hart, of Hoboken. For family history see sketch of life of Dr. C. Van Riper.

GUSTAV W. FALSTROM, manufacturer, was born at Arboga, Sweden, September 29, 1845. He received a fair education in the schools of his native place, after which he was apprenticed as a metal worker, serving for seven years. In 1869, after spending two years in Stockholm, he decided to locate in America. It was in that year he came to Passaic, where he has since resided. During the first five years of his residence here he was engaged in the metal working business alone. In 1874 Mr. Levi Aldous became associated with him as a partner, the partnership continuing for one year, Mr. Aldous disposing of his interest to Mr. Peter Tornqvist. Mr. Falstrom continued the latter connection until 1896, when Mr. Tornqvist retired, and the establishment was incorporated under the name of the Falstrom & Tornqvist Company, of which Mr. Falstrom is now president. The concern is one of the largest of its kind in New Jersey, and does business in all parts of the country. To Mr. Falstrom Passaic owes much for the development of the business portion of the city. He has erected a number of the best business structures in the city, among which are the Falstrom building, located at 243 Main avenue, several blocks on Passaic street and dwellings in various parts of the city. Mr. Falstrom himself resides in one of the handsomest houses that Passaic can boast of, located at No. 270 Pennington avenue. Mr. Falstrom has for several years been on the Board of Directors of the Mutual Loan and Building Association. He is also a director of the People's Bank and of the newly organized North New Jersey Title and Guarantee Company. In the exciting elections of 1892 he was one of four candidates elected as Excise Commissioner, and served until the County Board got the control of granting licenses. Ever since its organization Mr. Falstrom has been one of the trustees of the Baptist Church (Mr. Pratt's). When the new edifice was erected he was one of the active workers and a liberal contributor to the building fund. After the destruction of the old church by fire and the erection of the new church was begun, the entire detail in connection with its construction was placed in Mr. Falstrom's hands. Mr. Falstrom is a self-made man, who has gained his present state of affluence entirely through his own efforts. He is public spirited and charitable to a degree, but at the same time he is a quiet distributor of more gifts to worthy objects than the average man of twice his wealth; and, while he prefers to keep his benevolence secret, it is well known that no worthy cause is ever presented to him with a request for help that does not receive a prompt and liberal response. Mr. Falstrom is unmarried, and is popular socially and otherwise. Although Mr. Falstrom was the first of his immediate family to set foot on American soil, he was by no means the first of that line, as Jacob Falstrom, an uncle to Mr. Falstrom's father, settled in Minnesota, near Fort Snelling, in 1825. He is supposed to have been the first Swede to settle in that State. His motive for so doing may be related in the following account: When but a young lad, like many other adventurous youths, Jacob longed to go to sea. At last, through his many entreaties, he obtained permission to make a voyage with his uncle, a sea captain, who was going to sail across the Atlantic to Hudson Bay. At one of the places where they stopped, Falstrom wandered away into the woods and was lost. After nine days' search, however, he was found, but so exhausted that his uncle deemed it best to leave him behind, as a long sea voyage in his precarious condition would do him more harm than good. And so, without friend or relative, he took up his abode with a trusted family in Canada. While there his eagerness for languages was soon apparent, as he quickly mastered English and French, besides the languages of several Indian tribes, viz., Iroquois, Chippewa and Sioux. After his recovery Jacob liked the new and wild country so much that he put away all thoughts of returning to his fatherland. He afterward became connected with the American Fur Company, then doing some trading with the Chippewa Indians at the north of Lake Superior. On August 16, 1837, we find his name, among others, affixed to a petition sent to President Van Buren, asking him to grant them, the settlers, certain privileges about Fort Snelling. Falstrom is said to have had great influence with the Chippewa Indians and to have checked many threatening outbreaks, one well-known instance being when a band of 400 Chippewa Indians sailed up the St. Croix River on a fighting expedition. On the way up they met Falstrom in a small canoe. He persuaded them to return, and thus averted what would have been a dangerous outbreak. In 1841 Falstrom moved to Washington County, and cultivated some land where now stands Afton (Swedish), the English interpretation meaning Evening. He also had a claim of eighty acres where St. Paul is now built. But the poor value of the land for agricultural purposes induced him to relinquish it. It was partly his desire for such a life as the foregoing, and partly his desire for the sea, which led Mr. Falstrom to come to America in 1869. In August, 1899, the Falstrom & Tornqvist Company removed from their old quarters, in Ann street, to their new place of business, corner of Elm and Monroe streets.

HERMAN SCHULTING, deceased, was born near Hanover, Germany, in 1816. His father was a farmer by occupation, owning his own land; he was also a blacksmith by trade, which he followed at irregular intervals, doing the smithy business in his immediate neighborhood. At the age of thirteen the subject of this sketch left his own home and started out to earn his own living, at that early age imbued with that independence which was a peculiarity throughout his life. He went to Holland, where he secured a position as a clerk in a cloth house, where he remained for some time. Having decided to emigrate to America, he resigned his position, and returned to his home for a short period. He had by economy and hard work saved enough from his earnings each week to barely defray his expenses to the United States. He left Havre, France, in a sailing vessel, and, after a long and tedious voyage, landed in New York with only ten dollars in his pocket. He was about twenty-five years of age at that time, and, with only a recommendation from his former employer, vouching for his honesty and reliability, and his thorough knowledge of the cloth business, he at once sought a position. He went to an old cloth firm Upson & Pierson—who immedi-

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ately engaged him, and with whom he remained until Mr. Pierson gave him credit to purchase goods on his own account, because of his superior judgment and trustworthiness. His next venture was that of selling goods on commission, after which he leased a basement storeroom at No. 157 William street, New York City. So rapidly did his business increase that he found it necessary to enlarge his premises. He leased the entire building, and subsequently the one adjoining. In a short space of time he leased two additional stores, and purchased the original building (No. 157), where his family resided in the upper apartments for twenty years. Mr. Schulting was always known and spoken of as "the father of the cloth trade" in this country. He died April 7, 1882. At the time of his funeral, April 10, more than twenty-five cloth firms were represented at his funeral, and all the cloth houses in New York closed their establishments during the obsequies. Mr. Schulting possessed a wonderful memory. He did an annual business of $3,000,000. He has sold as much as $8,000 worth of goods in a single day at retail, and has kept the receipts in his head so accurately that when the cash book was footed up at the end of the day he would be correct to a cent. The accuracy of his head work was the general and not the exceptional case. Many young men now engaged in the cloth trade owe their start to Mr. Schulting. He never forgot an honest clerk, and as a rule he always furnished the capital with which they were enabled to embark in business on their own account. In August, 1868, Mr. Schulting selected Passaic as a permanent home. He resided continuously here until the time of his death. He was an extensive real estate owner and did much toward improving the city. In March, 1850, Mr. Schulting married Miss Ruth A. Bennett of Bellevale, Orange County, N. Y., to whom seven children were born, two of whom are deceased, both of whom bore the name of Genevieve. The living children are Emma, Bertha (now Mrs. Marelis of 108 Sherman street), Herman, Louis and Edna. On September 14, 1897, Mrs. Schulting, the widow of our subject, passed away. The remaining members of the family still reside at the old homestead, No. 284 Bloomfield avenue. The life of Herman Schulting is an example of what can be accomplished by any young man who endeavors to make his way in the world, always keeping uppermost in his thoughts honesty and truthfulness, two traits cardinal in the life of Mr. Schulting. It is said that he was never known to tell a falsehood, and any misrepresentation on the part of an employee meant immediate dismissal. Mr. Schulting was purely a self-made man. At the time of his death the family was the recipient of a handsome set of engrossed resolutions adopted at a meeting of the cloth houses in New York.

JAMES BRYCE was born at Glasgow, Scotland, December 2, 1862. In 1873 he came with his parents to America. In 1875 they settled in Passaic. He secured his education in the public schools of this city, graduating from the High School in 1878. His first and only place of employment has been the Reid & Barry Print Works. From 1879 to the present time he has been their intelligent, faithful and trusted employee, as is evinced by his appointment as resident manager of the Reid & Barry branch of the United States Finishing Company, this city. Mr. Bryce is a member of the Presbyterian Church; also, he is a member of the Passaic Club. In politics he is a Republican. Does not seek office. He bends his mind to one thing—business. He is a man of genial temperament and quiet ways. Mr. Bryce was married, April 11, 1893, to Matilda Louise Rosz, of this city.

FRANK CAZENOVE JONES, Manufacturer, was born in Washington, D. C., June 14, 1857, son of Edward Stanislaus and Eliza Gardner (Henderson) Jones, and grandson of Commodore Jacob Jones. Edward S. Jones was a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, but resigned about the age of thirty, after his marriage, and spent the rest of his life on a plantation on the eastern shore of Maryland. He was with Commodore Perry when that officer visited Japan with the United States fleet, and by his diplomacy opened the forts of that kingdom to foreign commerce. Commodore Jacob Jones, one of the heroes of the war of 1812, commanded the Wasp, and by his coolness and bravery won his victory over the British frigate Frolic in 43 minutes, by ordering his men to fire only when the Wasp was on the crest of the wave, and thus conquered his much more powerful foe. Later he commanded the Mediterranean squadron that humbled the Dey of Algiers; served his country fifty-three years, and at the time of his death was senior officer of the United States Navy. He was brought up by his step-mother, Penelope Holt Jones, a granddaughter of Chief Justice Holt, who was one of the greatest Chief Justices England has ever had. Commodore Jacob Jones considered all he ever accomplished was due to his step-mother's training. Frank Cazenove Jones' maternal grandfather was General Archibald Henderson, whose title was won by his valor during the Florida war, for which he volunteered his services and that of the Marine Corps. He also commanded the marines on board the United States frigate Constitution when she captured the more powerful British frigate Guerriere, and for forty years was Commandant of the United States Marine Corps in Washington. Mr. Jones' first relative of Henderson fame in the United States was Alexander Henderson, a man of large wealth, member of the House of Burgesses before the Revolution, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in 1787, very intimate friend of General Washington and associated with him in determining the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. He is also related to Alexander Henderson, one of the greatest men in the history of Scotland, and, next to Knox, certainly the most famous of Scottish ecclesiastics. By means of the "Solemn League and Covenant" Henderson has also had an extraordinary influence on the history of Great Britain. (See Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ninth Edition, American reprint, Volume XI.) Mr. Jones' great-grandfather, Anthony Charles de Cazenove, was a financier, and one of the directors of the United States Bank, and with his friend, Mr. Albert Gallatin, was the first to carry a millstone across the Alleghanies. He established glass works in Union Town, Penn., and through him Mr. Jones is descended from the oldest French nobility, dating back further than the time of St. Louis, King of France; also from the French Huguenots; from a number of the most distinguished statesmen and rulers of Geneva, Switzerland, who during the middle ages kept that city from the power of Savoy. Amongst them was the brother of Admiral Le Fort, who helped Peter the Great to build his navy, reorganize the army, and was the most influential man at the Court of Russia. The Czar thought so much of Admiral Le Fort he had him borne on a chariot in the shape of a marine shell and walked behind him during the triumphal entry into the town of Azof. (See the American Cyclopaedia, edited by George Ripley & C. A. Dane, D. Appleton & Co., Volume X.) Mr. Jones is also related to Theophilus de Cazenove, founder of Cazenovia and Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Jones passed his boyhood on a plantation, where he had the advantages of an outdoor life, which always broadens a child's mind. He was ever fond of shooting and hunting, and these exercises gave him a strong constitution and quickened his perception, so that what appeared to be pastimes merely were, in truth, a preparation for the duties of after years. Through his father there came to him a combination of Welsh and English blood, and through his mother of Scotch, French, Huguenot and Swiss blood, resulting in the possession by him of enduring perseverance; a

determination never to give up after undertaking anything, no matter how unfavorable the circumstances were. He was carefully trained by a devoted mother and a father who was a typical old-time, country gentleman; but as soon as he was old enough to begin studying he had a private tutor. Later on he spent two years in the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Va., one of the best boarding schools in the State, and next took a collegiate course at the University of Virginia, at Charlottsville. Having always been fond of mathematics and scientific studies, he pursued them diligently at school and college and during his engineering career, and has found them of great assistance in his business career. Completing his academic course at the university, he entered the Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J. There he took a course in mechanical engineering, and in 1878 he was graduated with the degree of M. E. He immediately entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, Penn., working in the machine shops at first for a dollar a day, and becoming expert as a draughtsman as well as a machinist. Finding the chances of promotion slow, he left, and accepted a position as assistant engineer in the Delaware Bridge Company, and was some time in Kansas, overseeing the erection of bridges along the route of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. He then returned to the East, and took charge of the company's offices at the works of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, Trenton, N. J., but about two years later accepted a position with the New York Belting and Packing Company. He remained with this company for more than ten years, and during that period aided in the negotiations of capitalizing it as an English company, visiting London for that purpose. He also had charge of all three of the factories; built one at Newtown, Conn., equipped with machinery the factory at Passaic, and gained a thorough knowledge of the mechanical rubber business. He also built and equipped a large factory for the manufacture of insulated wire for the Okonite Company, one of the leading producers of that staple in this country, and again visited England to aid in capitalizing it as an English company. In 1893 he resigned his position, and organized the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, breaking ground for their factory in September, 1893, in the midst of a panic so severe that a Philadelphia bank draft was no good in New York. He is the president and general manager of this company, and from the start it has been highly successful, increase of business necessitating the enlargement of the factory several times. In the summer of 1893 Mr. Jones joined in establishing the New York Lubricating Oil Company, for the manufacture and sale of lubricating oils, with offices and warerooms in New York, and of this also he is president. In the winter of 1897 Mr. Jones visited London, Paris and Hamburg, Germany, and arranged for doing a large business in rubber and oil products, both in Europe and South Africa. In addition, he has been called in to help with advice in financial and manufacturing matters for various companies, and is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company. He is also engaged in a general export business to the island of Cuba, being one of three to establish the firm, which began business in August, 1898. Mr. Jones attributes his success in life to thorough preparation, hard work and perseverance, and perhaps not less to attention to what he terms the "personal equation" in business; that is, the study of the characteristics of every one with whom he comes in contact in business and the employment of an honorable diplomacy in dealing with men. In childhood he was trained to believe that the proper definition of the word "gentleman" is obtained by dividing the word, and reading it "gentle-man," and that one should treat an inferior with the same courtesy shown to a superior. He has always found this policy the best one, whether he was handling a gang of rough foreigners in engineering work, or carrying on large financial negotiations with bankers. Mr. Jones is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Chapter of the University of Virginia; of the Colonial, New York Athletic, Engineers' and Lawyers' clubs, all of New York city, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was married at Wellesley, Mass., June 14, 1883, to his cousin, Harriet Cazenove Lamar, daughter of Cazaway Bugg Lamar and Harriet Cazenove Lamar. G. B. Lamar, a native of Georgia, was of Spanish, French, Huguenot, Norman, Welsh and English descent. He was a cousin of Mirabeau B. Lamar, second President of Texas, and of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, and grandfather of Henry Cumming Lamar, the athlete of Princeton College. Mr. G. B. Lamar was a descendant of Captain Sherwood Bugg and Edmund Bugg of Georgia, who fought in the American Revolution (see White's "History of Georgia"), and of the brilliant and eloquent colonial leader, Nathaniel Bacon, who was the first man in America to raise his sword for liberty, and that in 1676, a hundred years before Washington. Mr. Lamar, after, residing in Augusta and Savannah, removed to New York city, and was one of the founders of the National Bank of the Republic and its first president. Although he was opposed to secession, he returned to the South soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, believing it to be his duty to follow his native State. Before leaving, however, and while acting as president pro tem. of the bank, he was instrumental in saving the credit of the United States Government. Some Government bonds, held mostly in Europe, were due on a Monday, and there were no funds to pay them with. Late the Saturday afternoon previous Mr. John Cisco, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, laid the matter before Mr. Lamar, and urged him to obtain the money. Mr. Lamar worked hard to get together a meeting of the bank presidents, and succeeded in raising that same evening the necessary funds to sustain the financial credit of the Government, although it would have been greatly to his personal interests to have had the credit of the United States Government injured just at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one son and two daughters.

SOLOMON M. SCHATZKIN was born, in 1865, in the Province of Minsk, Russia. He received a pretty good education, partly in the public schools of his native town, and partly from private tutors. The youth of Mr. Schatzkin fell in a period when the anti-Semitic feelings and the persecutions of Jews ran highest in the domains of the Czar, and Mr. Schatzkin was one of the legion of men who rebelled against the intolerable yoke of political persecution and social tyranny. Shaking off his feet the dust of what he calls a "stepmotherly land," he embarked for the hospitable shores of this country, in search of liberty and social equality. He arrived in New York some fifteen years ago, finding himself in a new and peculiar environment, ignorant of the language, customs and usages of the country of his adoption; with no friends or acquaintances to guide or assist him in the new life opened to him, devoid of all resources, except those of his energy and natural abilities. He states that he engaged in the struggle for existence with a fierceness and intensity as only those who have been in a similar position could appreciate. He led a life of hard work, misery and privation for several years, during which time he spared no pains to study the language and the spirit of the country which henceforth was to be his fatherland. His dogged perseverance and intelligent efforts at last gained the day. Starting with the very humble and little

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remunerative business of retailing coal to the rather poor consumers on the east side of New York City, he soon succeeded in developing his business into the magnitude of a commercial enterprise. He uniformly acquired the confidence of all with whom his dealings brought him into contact. But Mr. Schatzkin's real success dates from the time when he abandoned his coal business for the more congenial occupation of dealing in real estate. Having made a specialty of suburban property, he was brought, in the course of events, to localities near to the city of Passaic. First, as the manager for the New York and New Jersey Real Estate Improvement Company, and, later on, on his own account, he commenced his energetic work of developing and improving the unimproved portions of the boroughs of Garfield and Lodi. The growth and development of these localities, under his skilful and enterprising management, are still a subject of admiration and wonder to all who have watched them. Nor does he stop there. He has interests elsewhere. He is a director in the North Jersey Title Guarantee Company. It is now about a year since Mr. Schatzkin removed from his beautiful home in Garfield and settled in this city. He has greatly beautified his residence, on the corner of Bloomfield avenue and the Boulevard, by enlarging and properly grading the grounds. Mr. Schatzkin has already become a familiar figure in the city, and his vigorous articles in the daily papers on vital and up-to-date subjects reveal a power to grasp the salient points of municipal affairs possessed only by the few. In politics he is not a strict partisan, hence he is on friendly terms with the leading spirits of both parties. He is a member of the Acquackanonk Club, the Yountakah Club, the Board of Trade and of the General Hospital Association of the city of Passaic; also, he is a member of the Ackwright Club of the city of New York. He is a member of the Hebrew Synagogue and is responsive to the calls of charity. The following, copied from handsomely engrossed resolutions received by him from the Board of Governors of our General Hospital should have a record here:—

"Resolved, That the profound thanks of this Board of Governors, on behalf of the Passaic Hospital Association, be tendered to Mr. Schatzkin for his very practical and most acceptable gift, viz., a "Sun-Parlor," fitted up at the General Hospital, and that a tablet, suitably inscribed, in commemoration of the same, be placed upon it, and that an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to the donor, Solomon M. Schatzkin, Esq.

"Joseph Holdsworth,
"President.

"E. B. Maynard, Secretary.
"Passaic, N. J., September 11, 1899."

Mr. Schatzkin is a gentleman of pleasing address; he is candid and earnest in manner, and a good listener. He is easy of approach and democratic in spirit. A good citizen. Russia's loss is our gain. Mr. Schatzkin was married early in life. He is the happy father of three children: Abraham Henry, Hyman and William.

CORNELIUS J. CADMUS, retired, was born at Passaic, N. J., April 16, 1829, where he attended the public schools. From his boyhood he followed agricultural pursuits. He is descended on the paternal side from old Holland stock, while on the maternal side from French. Some of his ancestors served their country in the Revolutionary War, his great-grandfather having been an officer and taken prisoner by the English and confined in a military prison in New York City. A monument was subsequently erected in that city in memory of the loyal prisoners. Mr. Cadmus has resided in Passaic and vicinity his entire life. He has been very active in many public enterprises, and has assisted in the organization of a number of the financial institutions, prominent among which are the Passaic National Bank, the People's Bank of Passaic, in which he was a director for some time, and the Hackensack Bank, of which he is at present one of the directors. Mr. Cadmus was married, October 25, 1855, to Miss Rachael E. Ackerman of Rochelle Park, N. J. Three children have been born to them—one son and two daughters—all of whom are living. Politically, Mr. Cadmus is a stanch Republican. He has never held or desired to hold any political position, preferring the quiet of his home life to the glamor of politics and the excitement connected therewith. He is the owner of considerable real estate and is considered one of Passaic's substantial citizens, and is universally respected.

GILBERT D. BOGART, a prime promoter of Passaic's progress, and the founder of Garfield, was born in New York City, March 19, 1840. Few men are better or more favorably known in Passaic County. His indomitable will, his wonderful business ability, his genius for trade in real estate, his sturdy honesty, his willingness to lend a helping hand to the struggling and the unfortunate, and his pleasant smile and cheering words for all who chance to meet him, have secured to him abundant admiration and good will. After receiving a common school education, he grappled with the problem of securing a livelihood. He attempted farming and the livery business, but after having served his country by enlisting twice as a soldier in the Civil War, he found himself associated with the late C. McK. Paulison, as his foreman in the real estate business. Soon he took up this business on his own account, and when the panic of 1873 came, it was found that Mr. Bogart had built more houses and stores and had sold more real estate than had the founder of Passaic himself. The panic above referred to nipped in the bud a most promising scheme, he and some others had wrought out, for the exploiting of the now ambitious borough of Garfield. Eighty-seven acres of land had been purchased and laid out in city lots; they had begun to build and sell houses, when the closing of banks and the shrinkage of securities all over the land brought business to a standstill, and the Garfield company was compelled to go into bankruptcy. But seven years later on, after an experience in farming in Middlesex County, convincing himself that he never could reach the goal of his ambition in that pursuit, Mr. Bogart returned to the Garfield property, and repurchased it, and took up again the more profitable business of founding a city. He built and sold over 250 houses, and today Garfield is a stirring borough of over 2,500 inhabitants, and Mr. Bogart finds himself to be a man of wealth. During all these years of speculation in Garfield, he made his home there, and was familiarly styled the "Mayor of Garfield." But today finds him back again in Passaic, where he has built a palatial residence, on Lafayette avenue, near Pennington, greatly to the delight of all his friends. In politics Mr. Bogart is a Republican, and was, in his early residence here, three times elected to the City Council. When the Hon. William Walter Phelps retired from Congress, Mr. Bogart was urged to accept the nomination to succeed him; but he declined the honor. Mr. Bogart was married, August 14, 1862, to Agnes W. Jerolemon, of Belleville (Rutherford), N. J. Six children were born to them: Cornelius J. (deceased), Agnes W. (deceased), Blanche (deceased), Willard, Grace, who married Mr. George H. Blakely of Paterson, N. J., and Bessie. Mrs. Bogart died February 5, 1884, and Mr. Bogart subsequently married Della W., daughter of Ralph Westervelt, of Newark, N. J., widow of the late Garret Oldis of Passaic. Mr. Bogart's recognized ability for managing important affairs has led to his election as director in many companies, as follows: People's Bank and Trust Company, Paterson Railway, and Orange and Passaic Valley Railway Companies, Saddle River Traction, National

Brick and Terra Cotta companies, Bogart Heights Land Company, Mount Pleasant Land Company, New York and New Jersey Real Estate Improvement Company, Mutual Loan and Building Association, Campbell and Morrell Company, Ackerman Woodworking Company, New Jersey Title Guarantee Company, the Garfield Land Company, and, by appointment by the Governor, one of the Board of Managers and Treasurer of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors or Marines and their wives, at Vineland. Of the following companies he is president: The Saddle River Traction Company, the National Brick and Terra Cotta Company, the Bogart Heights and Mount Pleasant Land Companies. Also, he is one of the governors of Passaic General Hospital.

LEVI H. ALDEN was born on January 1, 1825 (the youngest of three sons; no daughters in the family), at Windham, Greene County, N. Y. His father, Levi H. Alden, Sr., was born at Wareham, Mass., August 28, 1793, and was of the sixth generation from John Alden, who was born in England in 1597, and landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock, Mass., in 1620. Nearly all of the name of Alden in America are descended from John Alden of the Mayflower. The father of the subject of this narrative was a blacksmith, and his grandfather, Eliab Alden, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war three years, and for these three years' service he was paid, in Continental money, a sum which, I am told, he paid for a stock, such as they wore about the neck in those days, of so little value was that currency at that time! Not much was done in metal-casting in my father's day. All plowshares, chains and axes were made by the blacksmith. Not always having work in his shop, for the inhabitants were few, my father made bricks, tempering the clay in a pit, with a yoke of cattle, and putting the clay in the molds by hand, a man carrying each mold and dumping it on the yard. Not only did he make bricks, but he also did mason work. The year I was born he built a two-story brick house. A small marble slab set in the front showed the date to be October 8, 1825. My great-grandfather on my mother's side cut a road from Catskill to Windham, a distance of 28 miles from the North River, and there built a log house. He was in the French and Indian war, also in the Revolutionary war. Four of his boys were with him in this work. This done, he returned to Connecticut for his family. He moved them in a lumber wagon, with a yoke of cattle, but by the time he got back to Windham the Indians had torn down his log house! So he had to put up another. I remember seeing him when I was a boy. His son, my grandfather, had a farm and store; he made potash, kept a tavern and had a blacksmith shop; also, he was a General in the War of 1812. Three of his brothers kept taverns. All had farms, kept stores and made potash. Two of them had distilleries. For a bushel of ashes they paid 12½ cents. All the people had large fireplaces, burning cord-wood. Of this there was abundance. They were glad to get rid of it. In clearing their land all the wood had to be burned off. My father, after learning his trade, went to Windham and hired out to work for General Gehiel Tuttle, and afterward married his eldest daughter, while working for him. He was drafted in the War of 1812; he took his blanket and started for Long Island, whither he had been ordered to report, at a point near the Navy Yard. He was made an Ensign, in 1819, by Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor. I possess the epaulets he wore. His father used to keep a store in Massachusetts, and he built vessels. I possess an account book of his, of the date of 1700, where I find he sold more gin than calico. He came to Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., and purchased a farm. My father's brother, Charles, went as a drummer boy in the War of 1812. He afterward became an Episcopal clergyman, and was appointed chaplain in the Navy. He died at Pensacola, Florida, in 1846. His son is now Assistant Director General in the Medical Department at Washington, D. C. My father had another brother, who was a physician. He died in 1818, and another, who was a Presbyterian clergyman, who died in 1885. I have seen my mother hetcheling flax and spinning flax and wool, and weaving cloth for the family use. I have put hot water in the leach-tub when she used to make soap for washing clothes and for the family to wash their hands and faces with. Also, I have burned corn-cobs for the purpose of making saleratus. I have helped my mother to dip candles—ten on a rod—for winter use. She made a tub of apple sauce and two barrels of soap; and my father put down a barrel of pork and a barrel of beef in the fall for winter use. My father used to go to work in the shop at 5 o'clock in the morning, and work until 9 o'clock in the evening during the week. He made all his horseshoe nails and all his horseshoes, splitting a bar of iron to make the same. The toe-corks he made from a large bar of English blister steel. The price for a new shoe was 25 cents; for corking and setting, 9 cents; for setting, 6¼ cents. An old maid in the neighborhood measured us and cut our clothes; mother made them up. When old enough, I was sent to the district school. Each parent paid for the number of days his children attended, and furnished his share of fuel. The teacher boarded around. The schoolroom was heated by means of a stove that would hold, or take in, four-foot wood. The small children sat on benches around the stove. The seats had no backs. There would be a male teacher in the winter and a female teacher in the summer. Sometimes the teacher and the older boys would have a fight! The stove and benches would be turned over! But, if I got a whipping at school, and my father found it out, he gave me a good whipping, which did me no harm. We had two days' company drilling in each town or township each year and a general training, at which all soldiers in all the townships in the county gathered. This was a general holiday for all the people in the county. Peddlers from different states attended and sold their wares. On such a day my father would give me 25 cents to spend. That was as much to me then as a thousand dollars would be to me today. I would purchase a card of gingerbread, a plate of pickled clams, a vial of wintergreen essence, a lead pencil, a pair of wooden pocket combs, etc. There would be sweatbeards with six figures, on which you could put your money, if you wished to try your luck at a game of chance. The manager would throw the dice into a cup, and if the number came up the same as that upon which your money was placed, you won. At our general training a man had a roulette table, the first I ever saw. I had two pennies left, so I put on a penny and won 30 pence. The next thing I knew I had lost all I had! That was the last and only time I ever gambled, except throwing pennies into a hat for chickens and turkeys. The year 1840-41 my father sent me to an academy in Delhi, in the adjoining county. Nearly every county built a log cabin the year General William Henry Harrison was elected President. At the close of my first term at Delhi Academy I returned home for the vacation. Coaches-and-four ran, at that time, from Catskill to Ithaca, through Delhi, carrying the mail. They left Delhi at midnight. As it made me sick to ride inside, I got on with the driver. There were three passengers inside. Before we got out of Delhi the driver fell asleep and dropped the lines! He had been out with a liquordealer the day before. I picked up the lines and drove, seven miles, to the next postoffice. Here the driver woke up and drove to the next stage house. After leaving Delhi my father hired me out to one Hardenburg, a general merchant at Catskill, the county seat of Greene County at that time. A railroad had been built from Schenectady to Catskill, where, for the first time, I saw a locomotive. It was soon thrown aside, how-

ELIEZER COBB TAYLOR.

MARY MATILDA TAYLOR.

ever, and horses were used. I was to remain three years with this merchant. The first year I was to receive $25 and board; the next, $50 and board; the third, year, $75 and board. He claimed to be a Christian and had stock in the bank there, and was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. He did very little business in the store, and would swear like a pirate, so I only stayed with him two weeks. My brother, Julius, was a drover, and came to Catskill to draw money from the bank to purchase cattle. I went home with him. At that time all the cattle and sheep were driven from the West to the North River, then shipped in boats for New York City. In the same way large flocks of turkeys were brought on from the West. When brought to New York, the sheep were kept at the foot of what is now Park Row, and the cattle at the upper end of the Bowery. Unadulterated whiskey was sold for 28 cents a gallon. No beer in this country at that time. My father had sold the tools in the shop to Daniel Tuttle, who had worked for him many years, and whose second son became an Episcopal Bishop. My father had purchased a farm, so I remained home and helped him, tending a saw mill he had rented in the winter. At that time hemlock lumber sold in Catskill for $8 per M., and it took two days to go there and back. One winter my father made sawn hemlock shingles. I bunched them at nights. Another winter he made matches, in cards. I used to help pack them after school. At first they sold for 20 shillings ($2.50 a gross. The price fell to 5 shillings. Then he quit making them. He often made more money in the winter than he did in the summer on the farm, and it was better for his boys to be kept busy. My father's next neighbor was a tavern; but it was no place for him. He was Justice of the Peace for 25 years and kept the public school library. This library was quite an extensive affair. It was afterward sold. I have some of the books now in my possession. Father took a weekly paper, published in Albany; he also took Harper's Magazine, when first printed. He was afterward appointed one of the Judges in the County Court by Governor William H. Seward. I have the commission he received. It is dated February 7, 1846. These were some of our advantages. I have boiled maple sap all night in the woods. My father again hired me out; this time to a firm in Prattsville, for my board. I slept in the store and made my own bed. The postoffice was in the store. I boarded with one of the firm. Two of the firm owned the largest tannery in the United States. The store supplied all the goods for the employees. I measured the bark that came in by teams. All the beef and pork came in from the West. It was cut up and packed down in the store. Most of the Irish in the country worked in tanneries. There were no Roman Catholic churches in the country. Their children attended the common schools, and became some of our best citizens. Some, who drank too much, would rap on my window where I slept Sunday mornings, and would want to borrow two shillings. They always paid it back. I drew up a temperance pledge that winter, and most of the Irish signed it. I headed the list, and it was the only one I ever signed. That winter there was a dancing school in the public house, which stood next to the store. The store firm gave me the income from the hay scales; this paid my tuition in the dancing school. We took turns going after girls and taking them home. We paid two dollars a night for a team and long sleigh. I never got drunk and I never used profane language in my life—a common thing in those days, a habit, like all other bad habits. I stayed at Prattsville but six months. The partner with whom I boarded had a nephew, who wanted my place. I had purchased the cloth for an overcoat and the trimmings, all amounting to $13. They gave me that. One partner was a County Judge. So, afterward, when he would have to go to court, he would send for me to come and help in the store. After helping my father in the haying time and the fall coming on, I commenced planing hand-bellows boards for a man by the name of Matthews. I received a certain sum per dozen. My predecessor earned 75 cents a day. I worked harder and made a dollar a day. Then my employer cut me down per dozen, so that I could only make 75 cents per day. I worked harder and longer and got up to a dollar a day again. Again he cut the price per dozen! Then I quit. In the winter my brother Julius and a man of the name of Soper, who made lather boxes in the same shop in which my father made shingles and matches; also, where Matthews had made hand-bellows boards and button molds, went into partnership. We hired a saw mill and a man to cut hard maple logs. Julius tended the saw mill, Soper cut out the boxes in the rough. I, with hired boys, turned and finished them up. I have turned out 35 dozen in a day by working till 10 o'clock p. m. We lost two kill-dryers full of hard maple by fire. The building we put up was a cheap one, and we had but an old sheet-iron pipe in which to build a fire. We sold 200 dozen lather boxes for 18 cents a dozen. They were varnished, and looking-glasses were put in them. We had to cut these glasses out of large looking-glasses, such as are found in furniture stores. We also made tobacco boxes. My brother and myself, each, cleared $150 in six months. But father boarded us free of charge. These lather boxes sold at 25 cents apiece, retail. I have now a lather box and a tobacco box which we made. In 1845 I went to live with and work for B. G. Morss, who lived at Read Falls, nine miles west of my father's, on the same turnpike. He had a tannery, grist mill, store, foundry and saw mill. If I stayed only six months, I was to have $24 and my board; if a year, I was to have $84. I stayed one year. I tended store, measured all the tan bark in the woods and took care of a span of horses. I boarded with Mr. Morss. Also, I ran liquor in the tannery when the foreman was away, tended the grist mill three weeks when the miller left until he got another, papered and painted in the new house he built. While there I helped also the carpenters; and I took a span of horses and a lumber wagon and drove with three Irishmen, a mason and an uncle of Mr. Morss to Carbondale, Pa. He was partner with a half-brother in a tannery there. I took $500 to this half-brother, who had married an aunt, on my mother's side. I slept with another half-brother of my employer while with him. I went down the east branch of the Delaware River, and returned through Walton and Delhi, on the west branch. While in Carbondale I went down to Wilkesbarre to see the monument built there in memory of the inhabitants that were massacred by the English and Indians in the Revolutionary war. It was sixty miles from Carbondale. I hired a horse and top-wagon for $2 a day, and stopped each way at Slocum Hollow for dinner. There was only one house, a tavern; it was where the city of Scranton now stands. Another day I went to Honesdale, on the Gravity Coal Railway. They put horses in the cars to draw them part of the way. From that place they conveyed by canal to the Hudson River; the boats each held about 80 tons. I brought back a load of coal to Oneonta. I was to sell it there at a foundry, but they had just got a load. So I left it at the side of the road. I brought back an Irishman with me, a "bean-hand." At Moresville I put on a load of pine lumber and took it to Read Falls. I had many narrow escapes from teams running away while living with B. G. Morss. I drove his team all night in going to New York City. I made two trips in one week. I came up the Hudson River the night the Swallow ran on the rocks, opposite Athens. Many passengers were drowned. I went on horseback collecting bills and subpoenaing witnesses up in the Big Indian and Andes, where but few people lived. I was caught out in the winter in snowdrifts in Chiscatom, where living located Rip Van Winkle. Before my year was up I

asked G. B. Morss if he would get me a place in New York City. He asked me if I did not want to stay with him. I said yes, if he wanted me. I was not 21 years old; so went home, and my father and I thought I ought to have $150 for another year. I went back and told him. He talked for hours, saying how cheap he used to work, and he said I was learning much with him. I said I had, but did not expect to learn so much the next year. While collecting for him I slept in a log house, with only one room but two beds. The man and his wife slept in one and I in the other. Also, I went to every house in the school district to sell Bibles. Where they had none, and would not purchase, I gave them one. While there I learned a great deal. Leaving there, I went to Portlandville, Otsego County, on the Susquehanna River, and took charge of a wooden factory. I stayed six months; learned all parts except dyeing while there. Saw the first and only case of delirium tremens. If they were making money, my father was going to purchase an interest for me. Found they were not; so they paid me $12 per month and board. Then I hired out to my brother Julius to drive cattle for him. He was to pay me $23 per month and my board. I was to furnish my own house. I paid $85 for the house; the first one I ever owned. I drove in five droves of cattle to Catskill and one to Newburgh; this one he purchased at Genesco. I was 23 days on the road; the others he purchased in Chenango, Steuben and Cortland counties, N. Y. Sometimes I carried as much as $2,000 in my pocket to him, sleeping in large ballrooms, which all taverns had, and in which there would be a number of beds. I used to meet his partner at Catskill and deliver the cattle to him. He would give me checks to get money at the Prattsville bank to take to Julius. On the fourth drove he gave me checks which the bank would not cash. So my father endorsed the checks. I took the money to Julius and told him I should not come again. My grandfather, on my father's side, received 160 acres of land, in the State of Arkansas, from the Government, for his services in the Revolutionary war. He sold it to my father. He had already paid $80 for taxes. My father gave me a deed of it, and I went out there to sell it. At Albany I bought five tickets to Buffalo. I was two days and one night making the trip to Buffalo. The rails on the road were strap-rails. Then I took a boat on Lake Erie to Sandusky, Ohio. At that time Cleveland had only a few houses on the lake shore. At Sandusky there were but two houses; these were built on stumps of trees. They had begun building a railway to Cincinnati. I went on as far as Bellefountain; then took stage to Springfield; then by railway to Cincinnati. Got there about 2 o'clock p. m., September 8, 1847. Took omnibus to a boat that was to leave at 5 p. m. They had steam up. They charged the same price to the mouth of the Ohio as to St. Louis, where the boat was going; 5 o'clock p. m. came, and they let the steam go down. They did not leave for three days! After starting at 5 p. m., the third day, the dining table being cleared, cards were brought out by the bartender. New packs of cards were brought on at each game. Large sums were bet. There was plenty of liquor on hand. I sat up to see them till 2 o'clock a. m. When we arrived at the mouth of the Ohio there were no buildings there. We had to stay on the wharf boat. We took another boat to go down the Mississippi. While waiting, saw a man who had a boat in which he sold goods. He had caught two catfish, one weighing 150 pounds. The Mississippi was very low. In Kentucky I walked seven miles ahead of the boat when she ran aground. We landed at Indianapolis, the mouth of the Arkansas River. Stayed there over Sunday. Attended Methodist meeting in the Court House. A hunter came and stood in the door with game he had killed with his gun, on his shoulder, to hear the sermon. Was waked up in the night to take a steam wheel boat going to Little Rock. This same boat was at Cincinnati when I left there. We had now to journey 300 miles to Little Rock, the capital of the State. There were but five inhabitants. Wood was used for fuel on the boat. At one place the slaves owned the wood and sold it to the captain. On the Mississippi slaves, goods and passengers were their cargo. Bacon was taken down the river to feed the slaves. Five of these slaves would not do the work one Irishman would do at the North. When I arrived at Little Rock I bought an Indian pony for $20; traded my satchel for a pair of saddle-bags with a State Senator. I have the saddle-bags yet. The Senator had two fine-looking Creole girls. I started for Batesville by a bridle-path; there were no roads. Batesville was 100 miles from Little Rock. The first night out I slept with a traveler in a log house, where there was but one room. Man and his wife, mother and children, all in one room. The next day saw flocks of turkeys. Stopped over night at a log house which had a room overhead, which we reached by means of a ladder. A candidate for Governor slept in the same room. I met his opponent at Batesville, September 24. At all the places where I stopped some members of the family had fever and ague. My farm of 160 acres was seven miles from Batesville. Got there before dark; found three acres cleared and two log houses on it. In most places the trees were girdled and corn planted between them. The old gentleman who had bid it in for taxes lived in one of the houses. He had been once well off; but now was poor. The women folks spun and made all their clothes, and the men's clothes, from cotton. They never cleared off the table till it was time for another meal. They lived on corn bread and pork. Their hogs ran wild in the woods. I remained there one week. Then a nephew of his came, whose father lived in Missouri. The young man had enlisted in the Mexican war for three months. His time was up and he was on his way home; so I took his horse and left him mine. They gave me $10, in silver—Mexican—half-dollars and one week's board and I gave him a deed of the 160 acres of land. The land was good, but covered with gum trees. At Batesville there were two merchants from Massachusetts. I could tell a Northerner as soon as I saw him. I bought a large plug of tobacco at their store. They wanted to know when I was going to start for Memphis, which was 200 miles from there, the journey having to be made through three swamps, Cass, Lange and Mississippi. At high-water the marks on the trees showed the surface to be 18 feet higher than at that time. I said I was to start the next morning. They said a young man of the name of Rudolph left there that morning, and was going to stay that night at one of the Magnis's on the White River, and urged me to go that day, as I would never get through alone. They had so much to say that I started after dinner and found him. And I think if I had not, I would have been waylaid before I got through. October 2 my horse got scared among the cone breakers and broke the bridle. Rudolph got a quart bottle of peach brandy; I mended the bridle with papa bark. His father came to Memphis from Philadelphia, and he set up a store in Memphis. Young Rudolph started out peddling. He went to Van Buren, at that time in the Indian Territory; made several trips; married a planter's daughter, and had a store at Van Buren. He was now on his way to Memphis for goods. We were four days going through. I had a bad headache the fourth morning, and I persuaded him to go on, as he could get to Memphis that day. I could not go off of a walk on account of my head and back ache; but, finally, I came to a place called Helena. There was a log tavern and a small log store. They fed my horse with corn in the ear. There were two beds in the barroom, cards. I did not like their appearance, so I started on again; but soon had to walk, as it pained me so to ride. I came to a

LEVI H. ALDEN.

FREDERIC SCHMIDT.

log house. A woman was outside. I asked her if she had any mustard. She said yes. She asked me if I had come from New Orleans, as they had yellow fever there. I drank some water and mustard; this made me vomit. I stayed there overnight. When I got to the Mississippi River I found Rudolph coming to find me. Sold my horse at auction for $42; paid the auctioneer $2; exchanged the bills I got for money I could use in New York State, at a cost of $5. There was a store dealer there who had 160 slaves. He was afraid to take them to New Orleans on account of the yellow fever. I paid my fare to Pittsburg, Pa. It was $13 for 1,300 miles. This included passage, stateroom and board. Felt unwell going up the Ohio. Took an emetic and physic, but it did me no good. Lost my appetite at Pittsburg. Bought a ticket to Philadelphia; but when I got to Brownsville, the end of slackwater navigation, I had to stop. Gave two silver watches and all the money I had to the landlord, a Mr. Harding. He put me in a room on the second floor and sent for a doctor. I had typhoid fever. I lay in a bed four weeks. Then I could not raise my head. I told the doctor, who was a Quaker, and who had a young man for a partner, to write to my father. A week from that time I received a letter from my father. In the afternoon of the day I received the letter my oldest brother, who was a physician in New York City, came in. He remained with me three weeks. He left, taking the landlord's wife with him. She went on a visit to her parents, who resided in Connecticut. He took my ticket to Philadelphia. I remained two weeks longer. The landlord slept in my room. This was a stage house, and 20 coaches ran over the Allegheny Mountains to Cumberland, two coaches carrying the mail. It was December 19, 1847, when I left there. They let me ride in a mail coach, as there was not much mail. On the mountain the snow was two feet deep. The distance was 74 miles. At 8 a. m. took cars to Harper's Ferry—100 miles; arrived at noon, and I reached Baltimore at 8 p. m., Philadelphia at 10 p. m. Next morning left at 5 o'clock for South Amboy; took boat to New York City, arriving at 11 a. m.; saw my brother. Took boat for Catskill at 5 p. m. Arrived at Catskill at 3 a. m. next day. Took stage to Windham and arrived home December 23, 1847. A boy glad to see his mother! At that time if a person laughed when they talked they were said to be foolish. But now it is the fashion. It was a long time before I was able to do any work. The next fall I sawed and split five cords of four-foot wood. My father had piled it in the yard. I piled it up in the woodshed. Later some of the young people went to New York. One had a cap which could be turned inside out, showing cloth on one side and oil silk on the other. I thought there was money in it. Only caps and stiff hats were worn then. So my father lent me $200, and I went to New York and bought cloth and trimmings for caps; hired girls in the neighborhood to make them in a tenant house my father owned, then idle. Sold some, and in the winter, having yet many on hand, I started out peddling, taking caps, tobacco boxes, wooden combs and satchels, which were made by Matthews and Hunt. Went through Otsego, Delaware, Chenango and Greene counties with a sleigh and one horse. Sold the largest bill in Cooperstown. One night at a public house found two inches of snow on my bed in the morning. Came out about even in my cap adventure—and gained some experience. In 1849 came the California fever, and my father was going to let me have $500 to go; but my mother would not consent. So in May, 1849, my father and I with a horse and wagon, driving on the railroad track through the summit—Erie Railroad had only got as far as Susquehanna—went down into Pennsylvania; and, after traveling through different places, finally purchased 85½ acres of land, in Wayne County, Pa., for a tannery. Paid $3,200. This was on May 29, 1849. On our way home Z. Pratt and B. G. Morss, with both of whom I had lived, offered to go in company with my father. He chose B. Pratt. They established the firm of Pratt & Alden, each putting in $3,000. So we went back by the way of Piermont; and father left me there to clear off the land and run a saw mill on the property. This was in June, 1849. In July my brother Julius came down with a span of horses, a carpenter and help. We went on and put up 150 feet of the tannery boarding house, in which we boarded, and a store. Put hides in the pit, January, 1850. Julius and I to have $100 a year and one-third interest in the store. The store was conducted under the firm name of L. H. Alden & Sons. Father brought my mother down to Carbondale, twelve miles off, to visit her sister. We had heavy storms in June and July, which filled a dam belonging to the D. and H. Canal Company, covering 300 acres of land, on the White Oak, so that it ran over. It was only one mile above the tannery. My father and I worked there till after midnight, putting up planks and dirt against them. He took cold, returned to Carbondale and took to his bed. On Saturday p. m. they sent a man to Aldenville for Julius and myself. I went back with the man. Julius went to Honesdale for a Dr. Sanger. He got there about 2 a. m. Father's feet were cold. He died at 11 a. m. Sunday. The homoeopathic doctor had killed him! He had taken up the practice of medicine, as others did at that time, without studying or attending lectures. Homoeopathic physicians are very different now. He had a cherry coffin. The undertaker came a mile and a half to lay him out, and took the corpse twelve miles with a hearse and a span of horses to Aldenville—the postoffice named after my father—for $15. This was on August 7, 1850. My brother James, M. D., did not get there until after our father was buried. We purchased his and our mother's interest; then Julius T., T. Zadcock Pratt and myself formed a co-partnership for five years, under the name of Pratt & Alden; Pratt owning one-half and we each one-fourth. All the money we used we paid 7 per cent. for every three months at the Prattsville bank. We purchased more wild land, for the bark that was on it. My first visit to Niagara Falls was when General Winfield Scott was nominated for President. They had a celebration at Lundy's Lane. There were so few houses at the Falls that we had to go to Buffalo to stay, nights. There was then but one carriage bridge across the river at the Falls. There were so few cars that people rode on top, their feet hanging down the sides, of course. On October 18, 1853, Julius T. Alden married Roxy A. Emmons, of Oneonta, N. Y. The tannery business was poor. We got in debt $50,000 for buildings and land purchased. Our mother died March 7, 1854. We did not know her worth till she was gone! We buried her beside our father. Put her name on the tombstone we had put up for our father. Put an iron fence around their graves and a hemlock hedge outside of that. May, 1854, sold my half-interest in store to D. W. Emmons, J. T. Alden's wife's brother, and built a grist mill below the tannery, and added to tannery down the stream, and purchased $10,000 of Stock in Honesdale Bank. August 5, 1855, gave Z. Pratt $20,000, to give us equal thirds' interest in the business. April 2, 1856, gave Julia P. Ingersoll $50,000 for her half-interest in the tannery. May 27, 1857, I married Lois M. Strong, of Woodbourn, N. Y. Took her sister, Hattie, with us to Niagara Falls. Had a sail on the "Maid of the Mist," a small steamer plying on the river below the Falls. Having seen all the sights there, we crossed over the Niagara Suspension Bridge by carriages, and took railroad cars to Lewiston. There we took boat and proceeded down the river to Lake Ontario; down the lake and the St. Lawrence River to Montreal; no bridge there then. The streets were narrow and the French language was in use. Thence we proceeded to Lake Cham-

plain, Saratoga Springs, Troy, Albany, down the Hudson and out to Woodbourn. The tannery firm was conducted under the style of J. T. & L. H. Alden. That year I commenced building a house for myself and wife. Went to New London, Ct. On my way back stopped at New York. It was during the panic week of 1857. I purchased a piano and furniture for my house, at about half price. April 16, 1858, I paid J. T. Alden $60,000 for his interest in the Aldenville tannery and the Uniondale tannery, which we had just purchased, one-fifth each. The Aldenville tannery was then 113 feet long, 40 feet wide, besides the leaches, and two and one-half stories high. One afternoon the bark mill broke down. It was something the carpenters and blacksmiths could not fix. So I went to Carbondale, twelve miles off, and got the foreman in the foundry up out of bed. He fixed it, and I got back to the tannery the next morning. We stopped the bark mill at 12 o'clock Saturday nights and started again at 12 o'clock Sunday nights. We ground 7,000 cords of tan bark one year at the Aldenville tannery. Erie Railroad charged 7 cents per hide or side to Narrowsburgh. Pratt and Alden had 20,000 hides at Narrowsburgh at one time. From Catskill, by boat, they charged one-half cent per hide. The distance to New York was about the same as from Narrowsburgh. August 25, 1858, I got a piece of the first ocean cable from on board the "Niagara," in New York Harbor, after her return. I have a piece at my house now. May 25, 1858, I was appointed Postmaster at Aldenville. The same year took my wife to New York; then to Catskill; hired horse and wagon and went to Cairo. Saw my Grandmother Alden at Uncle "Liab's." She was then 93 years of age. Took her some strawberries; then drove to the "Mountain House." This was the second time I had visited that noted place. Then to the Falls and down the Clove to Catskill. Took the steamboat South America to New York. Then my wife and I went to Woodbourn. January 25, 1860, I purchased one-third of Waymart tannery. In 1862 went to Boston, bringing back 30 bales of Buffalo hides, belonging to S. S. Arnold, to tan. I arranged to tan for him thereafter 10,000 to 150,000 hides a year. While in Boston visited Bunker Hill monument and Faneuil Hall. On Sunday I attended services at the Old South Church. Went down to London Dock, where the tea was thrown overboard before the Revolutionary war; visited the State House and the Common. We were in the midst of the Civil War. On returning to New York, I found dealers all discouraged; business was at a standstill. April 26, purchased goods at Stone and Dixon House. May 23, left New York with my wife for Woodbourn, N. Y.; then by boat to Albany and by cars to Little Falls. June 3, J. T. and wife and myself and wife went to Emmonsburgh, Herkimer County, N. Y., and caught a large number of small trout. August 11, gave $100 for volunteers in the war. August 16, gave $500 toward volunteers. Built greenhouse and gas works for house and store. On the 13th of September sold one-half the store at Aldenville to H. J. Alden, a cousin. October 17, purchased hides in New York. November 12, issued 2,000 shinplasters of the denominations 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, respectively; these L. H. Alden and H. J. Alden signed, and used for change. Silver had disappeared and change was scarce. January 26, 1864, purchased 336 acres of coal land for the bark that was on it, in Carbondale, for the Waymart tannery, and on the 27th a car of grate coal at Waymart for $9; there were 8,200 pounds. At this time, also, paid $800 for a substitute for the war. Everything was low. It was a hard time for those families whose husbands had been drafted. February 10, got hides in New York to tan for 8 cents, "joint." In 1862 we could not get 5½ cents. February 17, purchased 3,200 ounces of quinine, on speculation, of William Barkley, in New York. He was killed in Passaic, at the time Speer's building was blown down in Washington place. March 1, sold Henry J. Alden one-quarter interest in Aldenville tannery—style, L. H. Alden & Co. March 12, Honesdale gas house blew up. I held $2,375 of the stock. It cost me $997. May 3, I sold the quinine together, clearing $1,600. I got half. On the 27th I left for Woodbourne, taking my wife and children; also, my cousin and hired girl and two span of horses and carriages. Got to Woodbourne next day. June 2, left for Kingston with wife, Fannie Alden and Lizzie A. Alden. Took boat to Albany; then cars to Little Falls, then by cars to Lockport; then back to Little Falls, where we took carriage up to Emmonsburgh to a tannery in Herkimer County; went a-fishing and caught 200 trout. June 14, took a thousand hides from New York to tan, at 10 cents per pound. Left for Albany, took boat for Catskill and carriage up to Cairo; then to Freehold; then to Windham, where I was born. Saw B. G. Morss and Zadock Pratt, and called on other old neighbors. Found it very different from what it used to be, when I left, September, 1849. Drove back to Saugerties, then to Woodbourn. Gold was now selling for $285. Some months I paid $3,000 revenue tax on store, tannery and grist mill. Bought large quantities of wool, on speculation; also, large quantities of wheat, corn and oats; ground them in grist mill. July 23, purchased stock in Lockport Bank and property in Lockport. In Honesdale persons who had been drafted paid $1,200 for substitutes. August 22, went to New York and to Little Falls. Bought $1,000 7 3-10 U. S. Bond; purchased 100 Erie shares at 108¾. Men ran away from the draft; foreman in the tannery, among others. Republicans, at first, did not fear being drafted. But, at last, they had to come in. Many "jumped the bounty," through the dishonesty of the Provost Marshals. All seemed to become dishonest. December 2, purchased $2,000 worth of Dissicating stock. It was burned up soon after. Got only $87 out of it. In 1865 took one-third interest in the leather business in New York—style, "Alden & Cummings"—for five years. January 27, 1866, five people died of spotted fever in Aldenville. All were alarmed. Bookkeeper and wife left. Took one-third interest in manufacturing paper twine in New York City. Purchased a thousand dollars in silver mines in Nevada; lost it all. Took stock in oil wells; lost all I put in. May 15, started for Washington, Baltimore and Richmond. After Lee's surrender I could not believe all I had heard about the war. But I found it worse. Troops were coming to Washington. There was a circus at City Point. Plenty of money, and people were reckless. I went all through the lines at Petersburgh. Saw men between the lines that had lain there six months, unburied. We slept in one house and took meals in another. Rode on freight cars. Saw Lee, Grant, Sherman, Kilpatrick and other generals. All seemed to be demoralized. Went to Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. Purchased $800 in Confederate money for one-half per cent. Brought home $400. Gave it to my wife. Some hired girl stole it! About 30 acres were burned over in Richmond. It was terrible; but such is war. Left Aldenville with carriage and horses and wagon; went through Woodbourn, Wentsborough, Middletown, Goshen, Chester, down along Greenwood Lake, through Pompton and Paterson to Passaic. September 20, 1865, had been to Orange, Long Island, Englewood, Hackensack and Newark, to look at houses; but, finally, I purchased at Passaic. Mr. C. McK. Paulison had that year built four houses on Gregory avenue, and Prospect street had houses on it. Dundee had only one mill, and that was not running. All the rest was farm land. In 1866 I was confirmed in the Episcopal Church by Bishop William H. Odenheimer. July, 1867, wife, children and myself left for Albany and Little Falls, N. Y.; then up to Emmonsburgh; then to Williamstown and Camden, N. J.; then to Allegany; left children there; then to Olean and Parkville. Visited different tanneries. J. T.

JOHN HEMION.

AARON MILLINGTON HEMION.

Alden and wife and myself and wife left for Cleveland, took steamer Keweenaw for Superior City; stopped at Detroit and went across the river to Windsor, Canada; then through Lake St. Clair and River St. Clair; stopped at outlet of Lake Huron; then up through Lake Huron to Sault St. Marie; went through the Sault to Lake Superior. Steamer stopped at Picture Rocks and Agate Island. Then to Marquette, the Iron Mines; then to Houghton, the copper mines; stopped at Portage Lake, Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor; got specimens of copper. We left Cleveland, Ohio, the 16th of July, and arrived at Superior City July 23. Found plenty of Indians and half-breeds there. Took an Indian canoe and rowed five miles to where Duluth now is. Plenty of mosquitoes and large flies. There were long plank walks out to the cemetery, four miles away. About five good houses among the 200. Everything dead. No business; but once was. They had a bank in which I lost some $1,500. Got mosquito nets for our heads. Left for St. Paul, Minn., in a lumber wagon. There were seven passengers. Stayed one night at Moose Lake; slept in log house; next day driver got drunk; team got stuck in the mud; we walked six miles to Deer Creek; stayed overnight in log house; had plenty of venison and fish; met Indians; hired a wagon and team the next morning; took dinner at Cross Lake. Saw Indians in their native state; stayed all night in log house. Left next morning in four-horse hack, at 6 o'clock. All woods. Took dinner at Centerville, which was laid out for a large city. Arrived at St. Paul at 7 o'clock, p. m. Had traveled 53 miles, and we were tired. Next day left by cars for Minneapolis. Stopped for dinner at Minnehaha Falls. Saw the Fall of St. Anthony. Only lumber manufactured there. At that time Minneapolis had been settled sixteen years. There were but few houses; but some were of brick and good. Saw ox teams and a long string of Indian carts. Went back by cars to St. Paul; then took steamboat down the Mississippi to Keukuck; passed through Lake Pippen; large and thriving towns each side of river—Clinton, Davenport and Rock Island. We stopped at Galena on Sunday. Cords of lead were taken on board as freight. There was a band of music aboard. Young people in the town came aboard and had a dance. We were three days on the river. Crossed the river to Illinois; got a quantity of goods. One day wife and self took cars to Nauvoo. Saw Joseph Smith's widow. The temple was almost demolished. There were a quantity of brick buildings, partly built. Got a bottle of wine from the widow. Left by railroad the 8th of August for Allegheny. Stopped and got the children, Lizzie and James, and came home by railroad, and very tired. May, 1868, left for Rochester and Lockport, N. Y.; thence for Little Falls and Albany, and New York City. June, paid $38,000 for 60 acres of land in Bergen County, N. J. September 28, Sister Hattie, wife and self went to Bristol by steamer; thence to Providence and Boston. There Joseph and Caroline Alden joined us; we went to Plymouth Rock. Got a piece of the rock; went through Plymouth Hall; saw the Bible John Alden brought over from England; saw the gun King Philip, the Indian chief, was shot with; looked over the old records; saw the original burying ground, where they buried their dead after the Mayflower returned to England. Then we returned to Boston and visited all places of interest there. Took steamer for Portland; hired a carriage and drove around town. It was just after the great fire. Saw Neal Dow's tannery. The tide here rises 16 feet. Took steamer for St. John's; stopped at East Port; a great place for herring. Saw the long drays at East Port. Had to go down a ladder to get off boat at St. John's. The tide here rises 37 feet. Went to Catholic Cathedral and Presbyterian Church on Sunday. Took steamer above the Falls for Frederickton, the capital of New Brunswick. The steamer burned wood; all freight and passengers came aboard in small boat. Visited the Episcopal Cathedral; looked around; then back to St. John's. Falls at mouth of St. John's River, 30 feet high. Took steamer to Windsor; tide 60 feet there. Took cars for Halifax; exchanged $200 in greenbacks for English gold, at the rate of 72 cents on the dollar. Visited the Cathedral in centre of the town and other places of interest; had elk meat. Took cars for Picton; then steamer for Prince Edward's Island. Called on United States Consul; looked around the island; had to stay there five days; then back to Picton, where we took steamer to Quebec. Stopped at principal places on the St. Lawrence Bay. On the fifth day arrived at Quebec. Heavy storm and I sick most of the way! Quebec had then five gates by which it was entered; visited the Cathedral, the poorhouse and jail. Drove over to the Falls of Montmorency, the Heights of Abraham and to the parade grounds of the English soldiers. Exchanged $150 in greenbacks for gold and silver at 72 and 75 cents for a dollar. Took steamer up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal; visited the different nunneries; drove around the mountain and to Notre Dame Cathedral; saw the Cathedral bell; it weighs 24,870 pounds. There were two towers—a set of chimes in one. Took cars for Plattsburgh; steamer to Whitehall; then cars to Saratoga; visited the different springs; saw Crown Point. Then took cars to Albany and steamer to New York. Glad to get to Passaic. November, 1868, purchased half of Mount Pleasant tannery, $10,000. December 27, my brother, Julius T. Alden, died at Little Falls, N. Y. He was buried there. So I am the only one left of my father's children. I think father, mother and my two brothers have gone to heaven, where I intend to meet them. February 1, 1876, myself and wife, Louis May, wife's mother and Sister Hattie left for Florida, by way of Philadelphia. Stayed overnight in Baltimore. Saw all the sights in that place. Then to Washington; spent a day looking round. Then to Richmond; saw all places of interest there. Then to Wilmington; stayed overnight there. Then to Charleston; saw all the sights there. Thence to Savannah; looked around there. Thence to Jacksonville; looked around there. Took boat up the river to Tocoi; thence by rail to St. Augustine; saw deer in the woods; saw all that was to be seen there; then back to Tocoi; thence up river to Pulaski; looked around there; then boat to Lake Monroe; saw large alligators; stopped at Enterprise; went five miles to orange and lemon groves. Took Louis May with me. She picked oranges from the trees. Then back by boat to Jacksonville. Left mother-in-law and Hattie at Pulaski. Took cars for Savannah; looked around there. Then to Columbia, South Carolina, Charlotte, Salisbury, Lynchburgh, Manassa. Saw the house Stonewall Jackson was taken to after he was shot; Alexandria, Washington to Baltimore. Had to stay there over Sunday. Then home to Passaic, the 21st of February. On the 18th of September following, my wife, Lizzie A., wife's sister, Hattie, and her cousin, Anna Morss, went to Philadelphia "Centennial Fair." Stayed fifteen days. October 9, took James S. to the Fair; stayed fifteen days and attended some of the theatres in Philadelphia. Took Lizzie A. and James S. to Carbondale; went into the mines; also, to Geneva, N. Y.; Watkin's Glen, Syracuse; saw the salt works; then to Lockport, Niagara Falls; saw all the sights there. To Lake Champlain, Saratoga, Troy; then down North River in day boat to New York; then home to Passaic; afterward took Louis May and Mabel Blanche to Olean, Lockport and Tonawanda; saw the big saw mills there. Then to Niagara Falls; saw all the sights there; took cars and boat to Toronto; visited the island opposite the city; visited the barracks. Then, by boat, down Ontario Lake and the River St. Lawrence, through the Rapids to Montreal; saw all the sights there. Then, by cars, to Lake Champlain and Lake George; then to Saratoga; saw all the springs and sights there. Then, by cars, to Albany; saw

all the principal places; visited the new Capitol. Took boat to Troy and back; then down North River in day boat to New York; then home. In 1883 had two bunco men call; one, to sell sham gold bricks; one, to buy a farm. Did not get caught by either of them. 1897 Was taken with grip and confined to my bed three months; since then memory not good; I do not go far from home. 1889—Took Louis May and Mabel Blanche to Carbondale, Scranton. 1890 I took them to Buffalo and Cleveland. I was looking up brick machinery. Have been on the Grand Jury in Honesdale; also, in Paterson; but the politicians did not want me the second time. Politicians, saloons and corporations go hand in hand. Politicians are the cause of war, in most cases, in all countries. As a general thing, they influence the drawing of jurymen. The saloons make the common soldiers and some of the officers. Passaic had two road houses in 1865. Now there are 100 saloons, or gin-mills. In truth, we do not need more than two good public houses. Nearly $3,000 a day is spent for beer and cigars in this city. On account of which wives and children suffer. The income from licenses would not pay one-tenth of the cost to the county and towns. I have seen naturalization papers voted on by Irishmen, stamped with a 50-cent piece. If McClellan had been given the men he was promised, the war would have closed at "Seven Pines," and one hundred thousand lives would have been saved. One party is just as corrupt as the other. "Money makes the mare go." The wealthy and unscrupulous people are the cause of the desecration of the Sabbath Day. The middle class, to keep up appearance, do the same thing. This supports the saloons. If a law could be passed that no manufacturer or seller of ardent spirits would be eligible to office in the gift of the people, it would stop much corruption. If the same were carried out in Passaic, it would be much better. Politicians will do anything to get money. They will sacrifice the lives of those who fight for their country. And then call them patriotic. But so it goes. And so it always will go where wealth predominates. Temperance men, if honest, get their reward hereafter.*

JOSEPH ADAMS, deceased, was born in Leeds, England, March 18th, 1841. He came to the United States when a mere stripling and secured employment with the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson. His marriage to Miss Margaret Scollon, who still survives him, occurred May 18th, 1863, and the result of this union was eight children, seven of whom are still living. He moved to Passaic in 1869 and engaged in the business of a general contractor, at which he made money rapidly and bought a farm in Orange County, N. Y., to which he moved in 1875. He returned to Passaic one year later, having lost very heavily in his agricultural venture, and resumed his contracting business to which in 1886 he added a coal business, which branch is still continued by his sons. In politics he was always a Republican, and held the offices of Secretary of the Board of Health and Registrar of Vital Statistics during Mayor Howe's first term. He was closely identified with the First Methodist Church, and at the time of his death was a steward and class leader. Mr. Adams died March 27th, 1890, aged 49, a robust and comparatively young man, his death the result of a five days' illness caused by a stroke of paralysis.

ELIEZER COBB TAYOR was born at Orleans, Cape Cod, March 9th, 1813. His father was a sea captain and was lost at sea, his ship never having been heard from. Nothing daunted Mr. Taylor, the subject of this sketch took to the sea and became an able captain. His early voyages were to South America and Australia. He was a man of great coolness and bravery; diligent and alert in all matters of business. He had a varied experience, and in his voyaging over the seas was frequently entrusted by his employers with important affairs. He was married in 1859 to Mary M. Burr, of New York City. Four children were born to this union: Mary Frances, deceased; Lizzie Anna, now Mrs. James Arthur Swan; Eleanor M., now Mrs. Leonard W. Manchee, and Lillie Amelia, deceased. On coming to Passaic in 1869 he had about decided to retire from business. But he made several voyages before he finally gave up traveling in the watery ways. His familiar form and features were known here on our streets for twenty years. He was unpretentious, kind, and generous, always ready to "lend a hand." He took a deep interest in the development of this city.

MRS. MARY MATILDA TAYLOR, relict of the late Captain Eliezer C. Taylor, was born in New York City, August 15th, 1831. She has been a resident of Passaic 30 years. Her name is known in many of our homes. For besides being an active member of the Baptist Church, she has long held membership and office in the Home and Orphan Asylum, The Union Benevolent Society and the Monday Afternoon Club. And lately she has furnished a private room at the General Hospital. Mrs. Taylor was formerly married to Mr. James T. Burr, of New York City, a member of the firm of Burr & Randall, of Columbus, Ohio. One child was born to this union: James M. Burr, of Orange, N. J., a member of the firm of Burr & Hardwick, New York City, lace importers.

RICHARD A. WESTERVELT, deceased, was born at the old Westervelt homestead in Clifton, N. J., August 12, 1834. His entire life was spent at the old place, where he successfully conducted extensive flour and feed mills, and from 1854 until 1874, when there were many large woods in the surrounding section of country, a saw mill was also an important branch of his business. He was the son of David A. and Sophia (Post) Westervelt, both natives of New Jersey. His father was born at Teaneck, Bergen Co., Oct. 6, 1797, and his mother was born Sept. 20, 1807, near the old Zabriskie Mill on the Passaic River, where Garfield is now located. They were married Nov. 6, 1823, and moved to Claverack Acquackanonk Township, Passaic County, now called Clifton, where the father started the business that has since been conducted by him, his son, and his grandchildren. Mr. Westervelt married Miss Maria Ackerman, a daughter of John H. and Letitia (Berry) Ackerman, of Hackensack, N. J. Three children were the fruit of their marriage, John A., who died at the age of four years, David R. and Laura, now the wife of George T. Kenter, Esq., who holds a responsible position with the Passaic National Bank. Mr. Westervelt was a Republican but never sought, or desired, to hold any public office. He was, however, for many years a member of the Acquackanonk Township Committee. From early in life Mr. Westervelt's career was marked by energy, perseverance, cool judgment and unerring sagacity. He was not afraid to assume responsibility when he felt he was in the right, and once having shaped his course, he never faltered in the execution of his plans. Honesty was the law of his life, and he scorned all inducements to benefit himself by methods which endangered those universal principles of action that are the foundations of a strong and effective life, whose chief end is not the mere getting of money. During the life time of Mr. Westervelt he was a member of Dr. Gaston's Church in Passaic, in which he was for several years a deacon. He was always a liberal contributor to charitable and religious causes, bestowing such gifts in a quiet, unassuming manner, a trait which was always characteristic throughout his life. Mr. Westervelt died Oct. 6, 1897, the one-hundredth anniversary of his father's birth.

* This sketch of the life of Levi H. Alden, of Passaic Bridge, is an autobiography, penned by his own hand and meeting with his ideas as to length and contents. In accordance with the rule not to place any limits on the space taken by any biography, it is inserted in full. The publishers disclaim all responsibility for the sentiments enunciated therein.

RICHARD A. WESTERVELT.

G. EDWIN BROWN, M. D.

CHARLES RIXTON was born July 26th, 1869, at Barryville, Sullivan County, N. Y. After receiving a common school education, he left home, being 15 years of age, and entered the telegraph service of the Erie Railroad. He soon became proficient in this service, but his desire was to conduct some representative business in a prosperous town. He, therefore, connected himself with a large jewelry house in New York City, finding, at the same time, a boarding place in Passaic Soon it was coined in his mind that he would show Passaic people what a first class jewelry store could do. The Spring of 1898, after years of perseverance, found him ready to go ahead and make a bold dash for the realization of his long-cherished ideal. In May of that year he opened what can be safely said to be the first store of its kind in Passaic, or, indeed, in any nearby town; a store equal to many in fashionable quarters in New York City. But this did not, as yet, reach his idea; for, as the holiday season approached improvements were in sight, and when all was finished he found himself in his present Y. M. C. A. Building quarters, ready for his first holiday season in the business, in charge of a store and stock second to none anywhere. The fixtures were of the finest, and, generally speaking, there was added to Passaic's business interests a jewelry store worthy of praise and patronage. Mr Rixton realized from the first day of his opening that success was his, and to-day after a little over a year, we find him doing a trade with people who heretofore found it necessary to go elsewhere. His genial ways, his willingness to please, and his first class stock have brought him large patronage and led him to feel that he did not misjudge the good people of this city. Even now he is merrily saying, "Next holidays will find me far in advance of the last." Thus it always is: "He laughs who wins." He assures his customers by giving an absolute guarantee with every purchase. Mr. Rixton said: "Diamonds are worn in Passaic." And to show people that they could be purchased here, he said: "I will place a special department in my store for this line of goods, and he did make a special display of diamonds, which it was a pleasure to look at. And he realized handsomely from this branch of his enterprise. His assurance to purchasers of diamonds was free and above board. And the confidence he has secured in that line of sales is very gratifying. In addition to his jewelry store, Mr. Rixton has opened private Optical Parlors, and secured as optician an expert from Parson's Horological Institute, Department of Optics, Peoria, Ill. Very delicate apparatus has been placed at his service, so that persons seeking relief for ailments of the eye can find here every assistance known to science. The hundreds who have received advice and aid during the past months have only praise for the careful examinations and skill of the optician. It is surely not too much to say that for this thriving city the days are past for the nomadic optician. Nor should we fail to bring to notice Mr. Rixton's watch and jewelry repairing department. Here, also, he has given special attention. Repairs to high grade and complicated watches are made a specialty. The work is done in the building; no second party takes part here; he is enabled, therefore, to give a positive guarantee for one year for all his work. Mr. Rixton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a stanch Republican. He was married January 24th, 1894, to Verina M. Hardifer, of this city. They have one daughter, Ruth C., now living. Mr. Rixton comes of good stock, is of thrifty habits and sterling principles, the elements of a sturdy character and a valuable citizen.

JOHN H. DOREMUS, merchant, was born at Paterson, N. J., August 11, 1866, being the son of John and Amelia (Barnett) Doremus, natives of Paterson. Mr. Doremus attended the public schools of his native city. In 1885 he located at Passaic where he accepted a position as clerk in Peter Van Winkle's hardware store, and with whom he remained for seven years, resigning to accept a position with Cornelius Kevitt, with whom he remained three years. Mr. Doremus then decided to engage in business on his own account. He established his present business, that of manufacturer and dealer in mantles, tiling and fire place furnishings. His business is derived from all over New Jersey and some of the neighboring states. Mr. Doremus has always been a Republican. He has for three years served as a member of the Passaic City Council, representing the Second Ward. He is a member of Ancient Order United Workmen, National Union, is Second Lieutenant of Co. A, First Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. He is also a prominent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Doremus married Miss Agnes S. Marshall, of Paterson, November 3, 1886. They have four children, viz. Alfred, Alexander M., Agnes M., and Amelia L.

FREDERIC SCHMIDT, deceased, was born at Basle, Switzerland, January 29, 1812. He early showed his love for architectural work, as drawings of some of the old cathedrals of Europe, done when he was only thirteen years of age, will show. He was educated at Heidelberg and at Paris. In 1828 he came to this country and opened an office in Wall street, New York. Mr. Schmidt was an unostentatious citizen of quiet manner, a deep thinker, and opposed to show or pomp. He was free-hearted and liberal. He took an interest in public affairs but never could be induced to accept a public office. His architectural work attracted considerable attention. Among his patrons were ex-Governor Morgan of New York, Lispenard Stewart, Governor Morris and many others. Assisted by Mr. Roeers, Mr. Schmidt drew the plans for the famous Astor House on Broadway, New York. For many years he was the chief architect for the late Alexander T. Stewart, and the plans for such buildings as the Woman's Hotel, now the Park Avenue, Niblo's Theatre, Mr. Stewart's Garden City houses, Tiffany's building at Sixteenth Street and Broadway, and others of equal prominence were the work of his pencil. He reconstructed the building at Broadway and Ninth Street. Mr. Schmidt resided in New York for thirty years. In 1875 he purchased the property at Lexington avenue and Highland avenue and erected a home. He removed here the same year and continued his residence in this city until the time of his death. He retired from business in 1880. His death occurred October 3, 1893. He left a wife and three children, two sons and one daughter. He was connected with the St. John's Episcopal Church while occupying the old building on Prospect Street, and was a vestryman for years. Mr. Schmidt cared for but few friends, but to those he was staunch and true. At his death he left considerable property, including the Passaic home, land in Colorado and Nebraska, and interests in a large estate in Havre, France.

LEONARD L. GREAR, real estate broker and insurance agent, one of Passaic's most highly respected citizens, was born in New York, July 27, 1844. He removed to Passaic in early youth. His was a common school education, such as this city afforded at the time. At about eleven years of age he went to sea, and followed a seafaring life seven years. He then learned the engine-turning and jewelry business. Having served four years at this business, he succeeded his preceptor in the same in New York City, and continued there for about twenty years, when he laid it aside, and became Collector of Taxes in this city, holding office nine years. Since 1895 he has been engaged in his present occupation. He has been a resident of Passaic forty-six years. He is a member of the First Reformed Church. He is a sturdy Republican, and has been two terms Justice of the Peace. He has served

one term as Freeholder. Mr. Grear is an enthusiastic worker in the Masonic Fraternities. He is Past Master of Passaic Lodge, F. and A. M., and Past District Deputy of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. Also, in the bodies of Royal Arch Masons he is a Past High Priest, Past Grand High Priest and a permanent member of the General Grand Chapter of the United States. Also, in the Council of the Royal and Select Masters he is a past thrice Illustrious Master and Past Grand master of the State. In the Commandery of Knights Templars he is a Past Commander and a Past Grand Commander of the State, and a permanent member of the Grand Encampment of the United States. He is, also, a member of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Also, he is a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies, including the 32d degree. Mr. Grear was married, May 17, 1869, to Margaret R. Wilber, of Passaic. Their children are: Ruth Jane, Frances Amanda, Addie Grace, Morgan Wilber, Vernon Royle, Viola Demarest-all living.

WILLIAM J. PAPE, editor of The Daily News, was born, December 1, 1873, in Liverpool, England, his parents being natives of Whitehaven, Cumberland. He came of a seafaring family on both sides of the house. His father, Robert Pape, was a captain in the merchant service, and commanded the ship "Maitland," engaged in the China and Japan trade. His wife and two children, one of whom was the subject of our sketch, accompanied him on one of his voyages, which terminated in the death of Captain Pape of fever, on July 3, 1877, in Yokohama, Japan, where he was buried in the English cemetery. The family returned to England, where the only son, William, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Billinge. They brought him to the United States in April, 1887, and settled in Passaic, having spent several years here just after the Civil War. After a year spent surveying with the late John S. Strange, Mr. Pape entered the High School, and came out valedictorian of his class in 1890. He became connected with The Daily News in January, 1891, as reporter; rose to business manager in July, 1895, and became its editor on October 1, 1897. He was married, on September 15, 1898, to Julia E. F., second daughter of Henry Bolton of this city. They have one child, William Bolton, born July 21, 1899. Mr. Pape is a member of the Passaic and Acquackanonk Clubs, Board of Trade and Passaic Council, National Union. He has always been Republican in politics.

WALSTON R. BROWN, financier and former Mayor of Passaic, was born in Brooklyn on October 6, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of Passaic, and then entered the banking house of Walston R. Brown & Brothers in New York, and rapidly rose to distinction in his business career. In 1894 he was elected president of the Eighth Avenue National Bank of New York, and in 1895 vice-president of the Standard National Bank. In 1899 the latter institution was consolidated with the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and Mr. Brown has since been the head of a large brokerage concern, with headquarters at 60 Broadway. In 1886 he was elected a member of our City Council, and in 1891 was chosen Mayor of the city without opposition. He was reelected Mayor in 1893. During his incumbency the city administration was of the most honest character. In 1885, Mr. Brown was married to Jennie L. Crocker, of Rockland, Me. Mr. Brown's kindly and unassuming character has made many warm friends for him.

EDWARD W. BERRY, business manager of The Daily News, is a young man to hold such a position. He was born at Newark, February 10, 1875, graduated at the Passaic High School in 1890, and went into business in the office of Denny, Poor & Co., dry goods commission merchants in New York. He remained with them for several years, representing them in the South, until he became connected with The News as manager in the fall of 1897. He was married, on April 12, 1898, to Mary, daughter of ex-Postmaster William A. Willard. He is scientific in his tastes, and is a member of the Torrey Botanical Club, the New York Academy of Sciences and the Linnaean Society of New York. He is a member of the Passaic Club, and attends the First Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW FOULDS, JR., lawyer, was born at Passaic, N. J., in 1872. He received his preliminary education at the local public schools, graduating from the High School in 1889. He then entered the University of the City of New York, completing the law course in 1891, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. This was supplemented by a course at the New York Law School, as he was at that time too young to take the Bar examination. Mr. Foulds entered the law office of Hon. Francis Forbes at New York City, and upon attaining his majority, in 1893, was admitted to the Bar in the State of New York as an attorney and counselor at law. He was afterward admitted to the New Jersey Bar. Mr. Foulds has devoted considerable time to the study of the intricacies of the patent and trade-mark law, and, while he makes a specialty of no particular branch of the law, has acquired a large and profitable patent practice. Mr. Foulds has a decided literary tendency, having contributed a number of articles to legal publications. He has always taken an active interest in political matters, ardently supporting the doctrines and candidates of the Republican party, but has never been a nominee for any office, although repeatedly urged to do so. He is president of the Passaic County Republican League and a member of the Executive Committee of the State organization; he is also a member of the Acquackanonk Club and many of the social organizations of Passaic. He takes an active interest in the Passaic Board of Trade and the Hospital Association. His marriage to Miss Mabel W. Kip in the First Reformed Church, in 1897, was one of the social events of the season. The church, which was handsomely decorated, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Foulds has ability, energy and determination, and the future holds for him a brilliant and successful career.

CHARLES AYCRIGG, M. A., was born in New York City, June 25, 1826. He graduated from New York University. Mr. Aycrigg took up his residence in Passaic in the year 1855, and lived here until his death, in July, 1894—a period of thirty-nine years. He was a strong Republican, and became very active in the "Loyal League." He was married, September 20, 1854, to Miss Julia E. Ellsworth, of New York City. Four children were born to them: Helen Ellsworth, Benjamin, Charles and Susan; all deceased. Charles Aycrigg, the subject of this sketch, was a cousin of the late Dr. Benjamin B. Aycrigg, and a nephew of Colonel Benjamin Aycrigg. Benjamin, his son, who died in 1893, was for three years a member of the Board of Education. At the time of his death he was a prominent lawyer in Paterson.

MAURICE H. SMALL, the subject of this sketch, was born at Milton, Me., March 18, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of that place; also, at Colby University, where he received his degree of A. B., after which he took a three years' postgraduate course in Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Professor Small has chosen the profession of teaching, and is devoting all his energies to excel in that inspiring work. He became Principal of the High School of this city September 1, 1898, and, at this writing, has entered upon his second year. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and winning ways, and finds pleasure in associating with the following clubs and fraternities: The "Yountakah Club," "Delta Kap-

WILLIAM B. E. MILLER, D. V. S.

CORNELIUS VAN RYENDAM.

pa Epsilon Fraternity," the "National Federation of Graduate Students," the State Educational Associations of Maine and New Jersey. The Professor is a Republican and a member of the Congregational Church.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER PRAY, was born March 6th, 1844, at East Weymouth, Mass. He received his education at Andover, Mass. After which, at the age of 18, he enlisted as a private in Company C, of the 52nd Regiment of Volunteers, Northampton, Mass. This was in 1862, the second year of the Civil War. His regiment under the gallant Colonel Halbert Stevens Greenleaf, was incorporated with the Nineteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Banks. Dr. Pray saw severe service all through the siege of Port Hudson, on the Mississippi. Great were the hardships of the soldiers at that point. Dr. Pray's company, numbering ninety men, came off with but twenty-seven. Dr. Pray had enlisted for nine months, but he served one year. He clung to his regiment till Fort Hudson went down, and received an honorable discharge. Returning to civil life he took a course in medicine at the Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y. But he became, by profession, a Dermatologist and Surgeon Chiropodist. He became the originator of manicure art, and the inventor of manicure preparations and instruments in America. His system is known the world over, as the "Pray Plan." He published a work in 1877, called "Modern Classifications of the Diseases of the Feet." It was published in all languages, and sent to all parts of the world. His success was attributed to his knowledge of medicine, surgery, chemistry and pharmacy; also, perfumery, and the cosmetic art. Dr. Pray was exceedingly courteous and affable in his manner of doing business and, hence, became very popular. His parlors at 56 West Twenty-third St., New York, were visited by many people. Needless to say he was eminently successful. He was a member and trustee of the Baptist Church of this city, and an earnest worker therein. The Doctor was a member of the Board of Trade of this city, and of the Pedic Society, New York City. He was a Republican—public spirited, taking a hearty interest in the improvements in Passaic. Dr. Pray was married to his second wife, Miss Ella Coleman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., June 26th, 1889. One child, a daughter, Gladys, was born to them, now living. Dr. Pray had but just begun to live in his new, elegant home, on Aycrigg avenue, when he was suddenly called to his heavenly home. His demise was a great shock to the community. He had watched and directed the erection of his residence, an engraving of which is here given, with the greatest care, for a long time.

GEORGE DENHOLM, for thirty-six years one of the most public-spirited and respected citizens of Passaic, was born at Dunbar, Scotland, on July 12, 1830, and was within three days of his sixty-eighth birthday when he died, on July 9, 1898. After finishing school he followed the sea for ten years, being apprenticed at the age of fifteen years in the English navy. He inherited his love of the sea from his father, who had been engaged in the English service with the rank of captain for many years, and after his retirement was harbor master of Dunbar until he came to this country, locating at Flushing, L. I. During the ten years that Mr. Denholm followed the sea he was stationed for two years on the west coast of Africa, at times going into the interior for the suppression of the slave trade, the British Government then earnestly endeavoring to stamp it out. He crossed the Atlantic over two dozen times in sailing vessels, and had two or three narrow escapes from shipwreck. During the last few years of his seafaring life he was engaged in commercial traffic between New York and South America. Leaving the sea, he settled in Flushing, L. I., in 1856, where his family had previously gone, and about 1862 came to Passaic to take up the plumbing business which his brother Charles quit in order to enlist in the army. When the brother returned they formed a copartnership, which lasted thirty-six years. Mr. Denholm was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church thirty-two years ago, and became one of its first elders, an office which he held until his death. There are only a handful of survivors of the original congregation in this neighborhood now, among them being W. A. Willard, James S. Biddell and George McGibbon. He was one of the original members of the old Fire Association, and for a long time its secretary. He was a former member of Rescue Truck Company and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was a Freemason of many years' standing, belonging to Passaic Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M., and one or two kindred Masonic orders. Mr. Denholm was a staunch Republican in politics and the advocate of good conduct of all public affairs. He took part in the agitation against race track legislation of 1892, spoke at the public meeting, under the auspices of the Citizen's League, in the Opera House, and was one of the delegation that represented Passaic at Trenton on the occasion of the demonstration against the proposed legislation. He took an active part in the campaign of 1876, which resulted in the election of Garfield, being president of a campaign club at that time. Mr. Denholm ran for Mayor on the Independent ticket in 1876, against General Bird W. Spencer, Republican, who was elected for his first term in that year by a majority of 17 votes. He married in Flushing Miss Mary J. Bacon, by whom he had two children: Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Enos Vreeland, born in Flushing, and Charles E. Denholm, who is a native of Passaic. Both reside in this city. In 1887 he married Miss Elizabeth H. Rose, who survives him and still resides here.

HERMAN BONITZ, manufacturer, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1842, where he received a good education in a well-known business college of his native place. After leaving school he engaged as an apprentice to, and acquired a thorough knowledge of, the woolen trade, thereby fitting himself for a future, so that he would be enabled to superintend and understand all the details connected with the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1863 Mr. Bonitz came to America, and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of card clothing, with factories located at Worcester, Mass., and Philadelphia. In 1893 he selected Passaic as a place of residence, having purchased manufacturing property at Lodi, N. J., where he now operates an extensive plant devoted to the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1866 Mr. Bonitz married Miss Fredericka Dewein, a daughter of a well-known and highly respected citizen of Burlington, Iowa. Seven children have been born to their marriage, all of whom are now living. Although taking no active part in politics, Mr. Bonitz is a staunch Republican. He is a liberal and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Bonitz is a self-made man and possesses good judgment, rare executive ability and business sagacity, and is of unimpeachable integrity

GEORGE PHILIP RUST, one of the hardest workers and most successful legal practitioners in the city, was born in Brooklyn, March 9, 1861, and moved to Passaic with his parents when twelve years of age. His father, Andrew C. Rust, was of Holland birth, while his mother, Henrietta C. Gerber, was a native of Germany. They were poor, but reared a large family of children, and endowed them with physical health and mental vigor. George was an apt student and graduated in the public schools in 1876. He entered the law office of H. K. Coddington, and was admitted as an attorney in 1882, immediately on coming of age. His rise in his profession was steady and rapid. He became Counsellor-at-Law in 1885.

and by that time he was counsel for a number of corporations. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1886, when only twenty-five years of age, and in 1887 Mayor Howe appointed him City Counsel. He held the office until 1892. The legal business of the city was well conducted while in his hands. He successfully defended the suit brought by Newark to prevent Passaic from sewering into the river, in which he, with John W. Griggs, was arrayed against some of the best legal talent of the State. He also drafted the King law, under which a permanent Board of Assessors was created. Some local property-owners took the law to the courts, where it was strongly criticized by Judge Dixon, but in the higher courts was held to be constitutional. So perfectly did it fit the needs of the city, that it has been found necessary to make only one trivial amendment, allowing a temporary appointment when a member of the Board is interested in any property affected by an improvement. This was a contingency which did not arise for nine years. Mr. Rust is a bachelor. He attends the First Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Passaic Club, the Yountakah Country Club and the Exempt Firemen's Association.

JACOB J. VAN NOORDT, general contractor, and one of the foremost men of public affairs of Passaic County, was born at Wallington, Bergen County, N. J., March 22, 1865. He was educated at the public schools of Passaic, and began his business career at the early age of twelve years. For several years he was employed as a weaver in the Passaic Woolen Mills, and at the age of eighteen he began the trade of a bricklayer. Upon finishing his apprenticeship, he engaged in business for himself as a contractor, and thus entered upon a career which has proved successful. He organized and was the first secretary of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 12, of Passaic. Mr. Van Noordt has long taken an active and prominent part in municipal and county affairs, and has interested himself in every measure that affects the commonwealth. He was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County, 1892, from the Fourth Assembly District, and served as presiding officer of that body for four consecutive terms, an honor which has never before been accorded a member of the Board. Mr. Van Noordt is a member of the Passaic City Rod and Gun Club, Acquackanonk Club, Charity Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 387, National Union, and Ancient Order of S. and E. Mr. Van Noordt married Miss Agnes Drukker of Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 23, 1889. They have one child, a son aged eight years. In 1897 Mr. Van Noordt was the Republican nominee for Sheriff of Passaic County. He was defeated only by a small majority. He was the first and only Passaic citizen who ever received the nomination for that office.

CORNELIUS P. STRAYER, merchant, was born at Kerhonkson, Ulster County, N. Y., January 31, 1849, being the son of Peter and Magdalene (Vandevere) Strayer, now residents of Passaic, but both of whom are natives of Holland, they having come to America with their parents at the same time, when they were sixteen and nineteen years of age, respectively. They were married in 1848, and in May, 1898, they celebrated their golden wedding. The father of our subject is still actively engaged in public affairs, he being the present assistant superintendent of streets in Passaic. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools at the village of Port Benjamin, N. Y., and during his summer vacations he found employment on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, where he was captain of various canal boats for a period of about five years. On September 11, 1872, when he was twenty four years of age, he married Miss Anna E. Brodhed of Allgersville, Ulster County, N. Y. Four children have been born to their union, two of whom are deceased, viz., Magdaline and James, both having died in infancy. The living children are Fanny B. and Abram N. A. In 1874 Mr. Strayer located in Passaic, where he has continued to reside ever since. In 1887 he engaged in his present business, that of shoe merchant. Since coming to Passaic he has been prominent in public affairs. He was for eight years Overseer of the Poor. In 1897 he was appointed to the position of school trustee, to fill an unexpired term which closed in April, 1898. He is at present one of the Commissioners of Appeals, having been appointed in August of the present year. He is also a member of the Republican County Committee and also of the Republican Committee of the First Ward in Passaic. Mr. Strayer has always been a staunch Republican, and has for many years filled positions of importance, and has always stood high in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Netherlands Society in Passaic, and was for three years president of that organization, and is at present its vice-president. He is a director in the Home Building and Loan Association. In religious circles Mr. Strayer is a member of the First Reformed Church, with which he has been identified for many years.

PETER TORNQVIST, son of John and Catherine (Jocobson) Tornqvist, was born at Lindkoping, Sweden, December 3, 1840, where he received his education in the public schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of a metal iron worker, which he followed up to the time he came to this country, which was in 1867, locating in New York City. After arriving in New York, Mr. Tornqvist was engaged by Mr. George Hayes, an English inventor, who invented metal cornices and sky lights, and who was the first to introduce them in America. Mr. Tornqvist made some thirty models for Mr. Hayes, which were used to obtain patents upon, and sent to Washington. Mr. Tornqvist is practically the father of the galvanized iron cornice in America. When he first arrived in New York that style of cornice was unknown, wood being used entirely until the fire insurance companies forbade its use. In 1874 Mr. Tornqvist's eyesight began to fail, and in that year he decided to leave New York, and located in Passaic, where he purchased the interest of Levi H. Aldous in the firm of Falstrom & Aldous. During the Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876, he had a display of various styles of cornices, which afterward brought him orders from different parts of the United States. He continued in that connection until 1896, at which time the firm was incorporated under the name of the Falstrom & Tornqvist Company, both he and Mr. Falstrom retiring, and also agreeing not to engage in the same business for a period of three years from that date. Since then Mr. Tornqvist has been living a retired life in his comfortable home at No. 281 Paulison avenue. During his residence in Passaic Mr. Tornqvist has shown his public spirit in making a number of real estate investments, and has done much toward improving them. He is the owner of several of the most valuable business properties in the city, and is considered one of the foremost citizens. In October, 1870, Mr Tornqvist married Miss Eva A. Qvist of New York. Six children have been born to the union—three sons and three daughters—of whom one son and two daughters are still living. Mr. Tornqvist may be justly classed a self-made man. He is endowed with a high sense of honor, and has never been known to violate his word. His success in life may be attributed to his relf-reliance and unerring judgment in men and things, as well as to his upright conduct throughout life.

MRS. DR. ALICE H. BURDICK.

DR. EDWIN DeBAUN.

George T. Rush

W. BRADFORD FROUDE, jeweler, was born in New York City June 21, 1876. On the paternal side he is descended from old English stock, and his is the only family of the name in America. He is related to James Anthony Froude, a noted English historian and lecturer, who was born at Totnes, in Devonshire, England, in the year 1818, and who was the author of a number of celebrated works, among which were "The Shadows of the Clouds," "The Nemesis of Faith," "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," etc., etc. On the maternal side Mr. Froude is related to the old Van Ness family, who for many generations formed an important part of the history of Passaic County; the old house and slave headquarters belonging to the family are still extant near Pine Brook, N. J. Mr. Froude received a careful education in the public schools in New York city and at Colton's private boarding school. In 1891 he accepted a position as traveling representative with a prominent jewelry firm in Maiden Lane, New York, with whom he remained until 1895, at which time he established his present

W. BRADFORD FROUDE.

business at No. 172 Main avenue (Passaic), and which has become one of the leading houses of the city. Mr. Froude is a thorough expert in the matter of diamonds and other precious stones. It has always been his aim to carry a line of as fine jewelry, as would be found in the representative jewelry stores in New York His efforts have been rewarded by his being able to draw a class of trade which is by no means local in its class or character. Mr. Froude is well known socially and otherwise. He is a charter member of Passaic Lodge, No. 387, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of Passaic Lodge, I. O. O. F. Although a young man, Mr. Froude is one of Passaic's most enterprising and progressive merchants, and is demonstrating his confidence in the city's future by making real estate investments.

CHARLES GRENELLE HANKS was born at Troy, N. Y., March 27, 1844. When about two years of age his parents removed with him to New York City, where he received his education in the public schools, ending with a two years' course in the New York City College. On leaving school Mr. Hanks entered the office of Grenelle & Bibby, Custom House brokers, a long-established and well-known firm. Here he remained six years, when the senior partner retired. The intelligence, diligence and faithfulness of Mr. Hanks led to his being invited by Mr. Edward A. Bibby to form with him a new partnership. In July, 1879, Mr. Bibby died, leaving Mr. Hanks to carry on the business for a time alone. But, taking in a younger partner, he has continued in the same business to this day. A good measure of success has attended him. He possesses the power of concentrating his mind on the one pursuit, begun in young manhood. He has been able to override discouragements, incident to such a business. And he has been content with the average of success. Mr. Hanks first came to Passaic to reside in 1868. With the exception of about seven years, spent in Nutley and Brooklyn, he has been a resident here ever since. Here the air has seemed most salubrious, the scenery most pleasing, and friends most congenial. Here, at length, he established his permanent home, taking always a deep interest in our public affairs. It may be said that, after his family, nearest to his heart lies the church—St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman from the first and warden several years; next, the public schools. With much efficiency he has served on the Board of Education five years. He became the chairman of the first committee appointed on manual training. He visited schools where manual training had been already incorporated in the school work, and made the first report to the Board on that subject. Lastly, civic affairs. He was an active promoter of the scheme exploited by the late A. Swan Brown for purchasing the Paulison property and transforming the "Castle" into the present elegant City Hall, contributing liberally to the fund for the accomplishment of the same. He is a pronounced Republican, but does not seek office. He regards it as one of the foremost duties of the public schools to teach American history and to instil loyalty. He was the first to offer a resolution to the Board of Education to cause flagstaffs to be placed on all the school buildings, and flags to be purchased and kept hoisted during school hours. Mr. Hanks is a member of the National Arts Club, 37 West 34th street, New York, an institution established by artistic and literary men for the purpose of promoting industrial art. In this field Mr. Hanks is a recognized connoisseur. He has prepared many valuable papers on industrial art. On the solicitation of the members of the Kenilworth Society, of this city, Mr. Hanks has read these papers, much to their edification and delight. As may be inferred, he is a member of this society, and was for one year its president. Mr. Hanks was a contributor to the fund for the purchase of the grounds and the erection of the Passaic Club House, and, afterward, became a member of the club. He is, also, a member and one of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hanks was married to Rose Colvin James, of New York, April 14, 1868. Four children have been born to them: Rosemary Alling, now Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister, of Rutherford; Hobart Grenelle (deceased), Matilda Earl (deceased), and Ethel Angela Grenelle. Mr. Hanks traces his ancestry through New England to Old England. The Hanks family stands connected with that of Abraham Lincoln, whose mother was Nancy Hanks. As to personal traits, Mr. Hanks is outspoken, yet gentlemanly; a staunch churchman, yet tolerant of all who are loyal to the Master; he is a genial companion and a valuable friend. His conversation and written articles show careful reading and thoughtfulness. On many subjects he can always be relied upon to say something instructive, entertaining and helpful.

EBENEZER KELLOGG ROSE, deceased, was born at South Coventry, Connecticut, September 13, 1835. His ancestors emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1637. His great-grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, married Elizabeth Hale, a sister of Nathan Hale. His father was a wealthy manufacturer and a prominent man of that section.. The subject of this sketch was named for an uncle, Ebenezer Kellogg, who was a well-known professor of Williams College. When a boy Mr. Rose received a careful education, although he never attended college. After leaving school, and while still a young man, he engaged in the silk business in New York City, but he resided in Paterson, N. J. In 1881 he located at Passaic, taking up his residence in what was known as the Kilgour mansion, after which he removed to No. 134 Gregory avenue. In 1896 he purchased property and erected the present handsome house at No. 167 Pennington avenue, now occupied by his widow. During his lifetime Mr. Rose was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic, and was also one of the trustees. During the construction of that edifice he was a liberal contributor to the building fund, besides being a member of the committee having charge of its construction. On June 12, 1862, Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Julia Haven Kingsbury of Dedham, Massachusetts. Their married life was always a happy one. The children born to the union were seven in number, viz.: Carrie Linda (Mrs. F. A. Scheffler), George Kellogg, Fanny Whitney (Mrs. W. J. Fish), deceased; Lewis Russell, Frederick Preston, Edward Lewis, deceased, and Abbie Eunice. On September 27, 1896, after a short illness, of only two hours, Mr. Rose passed from earth. On the morning of the day of his death his health was good; about 2 o'clock in the afternoon he complained of feeling ill, and two hours later he died of heart failure. His funeral occurred September 28, 1896, the Rev. Dr. Leavens officiating.

JOHN MILTON MORSE was born in Kendall, Orleans County, N. Y., November 25, 1830. His parents, Benjamin Morse and Elizabeth Thomas, were pioneers in that township, moving thither in 1814 from Northern New Hampshire. They cleared the land, built a log dwelling and reared a family of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. His grandparents, Captain Daniel Morse and Jacob Thomas, both served in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Morse was educated in the Kendall Union School, Brockport Academy and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. Like so many others of that day, Mr. Morse engaged in teaching during the winters. Five years were passed in this way. At school in spring and fall, teaching in the winter. In 1858 he found his way to New York City, and was employed as bookkeeper and cashier in mercantile houses for about ten years. In January, 1868, he became cashier and private bookkeeper for Samuel Hawk of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. In 1878 he followed Mr. Hawk to the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue, New York. In May, 1896, with the proprietors, Messrs. Hawk and Wetherbee, he left the Windsor Hotel for the Hotel Manhattan, which was being erected on the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, New York. At this writing Mr. Morse is secretary of the Hawk and Wetherbee Corporation; also private bookkeeper and cashier of the Hotel Manhattan. Mr. Morse became a resident of Passaic in the spring of 1870, building his home, corner of Ascension and High streets, in 1875. Mr. Morse is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was a member of the City Council of Passaic for seven years and of the Board of Education for six years. In each of these bodies he proved himself an able and conscientious worker. He also served in the fire department of this city the alloted term of seven years and received an honorable discharge. Mr. Morse is a member and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. For a number of years he was the enthusiastic and efficient superintendent of its Sunday-school. His successful work in that fruitful field is held by many in grateful remembrance. Mr. Morse was married, April 6, 1854, to Sylvia A. Fletcher of Madison, Wis. They have one daughter, Mabel Fletcher, who is a graduate of Darlington Seminary, West Chester, Pa. They have an attractive residence and grounds, as shown elsewhere, where friends are always made welcome. Mr. Morse, like many others, aimed in early life, to secure a college education and to enter one of the professions; but unforeseen circumstances placed these things beyond his reach. He did not, however, wholly lay aside his studies, and recently he surprised his friends by publishing a neat volume, entitled "Memories of Childhood and Other Poems." A glance at these sunny lyrics and pastorals enables one to estimate the quality of both the heart and the mind of their author. He was full of his song, as the robin of which he sings:

"From a tree that was near came an echoing voice,
For another glad robin awoke to rejoice;
Oh, so grateful was he—he was full of his song—
He would sing it, at intervals, all the day long."

1. Memories of Childhood.... ....13 poems.
2. Drives Around Passaic.... .... 5 poems
3. Religious.... ....22 poems.
4. Patriotic.... .... 6 poems.
5. Miscellaneous.... ....34 poems.

In this brief sketch we have only space for a few specimens culled here and there from his book.

From "Memories of Childhood":—

But of all things that gladdened our childhood,
There was nothing to us half so dear
As our mother, so true and so loving,
Ever ready to counsel and cheer.
Was there trouble to darken our pathway?
Were we tempted to anger and strife?
Mother's counsel of prudence and wisdom
Called us back to a more noble life.

From "The River Drive":—

"Glide on, O River! to the ocean wide;
But let thy lessons in our hearts abide.
Glide on and leave thy source far, far behind:
Complete thy course; thy way is unconfined!
As naught prevents thy union at the last
With all the waters of the ocean vast,
May naught prevent our onward, upward course
To God—at once our final end and source!

The River Drive presents so much to please,
So much of loveliness one hears and sees;
Such glad surprise in river, land, and sky,
Is in reserve for watchful passers by,
Such food for thought is in that flowing stream,
Such proof that life is not an idle dream;
'Tis nothing strange we often drive that way
For restful scenes to close a busy day."

From "The Orange Mountain Drive":—

"And there, on 'Eagle Rock,' with glass we'd view
Those scenes so old, and yet, to us so new."

The Oranges, Montclair and Bloomfield rest
Like sparkling gems beneath that lofty crest;
And far to northward, there, in calm repose
Is seen in outline dim old 'Tony's Nose.'
Some years ago, a quaint old village stood
Quite near its base, along the river road.
'Acquackanonk,' 'twas called, 'Quack-Neck' for short;
So did some country folk the name distort.

All this is changed—Passaic now is there,
A city larger grown, more bright and fair.
Its schools and churches tell of strength and grace;
In all this favored land each has its place.
And other villages and cities grand,
Some far away, and some quite near at hand,
Come clearly into view from that high crest
Where, years before, the eagles built their nest."

From the "Dundee Drive—Cedar Lawn":—

"The silent city, in the distance seen,
Adorned with trees and shrubs and plats of green,
With slabs and monuments on either hand;
Some very plain and others very grand,
Invites within its gates—we look around!
And see, on every side, 'tis hallowed ground!
So beautiful, one has no thought of dread.—
A lovely spot—that city of the dead.

RESIDENCE OF OSCAR DRESSLER.

FOUR GENERATIONS.
C. J. CADMUS, MOTHER, SON, AND GRANDSON.

From Religious Poems:—

CHRIST OUR RANSOM.

Thou, our ransom! thou, our friend!
In us let thy graces blend.
Help us more and more to see
What a Christian's life should be.
Out of darkness into day,
Lamb of God, lead thou the way.

KEEP STEADY.

Don't falter, young man, don't falter;
But trust in the arm of the Lord.
No infidel scoffs can alter
The glorious truths of His Word.
The God of your fathers defends you;
The Spirit, most holy, befriends you;
The Saviour from Heaven came down
To give you a robe and a crown!

Keep steady, young man, keep steady,
Whatever vain worldlings may say.
For labors of love be ready;
The calls of the Master obey.
Unworthiness freely confessing;
Stand fast on God's promise of blessing.
The world with its favor or frown
Is naught to the robe and the crown.

From Patriotic Poems:—

OUR FLAG.

O, flag of our country, thou Red, White and Blue!
Float proudly aloft, o'er the valiant and true.
Though flags of the nations for honors may vie,
Thou glorious banner, we lift thee on high!

Let traitors beware how they scoff at thy power!
True hearts shall arise for the day and the hour.
Thy stars and thy stripes will to victory guide;
In peace, or in war—still our glory and pride.

In his miscellaneous poems are many gems. We name the following: "Don't Be Queer," "Vain Ann Eliza," "My Treasure" and "Don't You See?" But Mr. Morse does not stop with the published volume. The following is taken from his unpublished poems:—

LIFE'S CONFLICT.

Awake, O Sleeper! Wake!
The night is gone, and hours begin
When thou must work if thou would'st win;
For foes without and foes within
A wreck of life would make.
There's much to do, and moments fly;
The sun will soon be climbing high!
On couch of ease no longer lie;
Thy drowsy slumbers break!

Heed thou the call. Arise!
Fierce enemies are just before,
Think not they're on a foreign shore:
The conflict meets thee at thy door,
Guard well against surprise.
Thy foes would strike thee unawares!
Be thou alert!—for deadly snares
Are oft concealed in worldly cares,
Which prove their best disguise.

Though fierce the strife, stand fast!
When passions boldly thee assail,
Let not their dread assaults prevail.
Stand! Firmly stand! thou need'st not fail;
A mighty friend thou hast.
Stand ever on the side of right.
Defending truth with all thy might—
Thy greatest foes shall take their flight,
And thou shalt win at last.

Stand fast in God alone!
When appetite would gain control,
And, like a mighty billow roll
To crush the bulwarks of thy soul,
Look thou to God alone.
To God, who hath all power to save!
He giveth strength, he maketh brave!
He curbs the passions—stills the wave!
Trust thou in God alone!

Rev. P. F. Leavens, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic, N. J., in a notice of Mr. Morse's works, says: "The thoughts and fancies of Mr. Morse run in metre and rhyme with easy fluency, and he has both thoughts and fancies to express. The author could by no means give free range to his mind without dwelling largely upon the religious and patriotic. In this department his sentiment is pure and elevating. The bit of prose in dedication of the work to the beloved wife of the author is by no means the least admirable page between the lids."

Father John A. Sheppard, late of St. Nicholas' parish, this city, says: "I have just been spending a delightful hour reading 'Memories of Childhood and Other Poems.' I have been charmed with the beautiful diction, sublimity of thought and deep religious tone of the work. The illustrations of familiar scenes and descriptions of pleasant drives ought to endear the book and the writer to the people of Passaic, while its patriotic sentiments should gain for him a reputation wherever the glorious standard of our country is unfurled."

ANDREW WANNAMAKER A. HENNION was born near Ramseys, Bergen County, N. J., the fourth day of February, 1822. His great-grandfathers, Hennion and Wannamaker, came from Holland more than one hundred and fifty years ago. His grandfather, Andrew Hennion, was a millwright by trade, a very lucrative calling at that time, as the country was well wooded, and saw mills and grist mills were erected on every available stream. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Wannamaker, who had purchased from the Quaker Proprietors six hundred and fifty acres of land, at what is now known as Mahwah, Bergen County. William W. Hennion, the father of the subject of this sketch, received a liberal education, and selected school teaching for his life-work. His son, Andrew, under his tuition, acquired a common school education up to his fifteenth year, when he went to New York and entered the employ of Abraham Depew, a brother of the late State Senator, Daniel Depew, with whom he remained for two years. About this time, through the efforts of a number of prominent New York families, who had located at what is now known as Darlington, together with the more enterprising people of the neighborhood, the Ramapo Valley Academy was instituted, under the professorship of David D. MacCullough, A. M. When seventeen years of age, Mr. Hennion entered this academy for a three years' course, and made rapid progress in the study of civil engineering and the higher branches of mathematics. When he had been here about two years a delegation of school trustees from Ramseys called on Professor MacCullough for him to recommend a teacher. After a short consultation, he selected young Mr. Hennion as most suitable for the position. At the expiration of his engagement he returned to the academy, completed his course and graduated with honor. He then started his life-work of teaching at Campgaw, Bergen County, and remained here till married, on March 3, 1847, to Hannah C. Stinson, daughter of the late John Stinson, one of the pioneer merchants of Paterson. He has spent over forty years in teaching in Passaic and Bergen counties, and during that time was twice elected to serve as School Superintendent for Manchester Township. Some of his pupils have become prominent in professional and business circles, and refer with pleasure to their early instructor as laying the foundation for their subsequent success. In 1861 he was engaged as principal of the Union District School in Passaic, which at that time embraced a part of Acquackanonk, Union and Lodi townships. He remained here until 1871, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Professor Rice. He was offered a better position as principal of the Washington graded school at Montclair, where he remained for several years. He then moved to Paterson, where he continued teaching till 1886, when he retired on the laurels of a well-spent life. After having spent so many years in active work, retirement became monotonous, and to relieve the tedium he secured the appointment of ticket agent at the Prospect street station of the Erie Railroad, where he remained a number of years, until his failing eyesight compelled him to resign. Mr. Hennion has been identified with Passaic as property owner and resident for over thirty-eight years. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, and is a Past Chancellor of Fabiola Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Pat-

erson. He is a Republican in principles, but not a partisan, and believes there are good and honest men in all parties. He has had four children all daughters three of whom are living in Passaic and one in Hartford, Connecticut.

DR. CHARLES E. ALDOUS is a native of Passaic, having been born in this city January 7, 1872. He received his education in part in the public schools of Passaic, having been graduated from the High School in the class of '90. He then entered the New York College of Dentistry, from which he was graduated in '92, with the reputation of being one of the most skilfull, as well as the youngest of his class. He was registered as a dentist of New Jersey, after passing an excellent examination before the New Jersey State Board of Dental Examiners, and opened an office in the Hemion building, in the fall of 1893. Both before and during his attendance at college Dr. Aldous was associated with Dr. Howe. In 1895 Dr. Aldous moved his office to the Postoffice building, and in 1899 he succeeded Dr. Howe in his practice, and has retained to Dr. Howe's offices, corner of Main and Bloomfield avenues. These rooms have been decorated and refurnished for him, and are eminently pleasant and convenient for their purpose. Owing to his thorough training and careful and intelligent work, Dr. Aldous has attained an enviable reputation and a large and desirable practice in his chosen profession. Dr. Aldous was married, on December 30, 1895, to Miss Eleanor Louise Gordon, daughter of the late Dr. Lewis I. Gordon, of Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. Dr. Aldous is a member of the Passaic Club, the Yonatakah Club, the Passaic Whist Club and several other organizations in Passaic.

REV. JACOB SCHMITT, pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church of this city, was born in Erzingen, Kingdom of Wuerttenberg, Germany. He was educated at Wuerttenberg, at Bloomfield Academy, and at the German Theological Seminary of Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Schmitt has resided in this city four years.

EDWIN DE BAUN, physician and surgeon, was born at Paterson, N. J., June 22, 1860. He is the son of Housman and Alice (Hartley) De Baun, both having been natives of New Jersey, the former having been born at Hackensack and the latter at Paterson. For some years the father of our subject has been deceased. His mother subsequently remarried, and is now Dr. Alice H. Burdick. Dr. De Baun was educated in the College of the City of New York. In 1882 he began his life work by entering the New York Homoeopathic College, and was graduated in 1885 at the early age of twenty-five. For the past twelve years he has resided in Passaic. Dr. De Baun is a member of the New Jersey Homoeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute, the American Obstetrical Society, the National Society of Electrotherapeutists, the Hahnemann Association, the American Postal Microscopical Club, the National Association of Homoeopathic Medical Examiners of the United States, State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards of Medical Examiners, of which he was the first treasurer, and later president; the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners; is visiting physician to the Passaic General Hospital and the Passaic Day Nursery. He is also a member of the following benevolent orders: Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Independent order of Red Men, Ancient Order of Foresters and the Sons of St. George. Politically, Dr. De Baun is a Republican, while he takes no active part in politics or even seeks office. He was in 1890 a member of the Passaic School Board. Dr. De Baun married Miss Jennie C. Forsyth of New York city. She died June 21, 1896.

JACOB A. TROAST, builder, was born, May 11, 1869 at Leff, Bergen County, N. J., where he attended the public schools. After leaving school, he learned the trade of a mason and builder, in which he has continued ever since. For the past eleven years Mr. Troast has been a resident of Garfield, where he is well and favorably known. He is a member of the Netherland Reformed Church of Passaic, in which he has served four years as a trustee. Mr Troast is a Republican, and has served one year as School Trustee and also for a similar term as a member of the Board of Councilmen in Garfield. On July 8, 1891, he married Miss Kittie Lyman, of Passaic, N. J. Three sons have been born to the union: Aaron J., Paul L. and Lester. Mr. Troast is a man of sterling honor and integrity, commanding the confidence and respect of this community in the fullest measure.

DENNIS W. MAHONY was born in Ireland in 1861. His parents died before he was old enough to know them. An aunt brought him to the United States at the age of ten, and left him to work out his own salvation. He worked in a cotton mill two years for 27 cents a day. Then he received 45 cents a day for another year. Subsequently he worked in paper mills, wooden mills, rubber mills, cotton bleaching mills and other industrial establishments, with an odd turn at shoveling coal, carrying the hod and striking for blacksmiths. He was unable to read or write at fifteen, but afterward managed to secure an education at night schools and by private study. In 1883 he came to Passaic, worked in the mills here, and wrote occasionally for the Passaic Daily Times. On October 15, 1884, the late Arthur Sawyer, founder of The Daily News, employed Mr. Mahony as a reporter. Mr. Sawyer died in June, 1886, and Mr. Mahony succeeded him as editor, and held the position until October 1, 1897, when he resigned to become Postmaster of Passaic. He then employed his spare time studying law with Mr. Thomas M. Moore, intending to secure admission to the Bar and to devote himself to the legal profession. But in his case, as in many others, the old saying, "once a newspaper man, always a newspaper man," remains true. He bought the Passaic Daily Herald in June, 1898, and has been its responsible head ever since. In 1887, at the age of twenty-six, Mr. Mahony was elected as a Republican to the Board of Education from the First Ward. He was re-elected for three years in 1888, and chosen by the Board as its secretary the same year, holding this office till the end of his term. Mr. Mahony was married in Brooklyn, on February 7, 1886, to Letitia E. Finn. The couple have had six children, five of whom are living as follows: Sarah Curran, born January 11, 1888; Raymond Leonard, born January 24, 1890; Arthur Sawyer, born October 8, 1891; Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1894, and Eleanor Letitia, born August 13, 1895.

FRANK MUNSON STAGG, M. D., was born at Paterson, N. J., December 8, 1874. He received his preparatory education in the Paterson public schools and Latimer's Business College, and his medical training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Dr. Stagg has resided in Passaic since August 1, 1898, during which time he has filled the position of House Physician at the Passaic General Hospital. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New York City. One of them was an aide to General Washington at Valley Forge. He is a son of Mr. John M. Stagg, a well-known and highly respected resident of Paterson. Besides having graduated from a regular course in medicine, the Doctor is a practical pharmacist, a valuable acquisition for a physician. On November 1, 1899, his term as House Physician expired at the hospital, and he has commenced the practice of medicine in this city. On leaving the hospital the Board of Governors and Medical Staff handed him the following diploma:—

"The Board of Governors and Medical Staff of the Passaic General Hospital certify that Frank Munson Stagg, M. D., has

RESIDENCE OF MRS WM. I. BARRY.

RESIDENCE OF PETER REID.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN MILTON MORSE.

John H. Morse

served acceptably as House Physician of this hospital for a full term of sixteen months, and in testimony thereof, grant him this Diploma.

"Dated at Passaic this thirteenth day of October, 1899.

"Signed:—

"F. H. Rice, M. D., President; Cornelius Van Riper, M. D., G. J. Van V. Schott, M. D., Philander A. Harris, M. D., Charles A. Church, M. D., G. L. Rundle, M. D., G. S. Davenport, M. D., W. S. Chase, M. D., J. J. Sullivan, M. D., G. Van Vranken, M. D., Edwin De Baun, M. D., A. W. Van Riper, M. D.

"Signed for the Board of Governors:—

"Joseph Holdsworth, President; Edwin B. Maynard, Secretary."

JOSEPH VICTOR MORRISSE was born at Paterson, N. J., July 18, 1869. He was prepared for college at St. John's Preparatory School, Fordham, N. Y., and graduated, in due

THE MORRISSE BUILDING.

course, from St. John's College, receiving his B. A. degree in 1889. It should be noted that Mr. Morrisse interrupted his studies at college during five months of his junior year, to take a Commercial Course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; that he graduated from this institution at the end of the time above mentioned, and, resuming his studies at St. John's, passed with his class in June, 1888, his examination for the entire year. This was a bold and successful move, evincing his ready grasp of subjects, and great energy and powers of concentration, and gave promise of future ability to grasp the multifarious demands and far-reaching details of business. Leaving college, he at once entered upon his chosen occupation, that of a real estate and insurance broker. He quickly perceived the advantages afforded, in his business, by this rapidly growing city. Here, therefore, we find him. In a short period he is effecting large transfers of real estate. Six years of close attention to business lifted him from a hired basement to an elegant and ample suite of offices in his own office building, of terra cotta and granite and pressed brick—the best arranged and most costly building of the kind in the city; indeed, his offices are regarded as the finest real estate offices in New Jersey, and few, if any, are equal to them in New York. This building is represented in an engraving herewith given. It is situated at Nos. 245 and 247 Main avenue, and is known as the Morrisse Building. Mr. Morrisse came to Passaic in 1890. His pleasing address and business tact soon won for him the good will and confidence of all citizens. With the growth of his business, his office employees have come to be more than double the number employed in any other real estate office in the city, and more than are engaged in any other real estate office in the county. He has effected during the last three years more sales than any office in the city, and over four hundred tenants are in his charge. In 1898 this office transacted a larger amount of business for the Continental Insurance Company than any other in the State. The upbuilding of a city greatly depends upon the ability, thrift and successes of men engaged in the transfer of real estate. We look to them to bring to us desirable citizens, and to be foremost in exploiting schemes for our betterment and growth. Mr. Morrisse ably fulfills these functions. The city owes much of its phenomenal growth to his enterprise. His social proclivities have led him into many clubs. He is a member of the Acquackanonk, the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Yountakah, the Whist Club, and the North Jersey Country Club. Mr. Morrisse is vice-president of the North Jersey Title Guarantee Company, vice-president of St. John's College Alumni and a member of the College Athletic Committee. In politics he is a Republican; but, his business absorbing his attention, he does not seek office. He is of Irish-American ancestry, his father having been born in Dublin, and his mother in America, of English parents.

EDWIN BRYANT MAYNARD, "Secretary Maynard," as he is best known in this community, is an Eastern man by birth and education. Of Plymouth Colony ancestry, he was born in Boston, Mass. During his childhood and youth he attended the public schools of his native city, and of Worcester, Mass., where he entered commercial life with a large envelope manufacturing concern. After a few years, desiring a wider field, he came to New York City, and for twelve years was connected with several of the best known houses in the fine stationery trade, in executive and traveling capacities. Having become a resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and interested in newspaper work, he organized a company, which, in 1890, purchased the Mount Vernon Record, a Republican weekly, and of which he was managing editor for several years. During this period he took an active part in local politics, being secretary of the Republican City Committee, and served the interests of the city in other capacities, never holding office, however. Mr. Maynard manifested, also, a lively interest in public affairs, by serving as secretary of the Mount Vernon Board of Trade for five years, resigning when he removed to Passaic. Disposing of his newspaper interests, he came to Passaic, March, 1898, to enter upon special work for the Hospital Association. Success in this line demonstrating the value of its permanency and enlargement, and his known successful experience in Board of Trade work, brought about an arrangement by which he now serves in a dual capacity as salaried secretary, jointly, of the two institutions, thus making possible such a reorganization of the Passaic Board of Trade as enabled it to enter upon its present vigorous career. Secretary Maynard is fond of social life, has strong domestic tastes, is liberal in his religious and political views, and takes a deep interest in the duties of good citizenship. He was for many years a member of the New York Athletic and Mount Vernon Clubs. He is now a member of the Royal Arcanum, National

Union, Y. M. C. A., Single Tax and Unity Clubs, and is a Governor of the General Hospital. On July 12, 1892, he married Caroline Lewis Baxter, of Mamaroneck, N. Y. This union has been blessed with three children: Kenyon Cushing, Carol Hutchings and Joyce Close Maynard. The family resides at No. 303 Lafayette avenue.

ALFRED C. PEDRICK, physician, was born April 29, 1857, being a native of Gloucester County, N. Y. He is the son of Alfred C. and Rebecca (Down) Pedrick, the latter being a daughter of Benjamin C. Down, who served in the Mexican war with the rank of Captain, and who for many years was one of the most prominent surveyors in Southern New Jersey. The subject of this sketch received a collegiate education at Philadelphia. In 1889 he entered Hahnemann Homeopathic

DR. ALFRED C. PEDRICK.

Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1892, receiving the degree of M. D. Prior to his removal to Passaic, seven years ago, Dr. Pedrick was one of the owners of the Philadelphia Evening News. Dr. Pedrick is a member of the Passaic Club, the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the Episcopal Church. In 1881 he was united in marriage to Miss Alida C. Mengel of Bridgeton, N. J. Two children have been born to them: Harr (deceased) and Ethel. Dr. Pedrick enjoys a large and lucrative practice in Passaic.

HUBERT BUSH, mason and builder, was born in Holland, November 10, 1862. In 1869 his parents came to America, locating in Passaic, where Mr. Bush attended the public schools. He has continued to reside in Passaic ever since. He is a prominent member of the Passaic City Gun and Rod Club and several other organiaztions. Mr. Bush married Miss Jennie Geene, April 26, 1893. Three children, Sadie Alice, John Herbert and Jessie have been born to their marriage, all of whom are living.

ANDREW Z. TERHUNE, retired, son of Dr. Garrit and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Terhune, was born at Passaic, October 29, 1831. He attended school until he was sixteen years of age. He then began the study of medicine, and clerked in an apothecary's store at Jersey City. On account of ill-health, he abandoned his medical studies and accepted a clerkship in the American Exchange Bank, New York. This position and similar ones he filled for ten years. In 1860 he joined his brother in the hardware and house furnishing business at Jersey City under the firm name of Terhune Brothers, and continued in that connection until 1871, when, for the second time, the store was destroyed by fire. In that year he retired from mercantile business, and has taken no prominent part in commercial affairs since that time. He married, in 1862, Miss Christiana Ryerson, the granddaughter of Judge Cornelius G. Van Riper of Passaic Bridge. They have three sons: Frank C., Howard and Cornelius A.

HENRY BERGER, merchant, was born at Cologne, Germany, November 21, 1843, where he received a limited education, having been compelled to leave school at the early age of twelve. He was first apprenticed to the engraver's trade, at which he worked for one year. Not finding the future conducive to his continuing at that, he became a tailor's apprentice, serving for five years. He later worked at his trade, and was for many years the support of his parents. In 1867 he went to Paris, remaining in that city until the beginning of the Revolution, in 1871. On account of the war between Germany and France he took up his residence in London, where he remained until 1872, at which time he decided to come to America. After landing in New York he remained there for about ten days; he then located in Passaic, where he has continued to reside ever since. After following his trade for several years Mr. Berger engaged in business for himself, which he successfully conducted, and has since that time become one of Passaic's substantial citizens. Mr. Berger was never actively engaged in politics, but at the solicitation of friends has permitted his name to be used for office. He was for eight years a member of the School Board, representing the First Ward of Passaic. During his tenure of office he served with distinction to himself and his constituents, and introduced many measures that were of valuable assistance to educational matters. Mr. Berger has twice been married. His first wife, whom he met during his residence in Paris, was Miss Mary Smith, a native of Mayence, Germany. She died November 13, 1893. Two children were the issue of that marriage, one, Josephine, being the wife of Mr. Frederick Hendy, who is connected with the Okonite company; the other being Miss Hedwig E. Mr. Berger's present wife was Miss Marie L. Veniard of East Rutherford, to whom two children have been born—Henry, Jr., and Margaret. Mr. Berger is a self-made man, and his career is an example of what can be accomplished by a man who possesses push, energy and pluck. By those who know him best, it is said that he was never known to violate his word. He has always been a man of large public spirit, and has assisted with both time and money in every cause that has had a tendency to promote the welfare of Passaic. Mr. Berger is an active member of St. Nicholas' Catholic church, to which he has always been a liberal contributor. He has been an extensive traveler, having visited all the principal cities of America and Europe. Mr. Berger was for many years an active member of many of the local societies. He organized the first German Singing society in Passaic and was a prominent member of St. Nicholas Church choir. At present he is a member of the Fraternal League and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was one of the organizers of the People's Building and Loan Association, and has served as a director and vice-president from the beginning. He is also prominently connected with a number of similar organizations.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH H. WRIGHT.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES BRYCE.

RESIDENCE OF DR. J. A. HEGEMAN.

RESIDENCE OF GILBERT D. BOGART.

RESIDENCE OF DR. CHARLES A. CHURCH.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. PARKER PRAY.

RESIDENCE OF S. M. SCHATZKIN.

RESIDENCE OF GUSTAV W. FALSTROM.

DAVID CAMPBELL, JR., was born in Passaic, May 26, 1838. He attended the old school, near the First Reformed Church. Subsequently he pursued his studies under private tutors. Just before the Civil War he went to California by steamer, doubling Cape Horn. But, after spending five years in the gold fields, he returned without realizing his dream of wealth that lured him from his home. He accepted a position in the Brooklyn Savings Bank. After holding this place of trust for several years, he resigned it, and came to the relief of his father in conducting his business. As the city grew and business began to move up toward Passaic street, he bought the lot opposite McLean street and built a store. Here he made money. Early in the seventies, however, he conceived the idea of becoming a farmer, and after selling out his business in Passaic, he moved to Two Bridges, N. J. A few years' experience satisfied him that farming was not profitable. He returned to Passaic, purchased back his old business, and continued in it until 1881, when he went into partnership with Richard Morrell, forming the firm of Campbell & Morrell. This firm was very prosperous. It was able to secure control of the Erie output of coal, and held it for

DAVID CAMPBELL JR.

several years. The firm branched out until it became one of the foremost business houses in the State. After a ten years' partnership with Mr. Morrell, Mr. Campbell sold out his interest and engaged in real estate business. Mr. Campbell was a Republican of decided convictions. He held the office of Collector of Taxes in the township before Passaic was set off, and in 1876 the city of Passaic elected him to the same office. He was re-elected seven times. Mr. Campbell was married, August 23, 1870, to Sarah Ann Post, of Two Bridges. Five children were born to them: Anna J., Lewis Joy (deceased), David (deceased), James and Augustus. Mr. Campbell was removed by an accidental death from the midst of his activities March 15, 1893. He was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. He was upright in business, faithful in the discharge of an important trust; of genial disposition and pleasing manners; a man of good heart, never turning the poor away. The city deeply mourned his untimely death.

CLEMENS OSCAR KLEBER, Ph.D., was born 1862, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany. Educated 1874-'82, at the Real Gymnasium of Freiberg, Saxony, the famous mining place; studied natural sciences, especially chemistry and physics, mathematics, and philosophy, etc.; Heidelberg, 1882-'83, with Bunsen, the famous founder of spectral and gas analysis; Berlin, 1883-'84, with A. W. von Hofmann, the originator of the chemistry and modern dye-stuffs, etc.; with Liebermann, the inventor of alizaring, and with Helmholtz, the most eminent physicist of the century, and with Rammelsberg, the mineralogist, etc.; Leipzig, with J. Wislicenus, the famous stereo chemist; Ostweld, the originator of physical chemistry; Wundt, the physiologist; Wiedmann, physicist, etc. In 1886 he was promoted to a Doctor of Philosophy and Natural Sciences. 1886-'91 was assistant of Prof. F. Stohmann, the author of Muspratt's famous Chemical Technology; making researches in thermo-chemistry during this time, published in various journals. In 1892-'93, chemist in the Essential Oil Works of Schimmel & Co., Leipzig, that firm which, according to the testimony of eminent chemists, has done more for the development of this special branch of chemistry than all other workers together. In March, 1893, Dr. Kleber became chemist in Fritzsche Brothers' Laboratories at Garfield, N. J., the American branch of the above named firm. And since April, 1896, he has been director. He resides at Clifton, N. J. He holds membership in various scientific societies.

JOHN HEMION was born in the beautiful valley of the Ramapo, N. J., July 14th, 1837. He received his education, partly in the public schools, and partly in the private schools. He lived on a farm until he became 20 years of age. Leaving the farm, he engaged for a period of seven years in car construction, at Piermont, on the Hudson. During the next twelve years Mr. Hemion followed millwrighting, and the business of a contractor. On July 1st, 1874, he engaged in the coal, real estate and insurance business in this city. In this business we find him today. Through all the changes of the years he has steadily prospered. He has lived in this city, at No. 179 Jefferson street, since Nov. 15th, 1876. In politics Mr. Hemion is a Republican. His first presidential vote was cast in 1860, for Abraham Lincoln. He has held a number of offices, such as Supervisor, County Committeeman and City Surveyor. Mr. Hemion is a member of the North Reformed Church; a member of the City Gun Club, from its organization; also, he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He is fond of hunting, and most every year has made a trip to the North woods to pass some weeks in that sport. His ancestors came to this country in the seventeenth century; those on his father's side from Holland and Germany; on his mother's side from North Ireland and France. He was married in April, 1868, to Ann Milton Millington, of Passaic. Seven children have been born to them, all living at this writing; Leonard, John Royal, Aaron M., Austin, Claudia Louise, Charles and Durand

JULIET POTTER VAN EVERA, M. D., was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., July 17, 1836. Her father, an independent farmer, believed a common school education would suffice for her. She was, however, desirous for a more liberal education and devised means for earning money, so that she could prepare herself for the higher branches requisite for teaching school. In the spring of 1852 she obtained a position as a teacher, devoting her time to the summer school terms. Her earnings thus obtained were used in the fall and winter for a still better education. In 1860 Mrs. Van Evera was married to W. H. Tiffany, a promising young lawyer in Ohio, where, in 1866, she was left a widow with two sons, Emmet and Earl Tiffany. During the same year she received a call

to do missionary work in New York City. Entering upon her new duties, she opened a school at No. 327 Rivington street for the Children's Aid Society. While engaged in this work, she

JULIET POTTER VAN EVERA, M. D.

discovered the great need of more women physicians. It was at that time she determined to take a thorough course in medicine. She entered the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, graduating therefrom in 1872. She afterward became a member of the Alumni Association and of the New York County Medical Society, the latter being the most important, as well as the largest, of its kind in the United States. Dr. Van Evera entered upon her professional duties, and for many years had a lucrative practice in New York City. On account of her failing eyesight, she was compelled to retire. Since 1892 she has been a permanent resident of Passaic. She is a member of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane. In 1874 she was appointed a Commissioner of Lunacy. In 1875 her marriage to R. N. Van Evera, of New York, occurred. One son, Potter Van Evera, was born to this union in 1877. In 1882 Dr. Van Evera was elected Professor of Paedology of the New York Medical College and Women's Hospital. For nine consecutive years she delivered lectures at that institution. She also served as a staff doctor in the same place for eleven years Emmet Tiffany, son of Dr. Van Evera by her first marriage, followed the profession of his father. He died in 1897, leaving an infant daughter, Harriet. Earl, her second son, was drowned in 1868.

FRANCIS J. MARLEY, of Little Falls, N. J., was born in New York City, March 14th, 1849. He received his education in the common schools of Essex County, N. J. He has been a resident in Passaic County twenty-three years. He has made hard road building a specialty in business, with marked success. He is a member of the Acquackanonk Club, a Mason, K. of P., B. O. E. and a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics a Democrat. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the fall of 1898. Mr. Marley married, Sept. 20th, 1877, Louisa Cook, of Little Falls Three children have been born to them; two sons and a daughter. Mr. Marley's ancestors came from County Armagh, Ireland, town of Portadown. A cousin of his, a maiden lady, now owns one-half of the town of Portadown.

WILLIAM DOOLITTLE was born, June 11, 1836, in a rural district of Chemung County, N. Y. The homestead was situated about twelve miles east of the city of Elmira. He was the fourth son of a family of eight children—six sons and two daughters. He was fortunate in being the child of Christian parents, who trained him in the fear of the Lord and to observe the Christian Sabbath and to store his mind with the saving knowledge of the Word. In 1871 Mr. Doolittle moved to Passaic. He built a dwelling on the corner of Grove street and Howe avenue, where he now resides. He has lived to see many improvements in this city. At that time his house might be said to be located in a field. Now he is in the midst of closely built houses, and the streets are macadamized on either side of him. Mr. Doolittle is a commission merchant in New York City. He may be said to be a man diligent in business, fervid in spirit, serving the Lord; a good husband, a good father, looking well to the Christian training and education of his children; a good citizen, having an eye to the character of the men who are chosen to discharge the duties of law-making and government, local and national.

CATHERINE ANN BOGGS, the subject of this sketch, was born at Hackensack, New Jersey, April 24th, 1816. On Oct. 12th, 1835 she was married to William James Boggs, of New York City. She has lived in Passaic since 1858. Mrs. Boggs has been a conspicuous figure in this city for many years, both on account of her own personality and of being the sister of the late C. M. K. Paulison, who figured in the early '70's so largely and so efficiently in exploiting the founding of this city. Mrs. Boggs has long been a very active member in the Baptist Church. She is a member of the W. C. T. U., of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the General Hospital,

CATHERINE ANN BOGGS.

once a Governor of the Orphans' Home, Vice-President of Union Benevolent Society. Being engaged in many good works, her name is very familiar in the homes of the city.

JOSEPH ADAMS

WILLIAM DOOLITTLE

GEORGE DENHOLM

JACOB J. VAN NOORDT

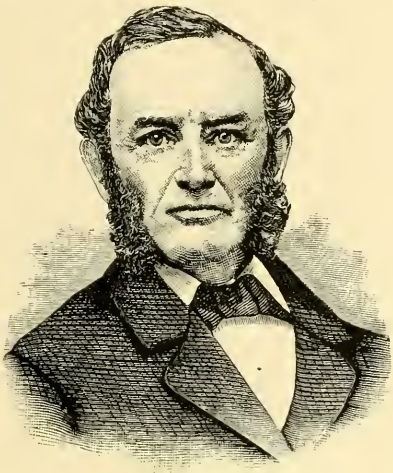
HENRY K. RONK

PETER TORNQVIST

CHARLES AUGUST STELLING

HERMAN BONITZ

WILLIAM JAMES BOGGS, the subject of this sketch, was born at Troy, N. Y., April 7th, 1813. He was educated in the public schools of that city. He became a resident of



WILLIAM JAMES BOGGS.

Passaic in 1858, and lived here tid the time of his death, May, 1872. He did business, however, in the City of New York, which was that of fire insurance, a business to which he was admirably adapted, and in which he achieved a marked success, filling successively the offices of Secretary and President of the company with which he was connected. Mr. Boggs was a member of the Baptist Church. Indeed, it is said that it was at a meeting held in his own house that the Society (Church) was organized in this city. He was a Republican, but took no part in politics here. Mr. Boggs was married Oct. 12th, 1835, to Catherine Ann Paulison, of New York City. Seven children were born to them, two of whom, only, survive: William Dorlan, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Emma H., who married Mr. Giles S. Orcutt, Joseph P., deceased, George Henry, Theodore P., deceased, and Walter James, deceased.

JAMES VAN BUSSUM, farmer, was born at Lodi, N. J., September 29, 1832. His father, David D. Van Bussum, was elected a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1837, serving for two years. In 1843 he filled the position of Judge in Bergen county. Mr. Van Bussum has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He has always been a stanch Democrat and is at present filling the position of Mayor of Wallington, he having been elected in the spring of 1899. For forty years he has been a member of the town committee of Lodi township. Mr. Van Bussum married Miss Eliza A. Voorhis, of Hackensack, N. J., December 24, 1857. They have two sons, Peter and George.

JOHN THOMAS SIMMS was born in Paris, Kentucky February 10th, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Hoboken, N. J. He has lived eight years in Passaic, where he has pursued the business of a photographer. He is a member of the Passaic Club, the Hospital Association, and the Board of Trade. Mr. Simms was married June 1st, 1887, to Blanche Guillond, of New York City. Eight children have been born to them, of whom five are living. The photographic views and portraits, with a few exceptions, appearing in this work, were made by Mr. Simms.

LEWIS A. ALLEN, a rising barrister of this city, was born at Liberty Corners, N. J., May 7, 1870. He received a common school education in the public schools of Somerville and Plainfield, and then, at the age of seventeen, began business as a clerk in his brother's crockery store, at Plainfield, N. J. At the age of twenty he took charge of a branch crockery store on Main avenue, this city. This he conducted for a period of three years, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman. While so engaged, he borrowed law books of his brother, William L. Allen, a lawyer of New York City, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar February 21, 1898, and is conducting a successful practice in this city. Mr. Allen was married, February 21, 1899, to Alice Dickson, of Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Allen is of New England ancestry on his father's side, being a descendant of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. He is of Scotch ancestry on his mother's side, whose family were first represented in this country by the Rev. John Cross, who was born in Scotland in 1689 and died at Basking Ridge, N. J., in 1766. It appears from the record that the subject of this sketch is of excellent stock, and, as the years go on, he will no doubt give a good account of himself.

DAVID CAMPBELL, SR., was born at Hackensack, N. J., September 10, 1809. Having received a common school education, such as was afforded at the time, he applied himself to learning the cooper's trade. Coming to Passaic at about the age of eighteen, he engaged in this business. But he soon laid aside the craft and opened a country store, on the corner of Prospect street and Main avenue. Here he maintained himself and family for over forty-five years, and by dint of thrift amassed a handsome fortune. He was a man of strict integrity, and illustrated the old adage that, "It is not what one makes, but what one saves." He lived to the remarkable age of ninety

DAVID CAMPBELL Sr.

years, being at his death the oldest inhabitant of the city. Mr. Campbell was a member, deacon and elder of the First Reformed Church. He was married, in 1831, to Hannah A. Cook,

of Bergen. There were born to them a family of eight children: Maria, who married for her second husband the late General Alexander S. Diven of Elmira, N. Y.; Daniel L. (deceased), Sarah Jane, who married Mr. Caleb A. Williams, of Orange; David (deceased), William A., Eliza (deceased), Morris (deceased) and Helena Lowden (deceased).

WILLIAM ANDRE CAMPBELL, M. D. S., was born in Passaic, N. J., December 30, 1844. Here he received his pre-

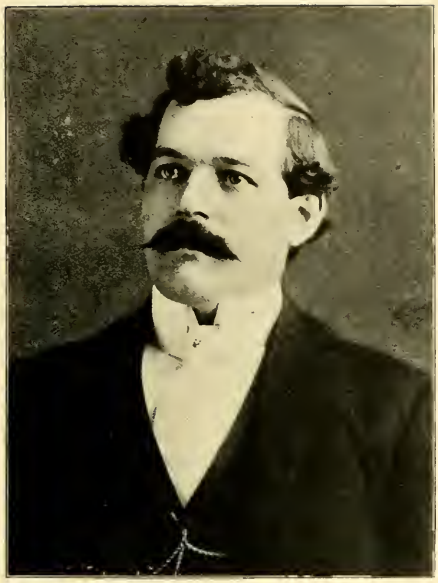
WILLIAM ANDRE CAMPBELL, M. D. S.

paratory education, and remained a resident sixteen years, when he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., to study dentistry with the late Dr. H. N. Stratton, at the time the most prominent dentist of Brooklyn. He graduated at Albany, N. Y., in 1877, receiving the degree of Master of Dental Surgery. At this writing, 1899, Dr. Campbell is a successful practicing dentist in the city of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Odontological Society of New York City, of the Brooklyn Dental Society and the State Dental Society; also, he is a member of the Union League, New York. He has held several offices in the above named societies. In politics the Doctor is an Independent. On September 28, 1875, he was married to Martha A. Benedict, of Danbury, Ct. Five children have been born to them: Amy Benedict, Myra (deceased), David Kenneth, Marion Diven and Helen (deceased).

FREDERICK SHERWOOD DATES, importer, was born on his father's farm near Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Dutchess County, New York, October 9, 1848. He is descended from Revolutionary stock, his ancestors having fought in the war for independence. His family was among the first settlers of Dutchess County, and was prominent in that section. When a boy the subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Fishkill until he was fifteen years old, at which time he went to New York City, where he accepted a position in the importing house of Frost & Davenport, with whom he remained until the firm retired from business. During his connection with that concern Mr. Dates still pursued his studies at an evening school. His next position was with the firm of Haight, Halsey & Company, with whom he remained until they also retired from business. About that time Mr. Dates received a flattering offer from the extensive importing house of Henry Tilge & Company, of Philadelphia, to assume the management of their New York branch, known under the firm name of George E. Tilge & Company, importers of hats, furs and trimmings. The concern is now located at No. 13 Washington Place, New York, Mr. Dates being a member of the firm. Mr. Dates has been a resident of Passaic for twenty-two years. Being somewhat domestic in his tastes, he is not a member of any club or society. He is a member of the North Reformed Church. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, and has done excellent service as a member of the Board of City Councilmen, to which body he was elected in 1887, serving for three years, not only with credit to himself but to his constituency as well. Many improvements in Passaic, especially in Mr. Dates' own ward, owe their existence to the diligent work done by him while a member. While not being active in an official capacity at present, Mr. Dates still takes much interest in politics in Passaic, and is always to be found arrayed upon the side of good government. He resides at No. 211 Lexington avenue, his home being one of the handsomest in that section of Passaic.

MATTHEW J. VAN LEEUWEN, real estate and insurance broker, was born on the 27th day of January, 1870, in the village of Watergraafmeer, near Amsterdam, Holland, which place is famous in Europe for its Botanical School, "Lineous," and where at the time his father, Adrianus Van Leeuwen, was one of the practical instructors in botany at the above named school. Mr. Van Leeuwen received his education at Rotterdam, under the instruction of Professors Molenbrook and Johnson, and attended a three-year course at the Academy of Art and Technical Knowledge, at the end of which he accepted a position as assistant school teacher in one of the public schools at Rotterdam. He came first to Passaic in March, 1888, and devoted a number of years to the floral business, until the spring of 1895, when he entered in the business of real estate and insurance broker, and was largely instrumental in the development of the eastern part of Passaic. By his business enterprise and conservative methods, he has built up a reputation for himself and the companies which he represents as a successful real estate operator, having carried through a number of large transactions in that line. While attending a course in the New York University Law School, in 1896, Mr. Van Leeuwen made the acquaintance of Miss Anna M. Downs, of New York City, and was married on March 20, 1897, and both were made happy by the arrival of their son, Gerard William, who was born May 22, 1898. In politics Mr. Van Leeuwen is a professed Democrat, and has often taken an active interest in the election of his favored candidates, especially in the Presidential campaign in 1896.

JOHN W. LINDHOLM, merchant, was born at Arboga, Sweden, August 21, 1852. His father followed the sea, he having been a captain of a sailing vessel engaged in traffic on the Baltic Sea and the lakes. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of his native town until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered a machine shop, with the intention of later becoming a mechanical engineer. After working in this connection for about two years, in 1870 Mr. Lindholm decided to leave his native place to seek new fields of labor in America. Arriving in New York, he decided to enter commercial life. He found employment with the firm of B. G. Arnold & Co., at that time one of the largest importing and jobbing tea and coffee houses in that city. By strict attention to his duties, it was but a short time before he received advancement over older employees in the service of



LEWIS A. ALLEN

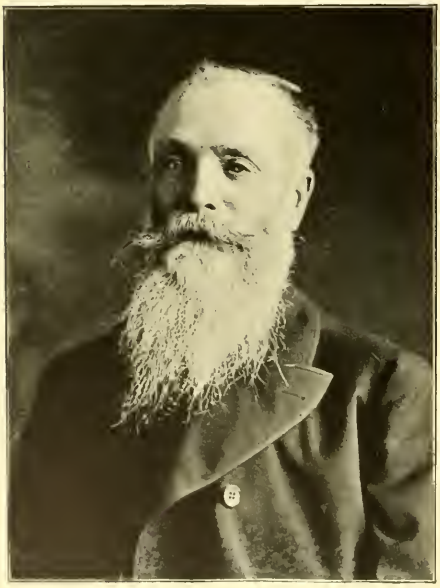
HYMEN ROSENSOHN

FRANK MUNSON STAGG, M. D.

DR. CHARLES E. ALDOUS

HENRY BERGER

GEORGE RETTINGER



JAMES MAYBURY

JOHN JELLEME

the firm. Mr. Lindholm remained with this firm until 1885, at which time he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. After severing his connection with Messrs. Arnold & Company, Mr. Lindholm embarked in the grocery business in Passaic. With his thorough knowledge of teas and coffees, he has made those lines a special feature of his business, supplying only the best known products of the world. Mr. Lindholm has been a resident of Passaic since 1879. On November 13 of that year he married Miss Edla M. Falstrom, a sister of Gustave Falstrom, Esq., a well-known and prosperous citizen. Their marriage has been blessed with five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Clifford F., Olga W., Albert W. and Edla M. Mabel, who was a bright child, died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Lindholm is a member of the Baptist Church of Passaic and of the National Union. He is a Republican, but not a partisan. He has never held or sought office, preferring to devote his time to the requirements of his business and family. He resides at 270 Pennington avenue. As a merchant, Mr. Lindholm represents the more important in the grocery line in Passaic.

DAVID H. HOWD was born at New Haven, Ct., January 11, 1853. He received his education in that city of learning. While he, at present, resides in Paterson, N. J., he is a popular photographer in this city, with a studio at No. 270 Main avenue. Mr. Howd removed from New Haven to Paterson in 1879, and started in business in that city (Paterson) in 1881, first at 129 Main street, and afterward opening a spacious studio at 91 Broadway; in all, spending fifteen years at that business in Paterson, when he sold out, and after a rest of three years, engaged in his present business in Passaic. Many

DAVID H. HOWD.

of the plates appearing in this book were prepared from photographs made by him. Mr. Howd was married, January 16, 1882, to Sara Van Valkenburgh, of Paterson.

ARTHUR HENRY TEMPLE, physician. Among the younger members of the medical profession in Passaic none stands higher than Dr. Arthur Henry Temple, who was born at Boonton, N. J., December 10, 1873. He is the son of

ARTHUR H. TEMPLE, M. D

Charles H. and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Temple, old and highly respected residents of Boonton. Dr. Temple received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town, graduating therefrom in 1891. In 1892 he entered Rutgers College, where he remained during the freshman year. In 1893 Dr. Temple decided to prepare himself for the medical profession. In the fall of that year he entered the medical department of Columbia University, (College of Physicians and Surgeons), in New York city, graduating from that institution in 1896, receiving the degree of M. D. For one year thereafter he was house physician and surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N. J. In February, 1897, he located in Passaic, where he has remained ever since. He has been unusually successful, and has established a lucrative and rapidly increasing practice. He is assistant visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and is also lecturer on anatomy at St. Joseph's (Paterson) Training School for Nurses. He maintains his office at No. 228 Main avenue.

JOHN HENRY KEHOE, a well-known citizen of Passaic, was born at Newark, N. J., April 17, 1862, where he received an education in the public schools. In 1881 he removed from Newark to Passaic, where he has since resided. Mr. Kehoe is engaged in the livery business, his establishment being the most prominent in the city. He is a Republican, but has never sought or desired to hold office. He married Miss Mary Dougherty, of Boonton, N. J., June 25, 1892. They have three children—Edith, Susan and Marjory.

JOHN JELLEME, contractor and builder, was born at Little Falls, N. J., November 25, 1847. When he was one year old his parents (who are still living) removed to Passaic, where the subject of this sketch received his schooling. After leaving school, Mr. Jelleme learned the trade of builder, which for many years he has successfully followed. When he first arrived in Passaic the place was sparsely settled, containing but one store and a few houses. Mr. Jelleme is a member of the First Reformed Church of Passaic and also of the Knights of Pythias. He has always been an ardent Republican, and was for three years Tax Assessor, a position he ably filled. His marriage to Miss Sara Sharot, of New York City, occurred January 22, 1874. Five children have been born to

them three sons and two daughters—Howard Sharot, who was a soldier in the late Spanish-American war and a member of the Astor Battery, doing service in the Philippine Islands; Alfred Edward, John, Jr., Mabel and Florence (deceased). Mr. LeBeme has always been a progressive citizen, and has done much toward the development of Passaic.

COUNT GUY D'ISOARD-VANVENARGUES, B. S., was born in Aix, Provence, France, January 6th, 1841. He was educated in Paris, until admitted to the High School of Saint Cyr, a school corresponding to our Military Academy at West Point. Graduating from this he became an officer in the French cavalry, and rose in the course of a five years' service to the office of captain. After being out of service four years, he again joined the army, to take part in the German war. This

COUNT GUY D'ISOARD-VANV. NARGUES. B. S.

over, he was retired as Chef d'Escadron. Retiring to his estate near Aix, he engaged in its oversight for a period of about two years, when his spirit of unrest and adventure led him to emigrate to this country. In 1875 he landed at New York and connected himself with a French plate glass company doing business in Howard street, as superintendent of the manufacturing shops. When this business was closed in 1887, M. d'Isoard conducted glass manufacturing at 34-38 Vestry street, New York, on his own account. Ill health compelled him to retire from this business in 1893. It was in 1887 that M. d'Isoard built his present residence at No. 181 Monroe street, this city, where he has resided since that time. M. d'Isoard's family is one of the oldest of the French nobility. The name Vanvenargues appears in the history of Dauphine so early as the 11th century. His family is related to that of Lafayette. M. d'Isoard's father was an Ambassador of France, at Rome, near the Pope, Pius IX. M. d'Isoard was engaged in the battles of Orleans, and Patay. He was attached to the army of the Loire, during the seige of Paris, in 1870; hence was not a witness of the siege. M. d'Isoard is a member of St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic Church, this city. He became a naturalized citizen in Nov., 1893. In politics he is a Republican. M. d'Isoard was married in New York, May, 1886 to Leonie Lionet, of Montfaucon, Meuse, France. No children have been born to them.

ADOLPH MARTIN was born in Tauberbishofsheim, Baden, Germany, November 10, 1848. He is the son of Frank and Barbara Martin. His boyhood was spent with his parents, in a grist mill and in millwrighting. He was educated at Tauberbishofsheim, graduating from the High School of that city in 1864. He then traveled through Germany for a couple of years. In 1868 Mr. Martin was drafted as a soldier, when, instead of entering the army, he left for America. After landing at New York he accepted a position with Chadwick Brothers, Boiling Springs Bleachery, Carlton Hill, N. J., where he remained eight years as a master mechanic. This firm removing its business to Newburgh, N. Y., Mr. Martin followed them in the same capacity, and remained with them till he commenced business for himself in Passaic, in 1882. This business was the manufacture of wooden shells and millwrighting. These shells are used by printing, dyeing, paper and silk mills. They are made by a peculiar patented process, and have superseded all those made by hand; 100,000 of them are already in use. Mr. Martin fills orders for them, not only in this country, but in Germany and Holland. This business has grown up here under the experienced eye of Mr. Martin. His success has been continuous and highly gratifying. He has enlarged his plant from time to time, as occasion required. It is a business that will be enduring, the product being always in demand; therefore, a source of constant revenue to himself and family and a landmark for the city. Mr. Martin is a member of St. Nicholas' Catholic Church. He has always been a liberal contributor to public charities, consistent with his means. He is a Democrat, but not an office-seeker. Mr. Martin married Miss Abby Dauenhauer, of Passaic, February 10, 1874, the daughter of Joseph and Katherine Dauenhauer, who were for fifty-two years residents of Passaic. Their silver anniversary occurred February 10 of the present year, and was attended by a large circle of friends, who were the donors of many beautiful and costly souvenirs. Eight children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, all of whom are living and unmarried: Adolphus John, Amelia May, Katherine Elvina, Abby Sabina, Frances Carrie, Lester Thomas, John Edward and Ruth Marie.

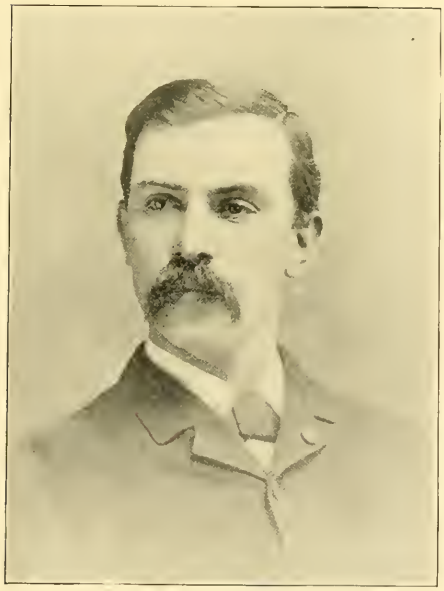
CHARLES R. CUSHMAN, superintendent, was born at Havana, Ohio, in 1854. Prior to his removal to Passaic, in 1896, he was located at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Cushman occupies the responsible position of superintendent of the New York Belting and Packing Company's factories located at Passaic and Sandy Hook, Conn. He is a member of the Passaic Club and the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cushman's family consists of his wife and three interesting children.

ROE MARSELLUS, broker, was born at the old Marsellus homestead on Dundee Drive near Passaic, being a son of John Cornelison and Fannie (Roe) Marsellus. He received his preliminary education at the public schools in Passaic, after which he completed his studies in Boston. Mr. Marsellus is a member of the Passaic, Yountakah Country and Hackensack Clubs and of the North Reformed Church. He is prominent socially and otherwise in Passaic.

CORNELIUS VAN RYENDAM, deceased, was born at Haarlem, Holland, June 3, 1829. He was for many years prior to his death engaged in the coal and real estate business in Passaic. He was a large property owner and did much toward the development of Passaic. On April 26, 1859, Mr. Van Ryendam married Miss Johanna Odell, a native of Holland. Seven children were born to them, all of whom are deceased, except one daughter, Miss Maggie. His widow still survives him, and resides at No. 251 Oak street.

CLEMENS OSCAR KLEBER, PH .D.

DAVID DWYER



JOHN HENRY REMIG.

JOHN W. LINDHOLM.

ADOLPH MARTIN.

WILLIAM B. E. MILLER, D. V. S., was born near Allentown, Monmouth County, N. J., December 20, 1869. He is the oldest veterinary surgeon in New Jersey, in practice and age. His father, Robert W., and his mother, Deborah (Flock) Miller were natives of New Jersey. Dr. Miller was born on the old farm. He attended the common school, and, afterward, Pennington Seminary, graduating in 1856. He, at first, engaged in farming and in practicing veterinary surgery; but, in 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. In 1863 he was discharged, on account of bad health. He took a trip West, and re-enlisted, in the 143d Illinois Volunteers, as first lieutenant. He was engaged in detached service on the staff of General Buckland, Sixteenth Army Corps, stationed at Memphis, Tenn. His health gave out again, and he quit service. He returned to Illinois, but shortly came back home to the old farm in New Jersey. Five years later he married Miss Adelaide Y. Forsythe, and located at Hightstown, Mercer County, N. J., and resumed the practice of veterinary surgery and medicine. Seven children were born to them, but of these only one survives—Miss Rachel—who, at this writing, is a bright pupil in the Passaic High School. In 1876 Dr. Miller entered the American Veterinary College, New York City, graduating in 1879. He was immediately placed upon the staff of General William H. Sterling, who was commissioned by Governor McClellan to investigate the extent and prevalence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The law authorizing this commission was afterward repealed, and the work passed into the hands of the State Board of Health, which Board empowered its secretary, Dr. E. M. Hunt, of Metuchen, N. J., to continue said work and destroy infected animals, in accordance with the law. Dr. Miller was appointed State Veterinarian by Dr. Hunt, and for several years he acted in that capacity. In the meantime the Department of Agriculture at Washington established a Bureau of Animal Industry, which, by mutual agreement, acted with the several States, having laws governing that matter, in the investigation and extermination of that disease. New Jersey was at that time one of the principal States badly infected, and the Government also appointed Dr. Miller one of its inspectors. He has practically been in the employ of the Government ever since, if we except the interruption occasioned by political changes. During the time he was investigating pleuro-pneumonia he was recognized and admitted to be one of the best diagnosticians of that disease in this country, and he has probably examined and condemned to death as many, if not more animals than any other veterinarian. If animals were slaughtered, his diagnosis was invariably found to be correct. He has always been recognized as an expert everywhere. In the fall of 1879 he was sent by the State to take charge of the transit of cattle over the ferries between Philadelphia and Camden, and establish a local quarantine along the entire border of the two States, with headquarters at Camden, to prevent diseased cattle from passing from Pennsylvania into New Jersey. The doctor then removed his family to Camden, and made it his permanent residence until his appointment to take charge of the United States Quarantine Station at Garfield, N. J., July, 1897. During his residence at Camden he built up an extensive private practice, particularly in the line of veterinary surgery, in one branch of which he is, probably, the best known operator in the country. During his life he has been an active member and officer of nearly all the best known secret societies. In the Order of Odd Fellows he was for years very prominent. He is a Past Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of that Order. He, also, commanded at that time the Patriarchs Militant of New Jersey. He is very prominent in the G. A. R., being a member of William B. Hatch Post of Camden. In 1889 he was elected Department Commander of the State, serving a full term, and he is now one of its Post Department Commanders, thereby becoming a life member of the National Encampment. He has for years been an active member of the Order of Elks, being a charter member of Camden Lodge No. 293 and the second Past Exalted Ruler of that lodge. In matters pertaining to his profession, especially in the examination of animals for soundness, when lawsuits have resulted, he has frequently been called upon by the courts to testify as an expert, and his opinion has nearly always been upheld, and the merits of the case have been decided in accordance therewith. Perhaps there is no veterinarian in the country that is better known, or whose opinions are more highly regarded. Dr. Miller has, in the matter of literary publications, given but very little time and attention. He is, however, the author of a work entitled, "The Diseases of Live Stock," which was published in 1885, and had an extensive circulation. Dr. Miller is an active Republican, and during his residence at Camden he was four times, successively, elected Councilman-at-Large of that city. He was twice elected President of that body, and was always placed upon the most important committees. The present system of artesian water supply, and the good streets that the citizens of that city are now enjoying are, in a large measure, due to the efforts of Dr. Miller in agitating the matter long before ordinances were finally passed. Indeed, he was always one of the recognized leaders of the body. Dr. Miller is a member of the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association; of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, of the Keystone Veterinary Association, and he was for two years President of the United States Veterinary and Medical Association.

THOMAS FOXHALL, designer, was born at Manchester, England, May 17, 1859. He received his education at Chorley Lancashire (England). After leaving school he learned the trade of a designer and sketch maker. In 1897 Mr. Foxhall launched the business in Passaic, now known under the name of the Passaic Engraving Company, an industry devoted to engraving on copper rollers for the printing of silks, calicoes, plushes and other textile fabrics. He leased the building on the north side of Cottage place and Grant street, which had formerly been known as the "Whip Factory." The place had previously a checkered career, but since it has come into the possession of its present owner, the whole aspect has changed, there now being an air of prosperity surrounding the establishment. Mr. Foxhall has built additions, and has recently placed new machinery, engines and boilers in the building. It is now regarded as one of the permanent manufacturing institutions of Passaic. Before entering upon his present enterprise, Mr. Foxhall was filling the position of chief engineer of the Passaic Fire Department, a duty he performed with great credit to himself as well as to the city. He devoted his entire time to that calling, although he was in a position to earn a large salary in other channels. For eight years he was engaged as a designer in the New York office of one of the largest print works in the United States; previous to that he had filled similar positions with various concerns throughout New England. Mr. Foxhall's present success is due to the fact that he is thoroughly familiar with his business in all its branches. Politically, Mr. Foxhall is a Republican. He is a member of the County Board of Registration, and was recently appointed by Mayor Howe as one of the tax assessors. He is a member of the Acquackanonk Club and of the B. P. O. Elks. He has resided in Passaic for ten years, and is well and favorably known. Mr. Foxhall is a widower. He has two children, both of whom are living.

HYMEN ROSENSOHN, architect, was born in Germany July 12, 1873. When a small boy his parents came to America, locating in New York where the subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the public schools. Graduating therefrom he entered the College of the City of New York, and later the Hebrew Technical Institute and School of Mines of Columbia College. After completing his studies Mr. Rosensohn engaged in business as an architect. Four years ago he located at Passaic where he now ranks as one of the foremost in his profession. Mr. Rosensohn has practically designed four fifths of the buildings in the Dundee section of Passaic. He has made it possible for people who possessed no means to become property owners. He was the originator of the improved style of flats in Passaic, and designed many of the better class of structures in Passaic proper. Notable among some of the recent structures are the Hebrew Synagogue, Staff's Opera House, Hartkorn's Business College and a Catholic parsonage. Mr. Rosensohn's father died at New York in 1888.

JOHN HENRY REMIG, deceased, was born in Bavaria, August 22, 1848. When a young man he learned the trades of machinist and plumber. For many years, and up to the time of his death, he was actively engaged in the hardware and plumbing business on Passaic street, in this city. The business is now being conducted by his heirs, of whom Mr. Ernest H. Remig (son) is the representative. Mr. Remig was a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, Passaic City Gun Club, and of the Elks. He was always a staunch Republican. On May 6, 1872, he married Miss Margaret I. Duncan, of Paterson, N. J. Ten children were the fruit of their union—seven now living and three deceased.

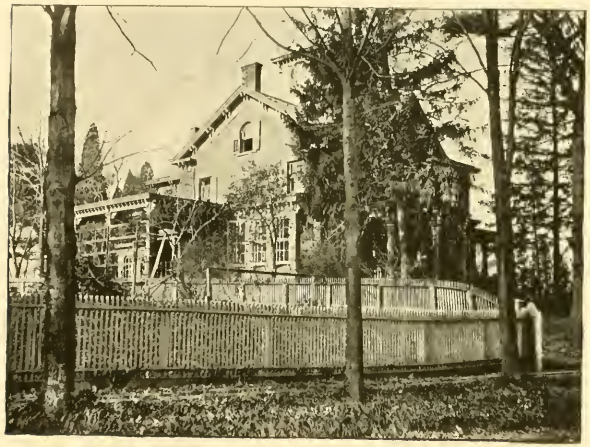
GEORGE RETTINGER, hotel proprietor, is a native of Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born, February 14, 1827. After receiving his education in the local schools of his native place, he became an apprentice in the bakery and confectionery business. He has resided in Passaic for twenty-six years, where he has been engaged in the hotel business as proprietor of Rettinger's Hotel. Politically, Mr. Rettinger has always been a staunch Republican. He has filled the office of Councilman, as well as that of Freeholder. In both of these official positions honesty and integrity characterized all his acts. Mr. Rettinger is a member of the Lutheran Singing Society, the Maennerchor Society and the Botany Gesang Verein. In 1852 Mr. Rettinger married Miss Christina Henkel, a native of Darmstadt. Five children have been born to them two of whom are living.

MR. HUGH MULHOLLAND was born in New York City, November 24, 1853, whence his parents moved to Passaic, N. J., when he was only two years old, and in August, 1899, he embarked in the fire insurance business, which he has carried on successfully and conservatively since that date, except that he has added to his business by taking up a small, but lucrative, real estate and money loaning business. He is at present doing business at No. 66 Third street, Passaic, N. J. Mr. Mulholland is a descendant of North of Ireland parents, who came to this country in 1849 and moved to Passaic in 1875, where they have lived or in Wallington ever since. Mr. Mulholland has served a term in the Borough Council at Wallington, and is very popular throughout Passaic and adjacent counties. He is a graduate of Columbia Business College at Paterson, a member of Wallington Council No. 265, Jr. O. U. A. M., at Wallington and a member of Court Acquackanonk, No. 22, Foresters of America.

JOHN KARL, a well-known business man of Garfield, N. J., was born at Passaic, February 7, 1871, where he attended the public schools, and where he resided until 1894. After leaving school he entered the employ of Messrs. Denholm Brothers, with whom he remained for six years. He is now engaged in the plumbing business on his own account, being located in Garfield. Mr. Karl is Chief of Garfield Fire Company, No. One; a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Knights of Pythias and of the Daughters of Liberty. Mr. Karl was recently awarded two important plumbing contracts at Passaic—that of the new Municipal building and that of the Y. M. C. A. building, both of which he completed in a most satisfactory manner. He is the only one in his line doing business at Garfield.

JAMES MAYBURY was born in 1831 at Killarney, Ireland, near the renowned Killarney Lakes, and was of Scotch parentage. Owing to his surroundings, he decided early in life to follow a pursuit which would give him an out of door life, and was consequently educated with a view of pursuing horticultural work. This line of work he followed, being overseer of the large Muckross domain at the Killarney Lakes. From there he went to Edinburgh to further his education, taking up the different branches of horticulture. While yet a young man he came to America and settled for a time in Montreal, Canada. Leaving Canada for the United States, he located in New York, and after a residence there of thirteen years came to New Jersey, settling in Paterson, then in Clifton. Mr. Maybury is now engaged in contracting work, having had many years' experience in road making, constructing sewers and other contracting work. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Acquackanonk Township for the term of five years. Many cases have come before him for adjudication, with which he has dealt as fairly as circumstances would allow, keeping in mind always the carrying out of the spirit as well as the letter of the law. Many of Passaic's lawyers were always willing to have their clients come before Judge Maybury, knowing that justice would be meted out in a spirit of fairness and equality to all concerned. Very few of Judge Maybury's cases have been taken to the higher courts on appeal, and, in those which have, his decision in most instances was affirmed. Since the expiration of Judge Maybury's term of office, he has been devoted entirely to contracting work, together with his son, who is his partner. One of his undertakings was the removal of one of Passaic's old landmarks on the main street, the old Reformed Church building, which was situated where the Morrisse building now stands. The old wooden beams taken from this building, so well seasoned with age, being over 100 years old, were purchased by violin makers, who pronounced the wood the best of its kind for making violins. Several of the large sewers built on the principal streets during recent years have been constructed by Mr. Maybury, under whose personal supervision the work was carried on. Mr. Maybury is a member of a local Scottish Clan and is interested in the formation of Scottish societies, he having been instrumental in the formation of Clan McLean of this city.

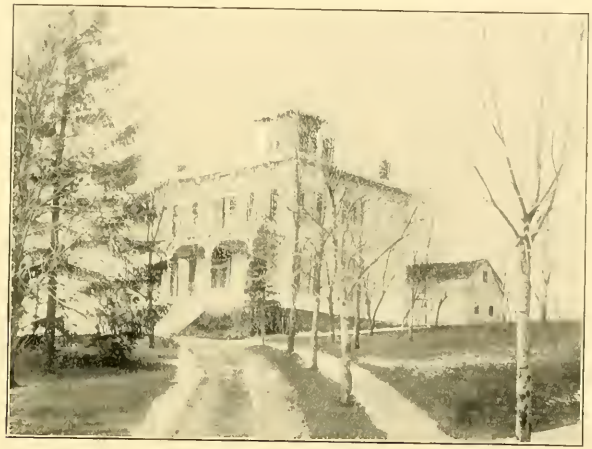
CHARLES SANDERS, mason and builder, was born at Kinross, County of Kinrosshire, Scotland, February 2, 1853. His father was a mason and builder of that place, after which he was located in Edinburgh, where the subject of this sketch learned his trade. In 1884 Mr. Sanders decided to come to America. Leaving Edinburgh, he went direct to New York City, where he resided for ten years. For the past five years he has resided at Wallington and East Rutherford, N. J., now being a resident of the latter place, where he is well and favorably known. Mr. Sanders was married, November 20, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Roy. Eleven children have been born, three of whom are alive.



RESIDENCE OF LEVI H. ALDEN.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDO KIP.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM P. GREENLIE.

RESIDENCE OF FRANK HUGHES.

JOSEPH H. WRIGHT, General Manager of the United States Finishing Company, was born at Paterson, N. J., April 16, 1853. He received his education in the public schools of that city. On finishing his school days, he began his business career as office boy in the Dundee Dye and Print Works, then just established by Peter Reid and Henry A. Barry. Through industry, coupled with natural ability, Mr. Wright rose in the course of time to the position of chief clerk, and upon the death of William I. Barry, in 1895, became General Superintendent, which office he held until the concern was merged, together with the other most important concerns in the same line, into the United States Finishing Company. The consolidation of these corporations and the organization of the United States Finishing Company were accomplished largely through his efforts, and he is now the active head of the concern. Mr. Wright is pre-eminently a self-made man, his business career being without parallel in Passaic for uniform, steady, unvarying success, due to his energy of character, enterprise and unflinching regard for correct and honorable business principles, coupled with a genius for hard work. Mr. Wright has been a resident of Passaic for twenty-five years. He has always been an active supporter of the Republican ticket, and was strongly urged to be a candidate for Mayor at the last election, which honor he declined for business reasons. He was at one time a member of the Board of Education, serving as secretary for three years. He is a member of the Passaic Club of this city and of the Arkwright and Colonial Clubs of New York City. Mr. Wright was married, on January 18, 1881, to Emily Pelton, of Warwick, N. Y. They have two children: William P. and Marie L., both living. For many years Mr. Wright was associated with the late William I. Barry as a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1892 he built his present fine residence on Pennington avenue, corner of the Boulevard.

FRANK HUGHES is eminently a self-made man. As one of the most prominent citizens of Passaic, whose vigorous activities and broad sympathies have had much to do with the steady and healthy growth of the community during the past fifteen years, his career furnishes profitable study as that of a notably successful business man. Although limited by a delicate physical organization, and having been deprived of many school advantages, by family reverses, in his boyhood, yet, by a rare combination of natural mental endowment, sheer force of will and a high ambition toward the best ideals, he has wrought his own advancement against what would have proved, in many lives, insuperable obstacles. He has fought his way to a position of acknowledged leadership in local affairs. In real estate, his prompt, almost intuitive, judgment of property values and his peculiar faculty for handling investments have made him an accepted authority, while, beyond the limits of his own immediate business, his wisdom is invariably sought on important municipal problems, and every legitimate enterprise finds in him a cordial and able champion. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that of all the important manufacturing industries located in Passaic during his residence here, the great majority have been the direct result of his efforts, his latest achievement in that line being the locating of the Gera Mills, one of the largest concerns in Germany, in November last. Frank Hughes is a native of Maryland. He was born in Baltimore, November 28, 1860. His mother was Mary A. Dawson, a daughter of Robert Dawson and Mary Hopkins. She was a cousin of Johns Hopkins, the Baltimore philanthropist and founder of the university there, and a grand-niece of General James Sewall, a famous soldier and politician, who was in command of Fort McHenry during the war of 1812, and was in the fort when "The Star Spangled Banner" was written. He was a candidate for Governor of Maryland, and his country seat, Holly Hall, is still in a good state of preservation, and is one of the points of historic interest in Cecil County. His father, John Hughes, was born at Bambridge, a suburb of Belfast, Ireland, of a well-known family, and came to this country with his parents in 1854, settling at North East, Cecil County, Md. Securing a position with the wholesale house of Lumsden & Company, in Baltimore, he was taken into partnership within two years. At the beginning of the Rebellion, when Butler took possession of the city, he was one of its leading merchants, controlling the salt and provision markets, and having contracts with the British Government for supplying its army and navy. On account of his Southern tendencies, he was obliged to leave Baltimore, and came to New York, where he became a prominent shipper and one of the leading speculators on the Produce Exchange. Having been trained to the linen business in Belfast, he and his brother started the firm of George Hughes & Company, in 1862, afterward located at 198 and 200 Church street, New York, and rated as the largest house in that trade in this country. But the war broke up this business. The Alabama destroyed several of its vessels, the insuring companies failed, and the brothers were compelled by further complications to assign their claims against the United States Government on the Geneva award. Mr. Hughes, Sr., relinquished mercantile business in 1868, and, after a few years' residence in Plainfield, N. J., where he dealt quite largely in real estate, he was led to purchase a large tract of land at Athenia, two miles from Passaic, and improved it at an expense of $200,000. This venture, coupled with $125,000 of endorsements on his brother's paper, was followed by the panic of 1873, in which all was wrecked. The family, in consequence of these reverses, returned to the farm on Chesapeake Bay, formerly used as their summer home, in 1876. To the son, Frank, then a youth of sixteen, the quiet routine of farm life became irksome, and he determined to leave the farm and strike out for himself. He became interested in the block system of telegraphy, then in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad running through the farm, and resolved to study telegraphy. He left home in 1882, and after a brief course in a Philadelphia technical school secured a position as operator at the Clifton station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Here, amid the scenes of his father's losses, his ambition for real estate was kindled, and, having been successful in a single important deal, locating the Clifton Rubber Company at that place, he decided to enter the real estate business, and came to Passaic early in 1886 and opened a small office on Bloomfield avenue. His first business announcement appeared in The Daily News about March 1 of that year. The ranks among dealers in local real estate were well filled at that time, and to one of less resolute nature there would have seemed to be little chance for a newcomer. Yet, without means, or even acquaintances, and in the face of strong prejudice, Mr. Hughes has fought his way, step by step, until he has placed himself at the head of this line of business in the county, if not in the State. Much of his business, also, is transacted in New York City, where he ranks among the leading brokers. In 1889 and 1890 he was employed by the Boards of Trade in several large towns in the Indiana natural gas field, and spent some time aiding the development of that section, and some of his transactions have reached as far west as California. His first sale of property in Passaic was made for the late Edo Kip, Esq., in June, 1886. The first large deal in realty in the city effected by Mr. Hughes was the sale of the former parsonage tract of the First Reformed Church, on Lexington avenue. Since then, with one exception, he has been the agency in selling and improving every large tract of land in and around the city, and he has built himself, or been

instrumental in having built, over 500 houses within the city limits. To accomplish this, it was necessary to bring about combinations of outside capital to handle these properties, many of which were too large for individuals to develop properly and profitably, and since 1889 he has organized the following companies, he being secretary of all but two, manager of all but one, and either president or treasurer of the others:—The Passaic Park Company, Passaic Bridge Land Company, Hillside Land Company, Main Avenue Improvement Company, Minerva Land Company, Passaic City Land Company, Passaic Homestead Company, J. L. Hutchinson Land Company, Cooley Land Company, Crescent Real Estate Company, Lujanovits Land, Henle Land and the Park Heights Land and Water Companies. Mr. Hughes was also the organizer of the People's Building and Loan Association, now the leading one of the city, and one of the most prominent in the formation of the Hobart Trust Company, Passaic's new and latest bank. He is also a stockholder in the Passaic National Bank and the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company. In order to help him in securing a foothold in the city, and as an aid to the real estate part of his business, Mr. Hughes took the agency of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in 1886, and has continued his interest in that line to the present time, representing as Resident Agent, in addition to the Liverpool and London and Globe, the North British and Mercantile, Queen, German American, New York Underwriters, Netherlands, Frankfort American, Pennsylvania, American, Northwestern National, Travelers and Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Companies. Mr. Hughes has never been active in local politics, except as he has always been interested in all that tends to the development and improvement of the community. He has been president of the Board of Trade, and is a member of the Passaic Club, Tennis Club, North Jersey Country Club, Yountakah Country Club of New Jersey and Commercial Club and the Maryland Society of New York. He is, also, a member of the Board of Governors of the Passaic General Hospital and a trustee of the young Men's Christian Association. There are very few who are familiar with the facts of his life during the years immediately following his settlement in Passaic, nor would their publication be in accord with his wishes; but, if they could be known, they would afford a conspicuous example of resolute, patient, heroic endeavor in the battle of life. With foresight to provide for the needs of his growing business, Mr Hughes purchased, in 1893, the triangular plot of land facing on Howe and Main avenues and Prospect street, immediately opposite the site of the new Municipal Building. Only those who remember the dingy, one-story rookery, known as the "Flat Iron," the abode of a saloon, on this bit of land can realize what a transformation has been wrought by the erection, in its place, three years ago, of Mr. Hughes' new office building. It is a handsome, three-story and basement structure of Indiana limestone and Roman brick. The first floor is used by Mr. Hughes as a general real estate and insurance office, and is fitted up with every convenience for carrying on the various details of his business. The basement is elaborately furnished, and contains Mr. Hughes' private office and a general meeting, or directors', room for the numerous companies represented in his office. Opening from this room are two large fireproof vaults, one of which is fitted up specially for the use of customers, and where their papers will be kept, if they wish, free of charge. The "Good Book" assures us that "whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing," and a man is surely favored who is guided in the selection of one peculiarly fitted to her position. It was, therefore, no mere incident in Mr. Hughes' career that, in May, 1889, he was happily married to Miss Inez M. Thurston, of this city. With their charming family of children, Misses Gladys and Grace and Master Frank, Jr., they reside in their beautiful home on the corner of Passaic and Gregory avenues, purchased by Mr. Hughes soon after their marriage. Mr. Hughes' mother and his sisters, with his brother Arthur, since the father's death, have also become residents of Passaic. His brother Thomas is now a resident of Rockaway, N. J., where he holds a responsible position in the office of the Lindale Print Works. Very soon after settling in Passaic Mr. Hughes united with the North Reformed Church, being the first member received upon confession of faith during the ministry of Mr. Whitehead. His faithful, stalwart religious life led to his election as a Deacon, and afterward as an Elder, in that church, a position he still occupies. Mr. Hughes is one of the very busy men who not only carry their principles into their every-day affairs, but who can be most safely relied upon to undertake willingly, and carry out effectively, any proper benevolent or philanthropic scheme. He has devoted himself unsparingly to the development and building up of Passaic, and has never hesitated to give his time, energies or money to any project looking toward its advancement, and to him, more than to all others, is due the remarkable growth of the city during the last twelve years. Beginning January 1, 1900, Mr. Hughes' business will be incorporated and known as "The Frank Hughes Company," with Mr. Hughes as President and Treasurer, his brother, Mr. Arthur S. Hughes, Vice-President, and Mr. George F. Allen, as Secretary.

JOHN TILESTON GRANGER, the subject of this sketch, was born, March 4, 1847, at New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio. As to profession or business, Mr Granger has been engaged in many enterprises, viz., official reporter, stock brokerage, railroad building, cattle and horse ranching in Nebraska and Texas; also, owner of and speculator in real estate. He is now the largest individual owner of Garfield, N. J., property. Indeed, he has done much to develop that section, and continues to devote much time and attention to it. Mr. Granger is a Republican in politics, and keenly watches the trend of the affairs of the country. He has never held public office, and has no inclination to do so. He was married, March 21, 1876, to Carra S. Hoffman, of Jersey City. She was a daughter of the late Major John B. Hoffman of Passaic, who was at that time New York freight agent of the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. There were born to them two children: Louise K., deceased, and Eleanor, now aged twelve years. Mr. Granger has had a greatly varied life. In addition to the above mentioned lines of business in which he has been engaged, he was, when a young man, a stenographer in the United States Senate. Afterward he became associated with General Grenville M. Dodge in the construction of railways, notably, the Texas and Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Fort Worth and Denver Railroads. In 1884 Mr. Granger became a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Tilghman, Rowland & Co., No. 54 Exchange Place, New York City, and he has ever since been identified with Wall Street interests. Mr. Granger has a winter home at Washington, D. C., and a summer home on Great South Bay, L. I. Mr. Granger spends a great part of his time in Texas and Nebraska, where he has large horse and cattle ranches. Mr. Granger was the first president of the Passaic Club, and during his term of office raised the funds to build the handsome club house now occupied by the club. He was at one time president of the Board of Trade, and is a member of the Passaic Library Association. He has always been, and still is, active and earnest in his endeavors to advance the social and financial welfare of Passaic. He owns some fine driving horses, and is enthusiastically fond of driving, fishing, hunting and other outdoor sports. Take him altogether, he is an

admirable gentleman, genial, hearty, easy of approach, a considerate, kind and charming companion, and a valuable friend. The people of Passaic regret his loss as a permanent resident.

JOHN A. PARKER, the subject of this sketch, was born at Geneva, N. Y., February 24, 1849. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, and is today manager and and treasurer of the Ackerman Lumber and Wood Working Company. A resident of Passaic eight years. In 1868 he enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey Rifle Corps, was promoted through the several offices and appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, April 25, 1885. In that office he has continued to the present time. Colonel Parker is a Republican, having a keen eye to public affairs. In Jersey City he was a member of the Board of Education, from 1876 to 1878. In this city he has been Councilman since 1894. In 1898 he was appointed Court House Commissioner, vice Moses E. Worthen, deceased. Colonel Parker was married, March 5, 1867, to Mary A. Hoagland, of Jersey City. There was born to them one son, Fred A., now living. His mother was English-born; his father's family, on both sides—Parker and Tyler—have resided in this country since early in the seventeenth century. Both families were represented in the Revolutionary war. Colonel Parker has a musket carried by one of them through that war. Colonel Parker is a hale, hearty style of man, loving good fellowship, and is sturdily helping to make history in the municipal affairs of this city. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of the Hamilton Club, Paterson, N. J.; Acquackanonk Club, Passaic, N. J.; Lodge of the Temple, F. and A. M., Jersey City; Enterprise Chapter, F. and A. M., Jersey City; Warren Council, F. and A. M., Jersey City; Hugh de Payens Commandery, F. and A. M., Jersey City; Scottish Rite Bodies, F. and A. M., Jersey City; Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, F. and A. M., New York City; Lincoln Lodge, I. O. O. F., Jersey City; Harmony Encampment, I. O. O. F., Jersey City; Faithful Council, R. A., Passaic.

WILLIAM MALCOLM, merchant, was born at Manchester, England, February 16, 1846, where he received a careful education in the schools of that place. In 1877 Mr. Malcolm located in Passaic, where he established himself as a bookseller and manufacturing stationer, a business which since then has grown to large proportions. Mr. Malcolm is a prominent member of a number of social and benevolent organizations, among which are Passaic Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M.; Centennial Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M.; Melita Commandery No. 13, K. T.; New York Consistory Scottish Rite, 32d degree, and Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; United Workmen, Scottish Clans, Passaic Lodge, B. P. O. E. No. 387, and the First Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Malcolm is a Republican, and is at present Treasurer of the city of Passaic, a position he has filled satisfactorily for several years. Mr. Malcolm married Miss Mary Cheshire, of Manchester, England, October 26, 1867. They have one child, a son, who is in partnership with him. He is prominently identified with many business interests of the city, being one of the founders, and for seventeen years the secretary, of the Mutual Loan and Building Association; treasurer and secretary of the National Brick and Terra Cotta Company; treasurer of the Board of Trade, treasurer of the Hasbrouck Heights Company, secretary of the Bogart Heights Company, etc., etc.

JOHN J. BOWES, eighteen years a resident of Passaic, is one of our most substantial citizens. While he is engaged in the iron business in New York City, he is here a large real estate owner, and has ably assisted in forwarding the interests of this city. He was one of the founders of the Passaic National Bank and of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and he is still a director in these institutions. He was one of the organizers of Passaic General Hospital, and for a time was one of its Governors. He is a member of the Board of Trade and president of the Home Building and Loan Association—from its organization. Mr. Bowes is a member of the Acquackanonk Club. He has been identified with most all of the charitable and social institutions of our city. He is a gentleman having many friends, easy of approach and pleasing in manner; a great hunter—the Nimrod of the city; and, also, an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton. His collection of natural history—the result of his hunting expeditions and his skill in taxidermy—is second to none in the State.

RICHARD OUTWATER, a veteran merchant of this city, was born at Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J., May 15, 1840. After receiving a common school education, he set out at the age of fifteen to learn piano-making. But he did not long continue at this. He chose rather the business of the merchant and went into the employ of Robert Rennie, at

RICHARD OUTWATER.

Lodi, N. J. In 1868 Mr. Outwater opened a grocery store in this city, where he continued to trade and prosper until the spring of the present year (1899). But all these years Mr. Outwater has not confined his business within the four walls of his store. Scarcely has there been a time when he was not actively engaged in exploiting some far-reaching enterprise, such as purchasing a large tract in Honduras, the village of Hion, N. Y., or a ranch in California. Whatever schemes he associated with, when carried into execution, grew in importance and yielded gratifying returns. Mr. Outwater is prominently connected today with a number of corporations and financial institutions: The Dundee Woolen Mills, Equitable Land Company, Elmira Municipal Improvement Company, and the People's Bank. Of each of the above he was one of the incorporators. The Elmira Municipal Improvement Company was a scheme having its origin in the fertile brain of Dr. George

N. Morton, of New York City. Mr. Outwater took a leading part in carrying its affairs to success. The gas and electric plants of that city were bought up; also, the water works, street railway and Inter-State Fair Grounds; all these were consolidated into one corporation in the year 1891-92. The panic of 1893 disconcerted their plans, however, and the company was thrown into the hands of a receiver, owing, largely, it is said, to the hostile attitude of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. It must be remembered that it was a New Jersey incorporation, capitalized for $1,000,000, and bonded for $1,800,000. The attorney for the stockholders was very solicitous of getting the business out of the receiver's hands. It was through the skilful management of Mr. Outwater that this was speedily accomplished. Whereupon he was elected president of the company. A reorganization is at present in progress. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Outwater has, really, not retired from business. He has left the pent-up store life to give wider play to his well-recognized business talents. Mr. Outwater was married, April 24, 1872, to Christiana Zabriskie, of Bergen County. Two sons have been born to this union: Anderson Zabriskie and Richard Irving. Mr. Outwater is of Huguenot origin. He traces his ancestors back to the Von Outwaters of Holland, some of whom were great masters in art. Captain John Outwater was one of the Minute Men in the Revolution, and was afterward appointed Judge by the Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Outwater is intensely a Republican. He has been Councilman one term and City Treasurer two or three terms. He is a member of the First Reformed Church; with this church himself and his father's family, on both sides of the house, have always been identified.

ALICE HARTLEY BURDICK, M. D., daughter of the late Bernard Hartley, of Paterson, N. J., was born, May 7, 1835. She received her preparatory education at Professor Rankin's school, at Deckertown, N. J., and, at the age of eighteen, married Houseman De Baun, of Paterson, N. J., to whom she bore three children: Charles, who has been an invalid from birth; Edwin, a leading physician of this city, and William, who died in infancy. Upon the death of her father Mr. De Baun was appointed executor of his estate and, also, guardian of his two brothers-in-law, William G. Hartley, M. D., now of New York City, and Major John E. Hartley (deceased). At the age of twenty-one, the subject of this sketch, believing there should not be two purses between husband and wife, signed away all her right and title in the estate of her father; but several years afterward, in her husband's reverses, everything was lost! Then it was that Mrs. De Baun, now Dr. Alice Hartley Burdick, seeing that the protection and the education of her children would devolve upon her, resolved to take up the study of medicine. It may be said that she was to the manor born, for the Hartley family has not been without a physician for two hundred years. It was Dr. David Hartley, one of her ancestors, who in the last century, was described as a studious physician, and who wrote learned works on psychology and the gray matter of the brain. In this new venture Dr. Burdick was greatly assisted and encouraged by Dr. S. Clemence Lozier, founder of the Homoeopathic College for Women in New York City. She entered this college and remained two years. She would have finished her studies here, but a change of professors occurred, and she, with several other students, withdrew and entered the Eclectic College, from which she graduated with the highest honors. Dr. Alice Hartley Burdick has practiced medicine, successfully, for a period of thirty years, making a specialty of the diseases of women, gynecology. She greatly delights in her work, and hopes "to die in harness." On June 4, 1873, she married S. Powel Burdick, M. D., of Paterson N. J., Professor of Obstetrics in the Homoeopathic Medical College of New York City. One child, a daughter (deceased), was born to this marriage. Dr. Alice Hartley Burdick is a member of the Episcopal Church and, also, of the Monday Afternoon Club, of this city.

G. EDWIN BROWN, M. D., one of the physicians of Passaic, was born near Suffern, N. Y., and is one of a family of two brothers. His brother, Irving, is a lawyer practicing in Rockland County, N. Y., and for the past two years has been a member of the New York State Assembly from Rockland County. Dr. Brown received his academic education at the Spring Valley Academy, New York State, in which institution he afterward became a teacher of mathematics and languages. After teaching a short time he took up the study of medicine, graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, which is the Medical Department of Columbia University, and ranks first among the medical institutions of this country. Subsequently, on a competitive examination, he received the appointment of Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Brooklyn City Hospital of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., in which institution he served six months in the Medical Department and one year in the Surgical Department. At the expiration of his hospital service he began private practice at Hackensack, N. J., where he successfully practiced medicine for a number of years, during which time he succeeded in acquiring some property, including one of the handsomest residences in the town. During the term of his practice at Hackensack he was a member of the Bergen County Medical Society, and occupied at different times the positions of physician to the County Penal Institution and that of Health Physician of the town of Hackensack. Later, shortly after its organization, he received an appointment on the staff of the Hackensack Hospital as one of the visiting physicians and surgeons to that institution. Tiring of the semi-country and town practice, and desiring a more exclusively city practice, which, in his opinion, Passaic is destined to furnish, Dr. Brown removed to Passaic a few years ago, and in a surprisingly short time succeeded in acquiring a remunerative practice. Dr. Brown is married, and has one daughter, Harriet Edwina. His maternal ancestors, whose family name is Cooper, number among the members of that family a former Colonel in the war of 1812 and a former Judge of Rockland County, N. Y.

HENRY K. RONK, retired, was born at New Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y., January 5, 1832. He is the son of George D. and Margaret (Van Demark) Ronk, also natives of New York. Mr. Ronk was for many years engaged in the commission business in New York City. When a boy his parents removed to Ohio, where the subject of this sketch resided for some time, afterward returning to New York, where he lived for ten years. He then removed to Passaic, where for the past twenty-six years, he has continued to reside. On August 11, 1859, Mr. Ronk married Miss Eleanor G. Furlong of Clarksfield, Ohio. They reside at No. 72 Bloomfield avenue, and are well known socially and otherwise. Mr. Ronk is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and has filled every official position connected with the organization.

DAVID DWYER, manufacturer, was born at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1854. He received a common school education in the public schools of his native town. In 1884 Mr. Dwyer located at Passaic, and later removed to Garfield, N. J., where he now resides, being the secretary and general superintendent of the Garfield Woolen Company, in which he is largely interested. On September 14, 1876, Mr. Dwyer married Miss H. A. Walsh of Hinsdale. They have nine children, all of whom are living. Mr. Dwyer is a member of St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic Church and of a number of church societies.

ALEXANDER KUNTSLICH, M. D., was born, February 14, 1844, in Galicia, Austria. He was educated in the schools of Galicia, by the Imperial Medical Faculty of Lemberg, Austria, 1869, and in the Indiana College of Medicine and Midwifery, Indianapolis, Ind. He practiced medicine in Europe, in New York City and Newark, N. J. Now he is practicing in Passaic. The Doctor came to America in 1884. In politics he is a National Republican. He is a member of I. O. of Brith Abraham, of I. O. of Sons of Benjamin; also, of the Order of Brith Abraham, I. O. of American Israelites. Dr. Kuntslich was married, November 18, 1865, to Amelia Spath, of Tarnau, Galicia, Austria. They have three children living and three deceased. The medical profession runs in his family. His father was a surgeon in the Austrian army, taking part in the subduing of Hungary and in the complications with Italy. His mother was a midwife in Galicia. The subject of this sketch was the fifth in a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living—all liberally educated.

DAVID KUNTSLICH, M. D., was born July 17th, 1868, in Galicia, Austria. After attending the lower schools in Galicia, he entered the Seminarium in Rezeszow, Galicia, remaining three years. He came to America in 1884, going, first, to Philadelphia, then to Chicago, then to San Francisco, Cal., where he began the study of medicine, graduating in 1894. Having practiced medicine in that city two years, he went to Cripple Creek, Col. Soon, however, he made his way back to the East, to his home. He passed his medical examination, first, in New York, then in New Jersey, receiving his certificates of qualification from both Boards. He is now practicing his profession in this city. Dr. Kuntslich was married Aug. 7th, 1898 to Rachel Cohen, of Passaic. They have one child, Samuel Saul. The Doctor is a National Republican. But in municipal affairs he is an Independent, voting for the best man. He is a member of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society; of the Ancient Order United Druids; of the Independent Order Brith Abraham; of the Passaic Hebrew Benevolent Society; and of the Society of Children of Jacob. He is Associate Physician to the medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital.

DR. D. KUNSTLICH.

DR. A. KUNSTUICH.

S. H. KUNSTLICH, L.L.B.

SAMUEL HENRY KUNTSLICH, LL. B., was born, October 18, 1878, in Galicia, Austria. He came to this country with his parents in 1884. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Newark, N. J., graduating from the High School. He then entered New York University, where he took one course in law. From there he went to the New York Law School, and graduated therefrom, receiving the degree of LL. B. Mr. Kuntslich has resided in this city two years. He is a member of the Alumni of the New York Law School, of Newark High School and the Newark Classical Club, Agassiz-Dana Section. In politics he is a National Republican. In municipal affairs, however, he votes for the best man.

AARON MILLINGTON HEMION, real estate and insurance broker, was born at Paterson, N. J., November 5, 1872. He is the son of John and Anna (Millington) Hemion, both being natives of New Jersey. Mr. Hemion was a pupil at the public schools in Passaic. After leaving school he engaged in his present business, that of real estate, insurance and loans. He conducts his business in the Hemion building, corner of Washington place and Main avenue.

CORNELIUS KEVITT, manager of the Passaic City Brownstone Company, is a member of a family that does a great deal toward building up Passaic, and is not behind any of his relatives in this respect. The company has acquired the old Paulison quarries, out of which came the stone for the present City Hall, and has invested considerable capital in modern machinery. Mr. Kevitt has been a builder on a large scale, has represented the Third Ward in the City Council, and is noted as an indefatigable worker. He lives at Paulison avenue and Grant street.

CHARLES AUGUST STELLING is a native of Otterndorf, Germany, having been born February 6, 1851. In 1873 he located in Passaic, where he engaged in the jewelry trade, and is at present one of the oldest merchants in that line in the city. Mr. Stelling has for several years been assistant superintendent of the Paterson and Passaic Gas and Electric Company, for which he is peculiarly fitted. He is a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, Royal Arcanum and of a number of Masonic societies. He is a Republican, but not an office-seeker. On February 1, 1876, Mr. Stelling married Miss Lottie E. Jelleme of Passaic. They have two children—William A. and Edna M. Mr. Stelling was one of the first members of old Company B, Fourth Regiment, and retired with the rank of captain, after having been in command of the company for some years. He is one of the members of Company B, Fourth Regiment, Veteran Association, which meets annually for a dinner and theatre party in New York to renew old friendships, and talk over the merry days in the early history of the company.

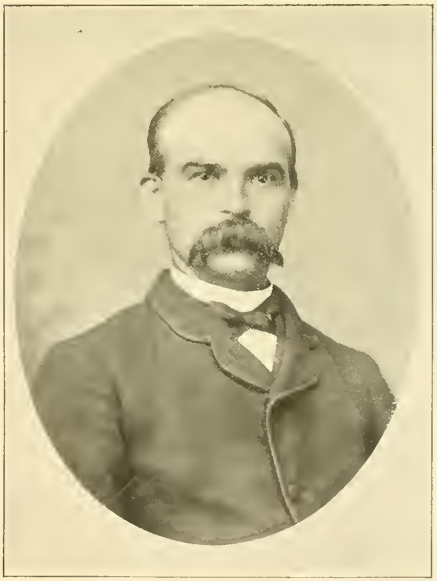
FRANK H. WILLIAMS, proprietor of the Pagoda Hotel, was born at Providence, R. I., in 1848. He comes of good old New England stock, being directly descended from Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. His education was begun in the public schools of Providence, and completed by a twelve months' course at a business college. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers, it being one of the regiments raised under the call for 75,000 troops made by President Lincoln in May, 1862, when the city of Washington was supposed to be in danger. At the expiration of his three months' term of service, young Williams re-enlisted for nine months in the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, in which he served his full term, seeing service, largely confined to North Carolina and Virginia. Upon returning from the war, he determined to devote his attention to photographic work. He became an apprentice in the employ of L. Wright, a prominent photographer of Providence. The following year, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Williams engaged in the business on his own account in the village of East Greenwich, R. I., where he remained for more than five years. In 1870 he removed to the larger town of Central Falls, R. I., and during the following year he purchased a photographic studio in the adjoining city of Pawtucket, where he remained until 1878. Believing there was a better field for his business in Europe, Mr. Williams went to England, locating at Birmingham. Finding he had made a mistake, he returned to this country the following year, and located at 685 Broadway, New York City, where he remained for sixteen years. For several years the business was successful, so much so, that Mr. Williams estimated his profits at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars per year. Later, owing to so much competition, the business dwindled to hardly a paying basis, and he was compelled to seek something more remunerative. Possessing a good surplus of ready cash, Mr. Williams began to look around for profitable investments. To illustrate how ill-luck sometimes pursues the most careful business man, he was induced to invest ten thousand dollars in the stock of the Baden Natural Gas Company of Western Pennsylvania. The venture proved so disastrous that he never received back one penny of the money invested, as the company failed before their plant was completed. At about the same time he was also investing thousands of dollars in Brooklyn real estate, again sustaining heavy losses; and, again, to add to his financial troubles, he became an indorser of notes for friends, subsequently losing heavily. In 1890 he purchased what was known as the "Chinese House" property at Passaic Bridge, believing that a fair profit could be quickly realized; but again disappointment seemed to be his fate. He found the property unsalable even at the price he had paid for it, and to keep it from going to ruin he was compelled to occupy it himself. It was suggested that it would be a splendid place for a hotel or club house, and Mr. Williams, believing a first-class business of that sort was needed in that locality, applied for and received a license to conduct a house of that kind. On May 24, 1893, under the name of the Pagoda Hotel, the place was opened to the public. From the beginning the venture was a great success. It became the favorite hostelry with the better class of pleasure-seekers through the whole of Northern New Jersey, as well as being popular with people residing in New York City and Brooklyn. The building was of unique architecture, to which no doubt part of its success was due. People from all sections have visited the locality out of curiosity to see the peculiar-looking house that had always been closed to the general public. Its spacious halls and parlors and the plan of the rooms in general were peculiarly adapted to its new use. After a successful period covering several years, Mr. Williams again suffered a misfortune. On the morning of July 3, 1897, the "Pagoda" was completely destroyed by fire, the occupants barely having time to make their escape. On account of the excessive rates, Mr. Williams carried but little insurance, and what was realized was paid over to the mortgagee. Being possessed of more than ordinary

THE PAGODA HOTEL.

JOHN SWENSON.

LARS SWENSON.

JOHN KARL.
Chief of Garfield Fire Dept.



CHARLES SANDERS.

JOHN THOMAS SIMMS.

HUGH MULHOLLAND.

JACOB A. TROAST.

MATTHEW J. VAN LEEUWEN.

pluck, Mr. Williams was not to be discouraged. Within a few hours, he had a force of carpenters at work erecting temporary quarters, and during the same day business was resumed with a new stock of provisions and other goods. Two weeks later he leased his present premises, where he made extensive alterations, and on August 1, 1897, the "New Pagoda" was opened. The popularity of the new house has ever since been on the increase. Mr. Williams determined to retain the old name, "Pagoda," for two reasons: First, to better inform the old patrons of the new location, and, second, it is not improbable that at some future time a new hotel of the same style as the burned structure may be built on the old site. The present Pagoda Hotel is most conveniently located, being but a moment's walk from the Erie station at Passaic Bridge, and is also in close proximity to the Newark and Paterson trolley system. So popular has the establishment become, that it is now quite the thing for parties to telephone an hour in advance of their arrival, ordering a fine collation served in Mr. Williams' famous style. The menu and wine list are marvels of completeness for a hotel outside of a great city. Almost everything conducive to the most critical epicure's appetite can be obtained at a moment's notice. Oysters, clams and game are always to be had in their season; meats and vegetables are of the best the markets supply. When planning an excursion or theatre party, and you desire an excellent repast, the "Pagoda" is the only place that offers what you want. By calling Telephone No. 182 B, Passaic, you can order whatever you desire, thus insuring a quick service upon your arrival.

IRVING C. MATTHEWS, auctioneer, was born, June 30, 1851, in Schoharie County, N. Y. In 1885 he removed to Passaic, where he has since resided. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Masonic Order, of Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order United Workmen, Exempt Firemen and the Acquackanonk, formerly the Washington Club. He has always been a Republican, and was for one term School Commissioner, which position he filled very satisfactorily. May, 22, 1877, Mr. Matthews married Miss Ella F. Diefendorf, of Cobleskill, N. Y. They have two interesting children: Lillie and Una. Mr. Matthews does an extensive business in his special line, and has conducted the sales of many of the leading real estate transactions in Passaic and the vicinity. He is also the head of the Eureka Storage and Auction Company, organized in 1896. It is the most extensive establishment of its kind in Passaic. Another important branch of Mr. Matthews' business is the buying and selling of furniture of every description. Many unique and antique pieces in the latter line find their way into Mr. Matthews' possession.

IRVING C. MATTHEWS.

WILLIAM O. BUSH, merchant, was born at Lodi, N. J., March 26, 1849. He is descended from old New Jersey stock, his parents both having been born in what is now the borough of Garfield. His grandfather, Capt. Bush, was master of a schooner that plied between Passaic and New York 70 years ago. His mother (who is still living and aged 82 years) was a Van Vorst; her father, Walling Van Vorst, was a carpenter and farmer, owning a small farm in Garfield and what is now known as the Fulton property. The old homestead is still in existence. The father of our subject died in 1856. When a boy Mr. Bush attended the local schools of his native town, and later was a pupil of Williams' School at Hackensack. After completing his studies he clerked in a store at Lodi, and in 1869 he engaged in the meat business at the same place. In 1883 Mr. Bush removed to Garfield, where he embarked in the grocery trade, a business he is still engaged in. Politically he is a Democrat, and was for twelve years Postmaster at Garfield, and was the first Mayor of that borough. On November 22, 1871, Mr. Bush married Miss Mary E. Kelso, of Providence, R. I. Six children have been born, five of whom are living.

WILLIAM O. BUSH.

CHRISTIAN HUBER, Freeholder, was born in Germany, March 4, 1847. He came to America with his parents when a small boy, and has resided in Passaic thirty-two years. Before engaging in his present business he followed the trade of a millwright. Mr. Huber has been a prominent figure in political affairs in Passaic County. He is now serving in his third term as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders; he also served, from 1888 to 1897, as a member of the Passaic City Council, representing the Fourth Ward. He is also a member of Engine Company No. One, the Exempt Firemen's Association and the National State Engineers' Association. He was for three years Chief of the Passaic Fire Department. Mr. Huber is a member of the Rod and Gun Club.

CHRISTIAN HUBER.

LARS SWENSON, contractor and builder, was born in Sweden, May 21, 1866, attending the public schools of his native town. He has resided in Passaic for thirteen years,

where he has become one of the most prosperous and influential men in his line of business. Mr. Swenson is a prominent member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, to which he has always been a contributor when necessary. In January, 1889, he married Miss Marthelda Gremberg, a native of Sweden. They have five children—four sons and one daughter. Mr. Swenson is associated in business with his younger brother, John, under the firm name of Swenson Brothers.

JOHN SWENSON, contractor and builder, and a member of the firm of Swenson Brothers, was born in Sweden, February 29, 1870. He came to America in 1889, locating in Passaic, where he has continued to reside ever since. As a builder he has been successful, having acquired a considerable competency. He is a member of the Dundee Presbyterian Church, besides several societies. His marriage to Miss Mary Tober occurred in 1891. They have three children—two sons and a daughter.

TICE C. KEVITT, nurseryman, was born in Passaic, April 9, 1860. His parents, who were natives of Holland, settled here more than sixty years ago. Mr. Kevitt is one of the widest known men in his business in New Jersey. He has extensive nurseries in Athenia, near Passaic, where almost every variety of fruit known to this climate is propagated, strawberries being one of his specialties. A view of his nurseries appears in this volume, which only gives the reader a small idea of his place. Mr. Kevitt is Inspector of the State Board of Agriculture, a member of the Passaic Rod and Gun Club and of the Clifton Club. He is a man of push, energy, and integrity, and is highly respected in this community.

TICE C. KEVITT.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING

CHAPTER XXVIII.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Collegiate School, the Passaic Business College and MacChesney's College, All Excellently Managed by Private Auspices.

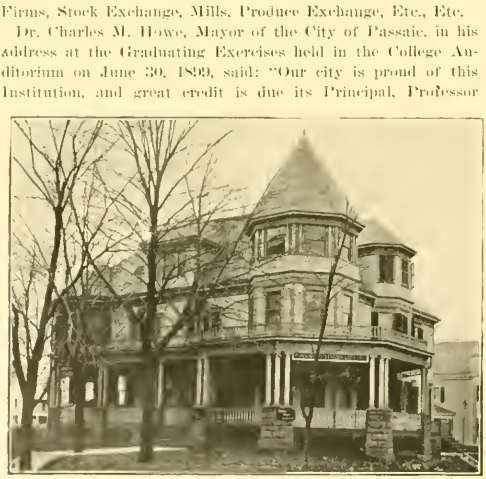
THE PASSAIC COLLEGIATE SCHOOL was opened in September, 1895, in two rooms of a private house, with two teachers and seven pupils. Three patrons of the school—Edward Phillips, Albert E. Mitchell and Francis E. Fitch—assumed its financial responsibility. In the spring a house was secured and a Kindergarten opened. The first year closed with twenty-four pupils in attendance. The generous appreciation of work accomplished during the first year influenced the Board to increase the educational facilities still further by the addition of three teachers. Miss Bertha von Moschzisker was made principal of the school, which opened in the fall with forty pupils. Prospects for the future seemed most flattering; in the early spring, however, the hearts of parents, teachers and pupils were saddened by the sudden death of Miss Von Moschzisker. Her place was temporarily filled, and to the loyal devotion of the other teachers is due the fact that the year was completed without serious injury to the work. Miss N. Louise Buckland, of Boston University, was selected to fill this vacancy. The third year closed with fifty-five pupils in attendance. In consideration of increased expenses and the limited seating capacity of the schoolrooms, the rates of tuition were raised. Under the new schedule of prices sixty-four pupils have been enrolled during the past year. In February, 1899, the Board learned, with regret, that Mr. Phillips would withdraw from active interest in the school at the close of the year. It was then decided to invite all of the patrons to form a new financial committee, which should seek for better accommodations for the school and put forth efforts to enlarge its influence. Such a committee was formed, the Ayerigg homestead leased, and on the first of May the school took formal possession of the building. This stately old mansion, built by the late John Banker Ayerigg, M. D., in 1840, seems pre-eminently suited for this purpose. The building is 50x80 feet, with ceilings 18 feet high on the first, and 14 feet on the second floor. A hall, 20 feet wide, divides the house. The drawing-room, 50x25, with southern exposure, is devoted to the kindergarten. Two rooms, directly over this, 25x25 feet, are occupied by the senior and junior departments. The primary department has appropriated the library, on the first floor, a room 25x18 feet. There is ample space for recitation rooms, gymnasium and lunch room, also for the accommodation of a number of resident pupils. The location is most healthful, and is convenient, especially for pupils residing in adjacent towns. The object which the Board of Directors

HOME OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

have in mind is to provide for those who prefer a private school one in which pupils from kindergarten to college entrance may be given the advantages of the best methods of education, applied by well-trained and experienced teachers. To secure this object and maintain the general policy of this school, about $4,000 in excess of its income has been expended during the past four years. The aim of the board is to enlarge and improve the school, so that in method of work and standard of scholarship it shall be second to none; thereby to attract to Passaic people of education and means, who would, in the absence of such a private school, choose other suburban towns as a place of residence. Those interested in this work are neither in competition with, nor antagonistic to, the public schools, but rather seek to give sympathy and encouragement to the earnest efforts which are being made to give Passaic as complete a system of public education as possible. The school has the privilege of entering pupils without examination at Wellesley, Smith and Mt. Holyoke colleges. Last June candidates were presented for examination at Mt. Holyoke and Vassar, and students are preparing for various other colleges. Boys are received in all departments below the senior. The members of the new Financial Committee are: Mrs. William I. Barry, Robert D. Benson, B. Gregory Corona, Oscar Dressler, Francis E. Fitch, Harry W. Hedge, George Maclagan, Albert E. Mitchell, Julius Roehrs, Joseph H. Wright.

THE PASSAIC BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND LANGUAGES, now located in the new and handsome building on Lexington avenue, Nos. 167 to 179, corner of Sherman street, was established July 7, 1896, in the Morrisse Building, Main avenue, by Professor A. Hartkorn. Three students to attend the day sessions and one the evening class were enrolled. It persevered in the face of this poor encouragement, doing splendid work, showing good results, and has in the course of three years educated hundreds of young men and women, not only of this city, but from Jersey City, Hoboken, New York, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and numbers from the surrounding towns and vicinity. Its graduates from the Commercial and Stenographic Departments hold responsible positions in some of the largest Banks, Real Estate Agencies, Insurance Companies, Wholesale Houses, Law Firms, Stock Exchange, Mills, Produce Exchange, Etc., Etc.

Dr. Charles M. Howe, Mayor of the City of Passaic, in his Address at the Graduating Exercises held in the College Auditorium on June 30, 1899, said: "Our city is proud of this Institution, and great credit is due its Principal, Professor



PASSAIC BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Hartkorn, for erecting such a magnificent building, especially designed for training young men and women for business, and parents could do nothing that would benefit their sons and daughters more than to send them to this worthy Institution, and have them prepared for a practical independent life, and it goes to show that this has been appreciated by these graduates who have drawn this large and appreciative audience here to-

PROF. A. HARTKORN.

night, to witness these exercises," etc. The Departments of the College are classified as follows: Commercial Department, in which the following subjects are taught: Bookkeeping, Banking, "The Budget System," not theoretically but practically, as it is done in every well regulated office. A Banking Department is fitted up, and the business transacted covers everything that the business man experiences in his every day business routine; Correspondence, Commercial Law, Plain Rapid Business Penmanship, Spelling, Commercial Arithmetic, Rapid Calculations, Etc., Etc. Stenographic Department: Shorthand—all the leading systems——Typewriting, Spelling, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Rapid Calculations, Correspondence, Manifolding, Office Dictation, Etc. English Department: Common and Higher Branches. Music Department: Vocal and Instrumental, all instruments; languages. There are handsomely furnished rooms in the building to accommodate students from a distance; these are well lighted by gas and electricity and heated by steam, and all conveniences, at rates as low as it is possible, to enable any student to live as comfortably as at home at a small expense. Professor Hartkorn, the Principal, ranks among the first in the country as an Artist Penman and Expert Examiner of Forged and Disputed Handwriting, and is also an Expert Accountant. The entire first story of this well-equipped College is devoted to Business Studies; four systems of Shorthand are daily taught in the Stenographic Department; three hours' instruction are given daily in the Typewriting Department, which is furnished with all the leading Typewriting Machines; the Banking Department is well equipped as a modern Banking House, and is managed by the advanced Students under the careful guidance of the Instructors; the Commercial Department and the Lecture Hall run the entire length of the building, parallel with the street; the Principal's and Secretary's Offices are right and left of the main entrance; the Reception Hall and Grand Stairway leading to the Music Hall, or Art Gallery and Department of Languages are in the centre. The Instructors are all specialists who have had wide experience. The College is open for instruction every day in the year except Saturdays and legal holidays. The Annual Graduation Exercises are held in June.

MacCHESNEY'S COLLEGE, Paterson, N. J., a thorough, progressive school for young men and women.

This school for young men and women is one of the most thorough and practical private institutions in the country.

The writer called at the college and had an interview with its principal, Dr. C. Eugene MacChesney. He is the proud possessor of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws and Doctor of Philosophy, the degree most coveted in the world of letters. A diploma of the Supreme Court of the State of New York entitles him to practice law in all the New York courts.

He has travelled extensively through the United States and the Old World. His first trip to England, Scotland and Ireland extended to the Continent, where he visited all the points of interest, including Naples and Pompeii. His last trip made him familiar with the life and customs of Egypt, Asia Minor, Turkey, Servia, Roumania and Austria. He is thus able to give his students the benefit of his experience in travelling up the Nile, ascending the Pyramids and exploring the ruins of the Parthenon. His visit to King George the III, of Greece, and his description of the elaborate ceremony attending the weekly prayers of the Sultan, and the brilliant spectacle of the annual review of the army by the German Emperor, serve to make him an interesting instructor. That he is a keen observer may be judged by the vivid way in which he describes the various places he visited, the interesting sights he witnessed, also the prominent people he met. That he received the honor of a place in the National Encyclopaedia of American Biography (a standard work) as a scholar and traveler proves that he is eminently fitted for and capable of teaching our youth all the elements necessary to prepare them for college or for business.

Dr. MacChesney, although a young man, is a recognized authority on educational topics. He took the degree of Ph. D. at the University of New York. He completed the four years' course in two, and was graduated the youngest man to complete the full pedagogical course. As a mere pastime Dr. MacChesney was able in eighteen months' study to obtain admission to the Bar of New York. His fondness for the law, coupled with a natural desire for scholastic attainment, made this an easy task for him. Had he not been a successful pedagogue, it is safe to predict that he would have become an able jurist. While attending college at the University of Vermont, he enjoyed the social life and cultivating influence of such families as those of Senator Geo. F. Edmunds, of Edward T. Phelps, ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, of President Buckham, and of the members of the faculty. Being fond of oratory and public speaking, before entering upon his life work of teaching, he became a member of the National School of Oratory at Philadelphia. Here he obtained the careful drill that, added to natural gifts, made him a talented and magnetic speaker. He carefully prepared himself to become a thoroughly practical instructor in his profession. Invited by influential citizens of the city of Paterson, N. J., he founded a college preparatory school, that from a small institution has grown to be a flourishing school, ranking with the best in the State. The students from this school are, or have been, in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Rutgers, Lafayette, University of New York and the Woman's College of Baltimore. The success attained by Dr. MacChesney is in evidence daily, judging by the number of students attending his school, a most fitting reward for his fourteen years of endeavor to bring to perfection a school whose graduates are received into twenty-one of the leading Colleges and Universities without a preliminary examination. No higher commendation can be given to any school. Universities grant this privilege to those preparatory schools only whose work is of exceptional character.

The students wishing to enter business are thoroughly equipped here to attain this end. All things are under the guidance and supervision of the principal and proprietor. Dr. MacChesney feels assured that, with the increased facilities of his new building, he can more advantageously meet the increasing requirements constantly presenting themselves in scholastic work. The new building, at No. 33 Church street, is three stories high, 50 by 120 feet. It has been prepared for the use of the students at an expense of $25,000. This shows that no cost has been spared to advance the students in their work. The rooms are high, light and airy, and the sanitary arrangements are perfect. It is situated in a most charming spot in the midst of the city. It is but a short distance from the Erie and Susquehanna depots, and is near the Public Library, which contains 29,000 volumes; the City Hall, the banks and the Y. M. C. A. The approved methods of teaching invented and adopted by Dr. MacChesney conclusively prove that Dr. MacChesney's motto is verified—thorough, progressive—thorough teaching, progressive ideas. In one week, recently, he had eight calls for students, and during the last scholastic year he has filled one hundred and eighty-two positions. Students attend this college from within a radius of fifty miles. The rates of tuition are very reasonable. The regular rate is $25 a quarter and the studies are optional with a student, classical, scientific and business, or all, at no extra price. Dr. MacChesney is endorsed by the presidents of more than twenty-one colleges in the country. This should be a guarantee to the parents of the advisability of sending their sons and daughters where the advantages are legion. Further particulars can be obtained by writing to the college for illustrated catalogue.

P. F. Leavens, D. D.:—I wish to take this opportunity to say how greatly pleased I am at the interest my boy has shown in his studies this year, and at the progress he has made. I thank you for your interest in him and your carefulness in his training.

Cornelius Van Riper, M. D.:—It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify to the excellent work done by my two sons while under your care for the last five years. I want to thank you for their thorough preparation. You undoubtedly understand the true system of education, which, to my mind, is to teach scholars the facts they should learn, and to inspire them with that love of knowledge which necessarily leads to studious habits, and must result in intellectual growth.

Dr. Sullivan, ex-President of Board of Education:—I have been acquainted with Dr. MacChesney for fifteen years, and from my knowledge of him I feel justified in saying that he possesses rare ability for his work. I can most cheerfully recommend his school to parents who have children to educate. His privileges are rare for prices charged.

The Paterson "Morning Call":—MacChesney's college offers more facilities than any other school in Paterson. Besides the usual courses, the Commercial Department includes stenography, typewriting and German.

Postmaster D. W. Mahony:—What I particularly admire is the honesty of the work done in your institution. Pupils that go to your school thinking that it is an easy place to put in time will soon learn that they have good solid work to do. I feel that I cannot commend your college more highly than it deserves.

Passaic Daily News:—Edgar W. Danner, son of Rev. J. L. Danner, is another Patersonian who comes home with high collegiate honors. Mr. Danner was graduated from Yale last week and secured the Seliman fellowship, and also two prizes in sciences. Harry, the younger son, has just graduated from Rutgers. He did his four years' work in three. Both of these young men were prepared for college by Dr. MacChesney. No greater honor can be given a school than to send out such graduates. Dr. MacChesney has a strong and a very popular school.

Dr. C. Eugene Mac Chesney, A.M., LL.M.
Principal and Proprietor.

Dr. Mac Chesney's College – Paterson, N.J.
A Thorough, Progressive School for Young Men and Women.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The Factories and Shops of Passaic and Its Suburbs Employ Fully Ten Thousand People, Largely Skilled Labor.

PASSAIC has thirty large manufacturing and commercial industries, besides many which, though smaller, are of considerable size and promise. Many of them have been established here for thirty years, and have grown steadily. Most of them show their success by constantly enlarging their plants, and all enjoy substantial prosperity. They rarely shut down. Even in the dark days of 1893 some of them ran on full time. While others closed for a few weeks, most of them ran on short time for a while. Such strikes as there have been were usually of brief duration, and were not productive of violence or of great suffering, so that the industrial conditions in the city are good. In the aggregate, 10,000 people are employed in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, cotton prints, rubber goods, insulated wire, handkerchiefs, stove polish, vegetable parchment paper, "pantasote" (an artificial leather), chemicals, mosquito netting, packing boxes and architectural woodwork, figured plushes, silk vestings, and many other articles. The towns of Garfield, Lodi, Wallington, East Rutherford, Delawanna and Athenia, all within sight of the city, and tributary to Passaic, have factories devoted to the dyeing and finishing of silks and the manufacture of woolen goods, waxed paper, chemicals, essential oils, printed cotton cloths, oilcloth, woodwork, boilers etc., in which 4,000 people are daily employed. These concerns employ many of our citizens and do their banking in Passaic, and are naturally included in this article.

The industries of Passaic and vicinity being so unusually diversified, it is impossible for the prosperity of the city to be checked by depression in any one industry. Herein Passaic is more fortunate than the neighboring manufacturing city of Paterson, where silk and iron are practically the only industries, and where either one or the other business is almost always depressed. In Passaic and its immediate suburbs the largest number of mills producing goods of exactly the same kind and grade is three, unless woolens and worsteds are reckoned as one industry.

Cotton Printing and Bleaching.

REID & BARRY'S PRINT WORKS.—The oldest large manufacturing establishment in Passaic is the Reid & Barry Company's Print Works, which was established in 1869 by Peter Reid and Henry A. Barry. It has become one of the institutions of the city, by reason of having paid out more money in wages than any other single factory. Yet the business was small in its inception. Mr. Reid had been the superintendent and Mr. Barry the selling agent for the Middlesex Dyeing and Bleaching Company of Somerville, Mass. Their first building here was a very modest affair, but in keeping with their capital. They catered to commission houses, which sent them gray cloth to be bleached and printed. They dealt only with large customers, and as others sold the goods they were exempted from many ordinary commercial risks. They began by doing superior work, and soon attracted attention in the market. Their business grew with wonderful rapidity, and their work was of such a high order that the panic of 1872-3, which wrecked so many others, did them but little injury. Their mill ran continuously, and was a boon to the wage-earners and business men of Passaic. They have been rushed ever since to such an extent that the works are kept going night and day during a greater part of the year. This was again the case in the panic year of 1893. The mill has been repeatedly enlarged, yet it is usually turning away work, and an immense storehouse has been constructed at Passaic and First streets, covering an entire block. The firm remained unchanged until 1888, when William I. Barry, a brother of Henry A. Barry, was taken into partnership. Henry A. Barry died in 1888, leaving a large fortune and a wide circle of sorrowing friends. William I. Barry died in 1895. The active mangement then devolved on Joseph H. Wright, who entered the employment of the firm as a boy. James Bryce is the present superintendent. During the year 1899 the firm consolidated with two other concerns as the United States Finishing Company.

THE PASSAIC PRINT WORKS was organized by the present company in 1876, and has been in continuous and successful operation since that time. It succeeded the late William H. Locke, who conducted business on a large scale, but went under in the panic of 1873. Originally built to make a cheaper class of calicoes and satinets, the mill has been rebuilt and much enlarged, and is now equipped with the most approved machinery for producing a higher grade of printed fabrics, including satines, challies and percales. Six hundred hands are employed. Peter Reid is one of the largest stockholders. The selling agents for many years were Denny Poor & Co., of New York, but that firm dissolved in 1898, and was succeeded by the firm of Poor Brothers, which has a large interest in the mill. E. E. Poor is treasurer for the company and active manager, and Charles B. Kendall is superintendent. The Print Works has an immense chimney. It rears itself 210 feet above the river at its base, and is the second highest chimney in the State, that of the Clark Thread Works, in East Newark, alone taking precedence.

THE MANHATTAN PRINT WORKS was erected in 1884 by Worthen & Aldrich, and is a model for builders of mills. The grounds are beautifully kept, and the interior appointments are unusually good. Each workman has a private locker; large sinks are provided with hot and cold water for washing; the latest ventilating inventions are in use, and everything else conducive to the health and comfort of the employees has been provided. The mill was originally built for the printing of satinets and other cotton goods, but when

wool was put on the free list, the market was at once destroyed, and the large and valuable property lay idle. After much experimenting, the firm commenced to manufacture printed upholstering fabrics, which slowly found a market. The mill is still running on these and other goods. Charles Isbell is superintendent. With their business gone, Worthen & Aldrich started, with characteristic energy to make an opening for their ability and capital in the bleaching of cotton goods. They bought the Yantacaw pond and water rights, and right in the midst of great business depression, they erected in 1893, the Waldrich Bleachery at Delawanna. The name of the mill was made by combining the names of the partners. The mill now turns out large quantities of goods. The Worthen & Aldrich Company formerly owned two other mills, one at Soho, near Bloomfield, and the Empire Mill, on Jane street, New York City. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1894, and the site has recently been sold to the city for dock purposes.

THE STANDARD BLEACHERY COMPANY.—For nearly forty years a bleaching establishment has existed at Carlton Hill. During half that time the fortunes of the concern fluctuated between moderate success and absolute failure. In 1885, when the bleachery, then known as the Boiling Springs Bleachery, had been closed down for some years, the plant was leased by William McKenzie and John Ward, and the place was rechristened the Standard Bleachery. Mr. McKenzie was a practical bleacher of extended experience in large New England mills. Mr. Ward was a manufacturer of gold watch cases in New York. When McKenzie & Ward assumed control, the Standard Bleachery consisted of four buildings, the largest of which dated from 1862, and the total area of the floor space of the buildings was 37,750 square feet. Improvements of the buildings and the equipment were begun at once. Mr. McKenzie took personal charge of the inside work of the bleachery, and, by untiring energy, began to build the business up. Skilled men—the best in their calling were employed wherever they could be obtained. Although by the end of a year the bleachery only employed some fifty hands, yet the character of its work was already causing comment, and it was preparing to take its place among the best bleacheries in the land. Today the Standard bleachery has a reputation unsurpassed by any establishment in their line in the United States. There are now fourteen buildings, the floor space of which aggregates 198,250 square feet. Six hundred people are employed there, and, with this large force, there is continual need of overtime to turn out the work, which comes to Carlton Hill from all over the country. There have been as many as 675 hands at one time on the roll of the Standard Bleachery when pay day came around. The mill buildings are models of their kind; built mainly of brick, well heated and ventilated, and protected by a fire system which seems to put a big conflagration there out of the question. A large proportion of the people who work in the bleachery have their homes in Passaic, but many live at Carlton Hill and in adjoining Bergen County towns. In 1890 the property was purchased by McKenzie & Ward from James F. Hinds, and in 1896 the firm became a corporation, under the title of the Standard Bleachery Company, with a capital of $400,000. The officers are: President, William A. McKenzie; Secretary, James J. McKenzie; Treasurer, John Ward; Assistant Treasurer, Benjamin I. Ward. James J. McKenzie, the eldest son of William McKenzie, now largely shares the active management of the Bleachery with his father. Mr. John Ward has charge of the New York office, and his son, Benjamin I. Ward, is his active assistant. The company is practically a close corporation.

Woolens and Worsteds.

THE PASSAIC WOOLEN COMPANY.—In 1862 the first woolen mill in Passaic was erected by Basch & Oddy, who commenced to manufacture flock and shoddy in one of the buildings of the present mill. It was a small concern, but it grew rapidly. In 1866 Jacob Basch purchased the interest of Mr. Oddy, and admitted his son, Henry L. Basch, as a member of the firm of Jacob Basch & Co. In 1876 they purchased from the Dundee Company the old wire mill, a frame building, which they tore down. A fine new brick mill, four stories high, was erected on its site, with the necessary smaller buildings. The firm began to make fancy cassimeres, and was reorganized later as the Passaic Woolen Company. On the death of Jacob Basch, his sons, Henry and Isaac, assumed the management of the different branches of the business. The mill employs 250 hands.

THE DUNDEE WOOLEN COMPANY is next to the oldest woolen mill in the industry in Passaic. The business was established in 1865 by James Waterhouse who soon after associated with him his brother, George B. Waterhouse. They purchased the old paper mill in 1867. It was burned down in 1869 and in 1870 they erected a brick building 70 by 133 feet and four stories high with an extension 70 by 100 feet. In 1875 they erected the mill until recently occupied by Acheson Harden & Co. They manufactured fine cassimeres, flock and chemical extract for destroying cotton in woolen rags and employed 150 hands. James Waterhouse, who was for seven years a member of the board of freeholders and was one of the first members of the North Reformed Church, died in this city on October 16, 1881. His brother continued the business under the name of Waterhouse Bros., until financial reverses caused a re-organization of the business under the name of the Dundee Woolen Co., with the following officers: Moses E. Worthen, president; George B. Waterhouse, treasurer and general manager; Fred Low, Jr., secretary. It has had a successful career. The mill has been enlarged and three hundred hands are employed.

THE ALGONQUIN COMPANY is the successor of the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company, founded by Edward H. Ammidown in 1876. Mr. Ammidown was a prominent woolen manufacturer and president of the American Protective Tariff League for many years. The main building adjoining Reid & Barry's was 60x260 feet and three stories high, with another large structure on Passaic street. It employed 450 hands and produced annually nearly a million dollars' worth of goods a year. It was a serious blow to Passaic when the company failed in 1890. The Algonquin Company had started in May, 1889, in a small mill erected by the company behind the Okonite mill. When the Rittenhouse failure occured, the Algonquin Company purchased its machinery and the Dundee Water Power and Land Company purchased the buildings. The Algonquin Company occupies the former Rittenhouse buildings and has added materially to the plant. It has 122 looms, 8 sets of cards and its annual production is worth $600,000. The number of employees is 200. The capital stock is $90,000 and the present stockholders are Col. William Barbour, E. LeB. Gardiner, Marshall P. Slade, Winthrop Cowdin and Peter Reid. Mr. Barbour is president, Mr. Gardiner is vice-president, Mr. Slade secretary and Mr. Cowdin treasurer.

THE BOTANY WORSTED MILL is the largest and most important of our manufacturing concerns. Passaic owes its presence here to a ruling made by the Treasury Department during the administration of President Harrison when it was decided that worsted was wool. Previous to that time the

firm had imported worsted goods in immense quantities from near Liepsic, Germany, but the decision added so much to the tariff that it was deemed wise to start a mill in this country. After a careful search Passaic was decided on as the best place and a site was purchased for $29,000 in 1890. The company was incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $1,100,000 and the following officers were elected: William Mertens, president; Antonio Knauth, vice-president; Oscar Dressler, treasurer; Edward Stoehr, vice-treasurer; Ludwig Kick, superintendent; Carl W. A. Pfeil, secretary. The enterprise was started on a grand scale, the original investment being nearly half a million and the plant has been growing ever since. Over one and a half millions of dollars have been paid for woodwork, bricks and mortar to the construction company which does the building for the mill. The number of its employees is now about 1,600, and within the past year a further purchase of land has been made north of the mill on which another immense building is being erected which will employ several hundred more. The officers of the mill are liberal givers to charity and have adapted themselves easily to American life and customs.

THE PITKIN & HOLDSWORTH COMPANY first did business in part of the Rittenhouse mill where it employed 200 hands. In 1896 a site was purchased on the Weasel brook near Main and Highland avenues, just outside of the city limits, where a modern brick mill was erected.

THE GRIFFON COMPANY manufactures fancy dress goods in the frame factory building built by the Passaic Machine Works north of the Erie Depot. It has been three years in operation, and has 75 to 100 employees on its pay roll.

THE GERA MILL, now building, promises to be an important addition to the industries of Passaic. It derives its name from the busy manufacturing city of Gera, Germany, where the parent concern manufactures worsted goods. It will be in many respects similar to the Botany mill, making similar goods but spinning its own yarn, while the Botany buys its yarn from the parent house in Germany. The mill was brought to Passaic by the energy of Frank Hughes, who also brought the Botany mill here. At the last moment, on account of a difference of $5,000 on the price of a mill-site on the Dundee company's tract, Mr. Hughes and nine others pledged themselves to pay that amount to the Dundee company to secure the mill for Passaic. The individuals and firms that paid $500 each for this purpose were Mr. Hughes, Richard Morrell, Harry Meyers, William Malcolm, James Taylor, Dr. Charles M. Howe, Thomas M. Moore, the Passaic National Bank, the Peoples Bank and the Passaic Daily News. The firm is erecting buildings and installing machinery which with the $45,000 paid for the twenty acres of land it owns, will bring the first investment up to $300,000. The announcement of the coming of the mill was the occasion of a surprising boom in Dundee real estate, in the expectation, which will probably be fulfilled, that the land in the neighborhood of the mill, at present not built up, will increase in value as rapidly as the property in the Botany district. The fever spread to Passaic street and Second street property, which advanced in value thousands of dollars at a bound.

THE GARFIELD WOOLEN COMPANY occupies a site of about twenty acres on the west bank of the Passaic River at the junction of the Saddle River. The company was formed in the early part of 1894, the principal incorporators being Messrs. George C. Mercer, David Dwyer and Ellis Hey. Mr. Mercer was for years a partner in the firm of Byrne Brothers and Company, dyers and finishers of cotton goods, whose extensive works at Lodi were destroyed by fire in 1893. He had previously had a long and varied business experience peculiarly fitting him for the active presidency of the new company. Mr. Dwyer was born in Hinsdale, Mass., in 1854. After receiving a common school education, he at once found employment with Messrs. Hinsdale Brothers, and subsequently with a number of other woolen manufacturers. He came to Passaic under an engagement with the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company. When that concern went out of business he started in the wool, shoddy and extract business with Mr. Herman Bonitz at Lodi. It was while there that he became acquainted with his present business associates. He is considered one of the best men in his particular line of business in the United States. He occupies as his residence the fine property formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Gilbert D. Bogart, now of Passaic. Mr. Hey was born in Dewsbury, England, and is now only about thirty-five years of age. He came to this country while young, was educated in Philadelphia, and went into business with his father as a member of the woolen manufacturing firm of Richard Hey & Sons of Manayunk. He afterward engaged in business for himself as a wool broker, and was subsequently located at Lodi. Mr. Hey represents the Garfield Woolen Company in the sale of its product, and has as enviable a reputation as a woolen goods salesman as Mr. Dwyer has as a manufacturer. Mr. Mercer, upon whom rests the general management of the company, is referred to at length upon another page of this volume. The company's facilities for business are not excelled by any other concern. In addition to the peculiarly high reputation enjoyed by the management, the company's machinery is of the latest and most effective make, while the character of its product is practically unequalled in the market. The production amounts to five million pounds a year, an output only excelled by two or three mills in the United States. Its trade is carried on with the best woolen mills in the country, and its business relations are of the most pleasant and agreeable nature. The harmony and friendship existing between the management from the first has been a helpful factor in the progress of the company. It is worthy of note that when during the stringent times in the manufacturing world, of a few years since, other mills were closed down or working upon half-time, the Garfield Company kept its force working day and night to fill its extensive orders.

HERMAN BONITZ employs sixty hands at Lodi, in the manufacture of flock and other adjuncts of the woolen business.

THE ROBERTSFORD WOOLEN MILL, founded by James Roberts in 1890, has been practically closed for some time owing to the death of the proprietor, but arrangements are now being made to put it in operation again.

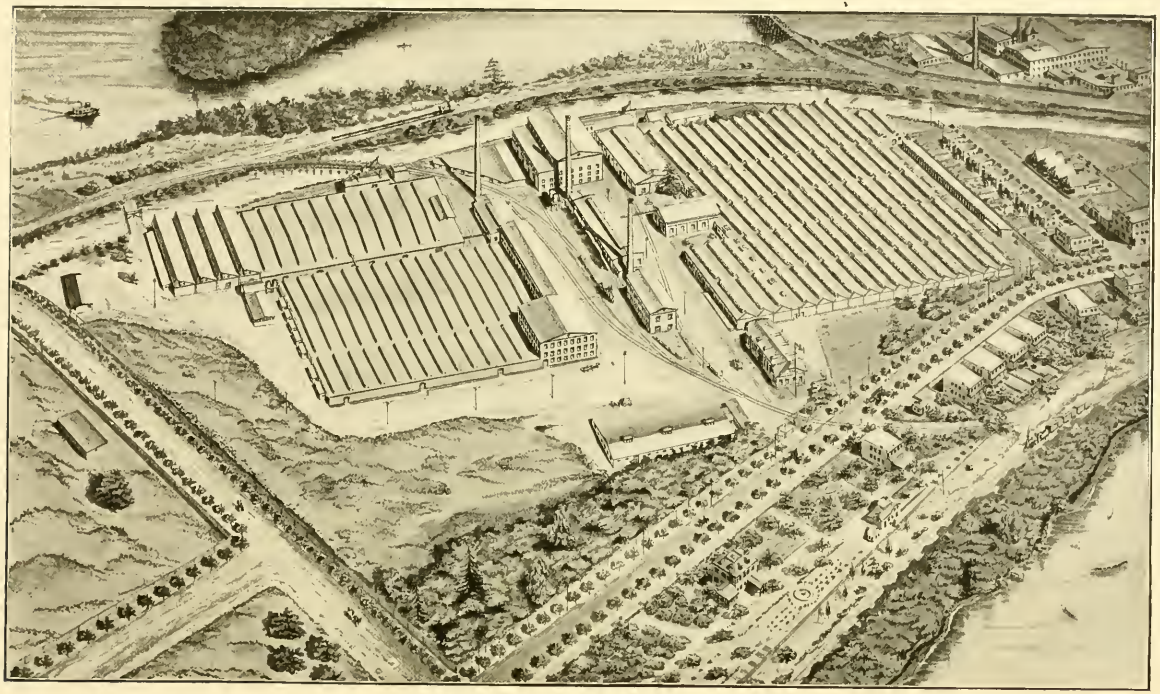
Rubber and Insulated Wire.

THE NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING CO., Ltd., has a name that is known all the world over. Its goods are found everywhere. It is the oldest and most important concern in the rubber industry in the United States. It started to manufacture rubber hose and belting nearly fifty years ago, soon after Charles Goodyear invented the process of vulcanizing rubber, in a little factory at Newton, Conn., and enlarged its facilities until the factory employed 600 hands. In 1882 it established what was intended to be a small annex in Passaic, but it has since grown so rapidly that it overshadows the parent factory. The company now has three large factories and is the most important member of the Mechanical Rubber Company. Its New York office is at 25 Park Place. It manufactures in its different mills almost every kind of goods made out of rubber. As one writer says: "If the reader rides a bicycle, ten chances to one the tire was

TWO VIEWS OF REID & BARRY'S PRINT WORKS.

THE PASSAIC PRINT WORKS.

THE STANDARD BLEACHERY, CARLTON HILL.



THE BOTANY WORSTED MILLS PASSAIC, N .J.

made by the N. Y. B. and P. Co.; if he drinks beer the rubber cork he removes from the bottles are almost surely made in Passaic and the rubber stair mats that he treads on going up and downstairs or in the main hallway of his dwelling or office are likewise the product of well-paid Passaic labor. The company is appreciated so highly at home that we fight fire with their hose, sharpen our edged tools and do our polishing on their emery wheels and allow our children to clean their shoes on their matting before they enter the public schools every day. Their stair mats have long been used by the "L" roads of Brooklyn and New York, and on the Brooklyn Bridge." The staple articles made at Factory No. 3, as the Passaic mill is known, are hose for garden and fire purposes, packing for steam and water pipes, door and office mats and emery wheels, and interlocking rubber tiling used in bathrooms, large waiting rooms and for carpeting the corridors on ocean passenger steamers. The Passaic factory is the best equipped of the three. The buildings are of brick, the larger being 390x60 feet. As one steps from the office into the main building, the whole process of manufacture is in sight. At the farther end, nearly 400 feet away, is the compounding room, where the rubber and ingredients added to it are weighed. Nearby are the mixers, still nearer the callenders, close at hand the presses and then come the tables for the finishers and then the shipping room. Interspersed between the machines mentioned are varied mechanisms for the saving of labor, and more are being added every day. A pneumatic device for clipping jar rings off from a mandrel and forcing another tube on at the same time; a curious cage that is filled with cords of rubber in which revolves a knife cutting them into convenient bits for mould filling,—these and a score of others, new, automatic, and effective. The floors above are devoted to the making up of various goods and the storing of supplies, while the topmost story is a vast dry-room where hang thousands of dollars' worth of Para rubber going through the expensive but most satisfactory process known as "air drying." The second main building is 250x50 feet and most substantially built. A part of the lower floor is used for a shipping room, and another portion for a mixing and callendering room. The floor above is devoted to the manufacture of pneumatic tires, and is one of the most complete and conveniently arranged departments possible. The floor above this is the hose room, where a few men turn out 25,000 feet of hose a day. Cotton hose, rubber lined, of all sizes, is also made. A department of special interest is the emery wheel section. All sizes of wheels are made, ranging from a cheese box to a lozenge and using emery grains as coarse as rice or as fine as an almost impalpable powder. The company is the original maker of the Vulcanite Emery Wheels which have an enviable reputation both for safety and service. The factory is run by water power, but is also fitted with engines for use in case of a scarcity of water. The aggregate power is put at about 1800 horse. Electric lights are in use all over the factory and a new system of shafting and gearing is being installed.

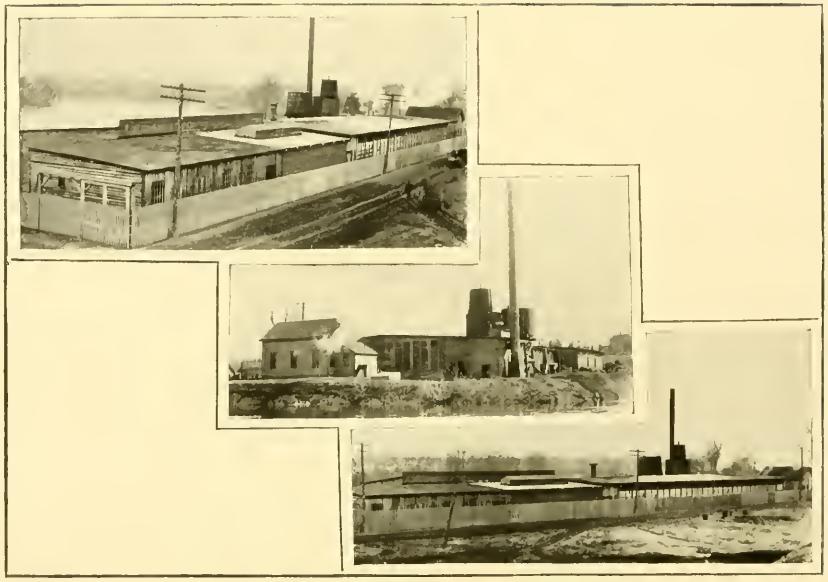
THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO., which has its New York office at 18 Vesey street, was established by Frank Cazenove Jones, formerly general superintendent of the factories of the New York Belting and Packing Co. A change in management caused him to resign and he undertook the herculean task of building a mill and launching into business seven years ago, at a time when manufacturers generally were reefing their sails because of hard times. How well the venture succeeded is shown by the splendid plant known as the Manhattan Rubber Works. George Woffenden, who had been his assistant in superintending the old Rubber Works, went with him to the Manhattan and helped to organize the factory while Mr. Jones assumed the active business management. Mr. Woffenden resigned as superintendent in November, 1899, on account of advancing years. He was succeeded by Alexander Henderson. The mill is situated on the Lackawanna railroad which gives it ample coal and shipping facilities. It employs 450 men and boys and is constantly kept busy on mechanical rubber fittings and appliances, rubber belting, cotton and rubber fire hose, pneumatic tires and many other indispensable articles. It uses 750 horse-power, and the main shaft of the factory is 250 feet long, so that it will be seen that we are dealing with a young, but by no means puny concern. The plant is comparatively new, and no expense has been spared to make it mechanically the most perfect and complete factory of its kind in the country. One of the hydraulic presses used for vulcanizing the molded goods, such as belting and packing, is 25 feet long and 50 inches wide, weighing about 40 tons. It exerts a maximum pressure at 2,000 pounds to the square inch, the power being applied by hydraulic rams. The company recently made two rubber belts for transmitting power, which are among the largest in the world. Each made a roll fifty inches wide and 60 feet high. Another recent production was a piece of suction hose, 24 inches in diameter, and wound spirally with iron. Two men crawled inside the hose and were photographed with their heads and shoulders protruding. Still another of the interesting specialties recently made at the mill were a number of what are probably the largest rubber dredging sleeves ever manufactured, being 33 inches in diameter and seven feet in length. The sleeves are used as flexible connections between the pontoons that support the pipe through which the dredged material is discharged. For fire protection the mill is provided with two 500-gallon Worthington underwriter fire-pumps, located in a building specially set apart for them. These draw their supply from a 100,000-gallon tank and pump into an 8-inch main, which connects with the different hydrants located about the yard. Besides these, the entire plant is equipped with automatic sprinklers and fire hose throughout the mill, so that chance of fire getting any material headway is small. The sprinklers are supplied by a 10,000-gallon tank, situated on top of a tower.

THE OKONITE COMPANY is engaged in a business closely related to the rubber industry, namely, the manufacture of the finest insulated wire and submarine cables in the world. The company has a factory in Manchester, England, as well as in Passaic, and is officered as follows: Willard L. Candee and H. Durant Cheever, managers; George T. Manson, general superintendent; William H. Hodgins, secretary. Major Frederick L. Holmes has charge of the Passaic factory, which has 200 employees. The company's wires, cables and tapes took medals of honor at the Paris Exposition in 1889 and at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

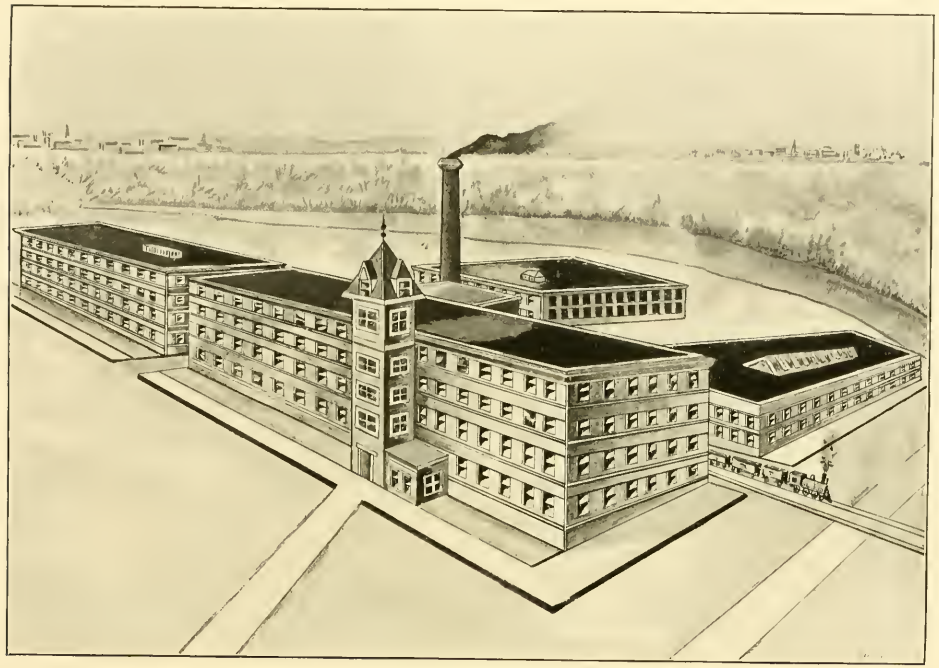
Enameline Stove Polish.

J. L. PRESCOTT & CO., whose "Enameline" and "Blackene" stove polishes are sent to all parts of the world by the boatload, was a big firm when it came to Passaic, in 1896. Yet the business was started in a very small way, in the spring of 1870, in a small village in Maine, by J. L. Prescott. A one-story shed, about 10 by 18 feet in size, constituted the whole plant, and the output of about five gross per day was carried to the railroad station in a wheelbarrow. Year by year, the sales increased, until, in 1888, they reached about 18,000 gross, when A. L. Prescott and C. O. Littlefield, under the firm name of J. L. Prescott & Company, succeeded to the business. They soon prepared and put on the market the first paste Stove Polish which ever proved a success, christening the new product "Enameline, the Modern Stove Polish." Confident that they now had what the world wanted, they

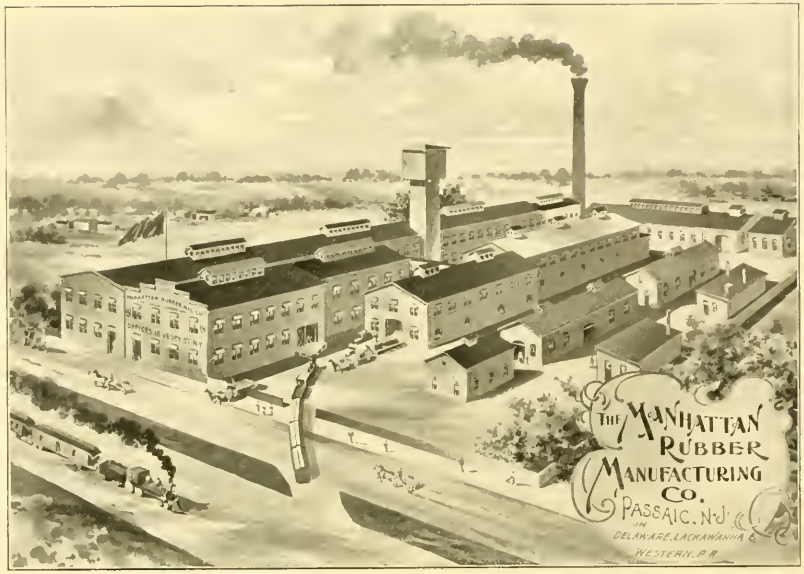
ANDREW McLEAN & CO.



MILLS OF THE GARFIELD WOOLEN CO., GARFIELD, N. J.



THE ENAMELINE WORKS.



THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.

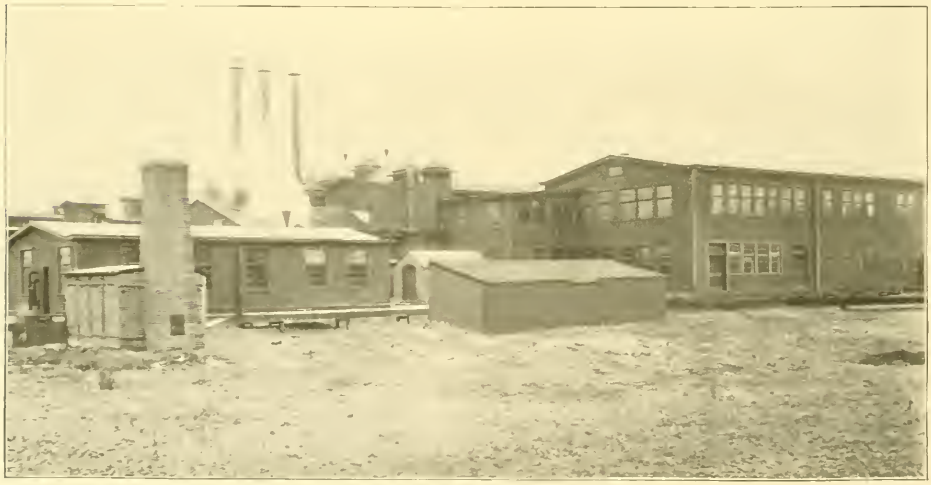
began to make it known by extensive advertising. The expenditure for the first year was equal to twice the amount of their capital at the beginning of the year. They believed in Enameline, and were not disappointed, as the demand for their goods soon made it necessary to run their plant night and day, and called loudly for larger facilities. Year by year the appropriations for advertising were larger and larger, until now the figures reach hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Increased factory facilities were yearly provided to handle the rapidly increasing volume of business. It soon became evident that Enameline was to be the world's Stove Polish, the demand even then reaching beyond the American

JAMES L. PRESCOTT.

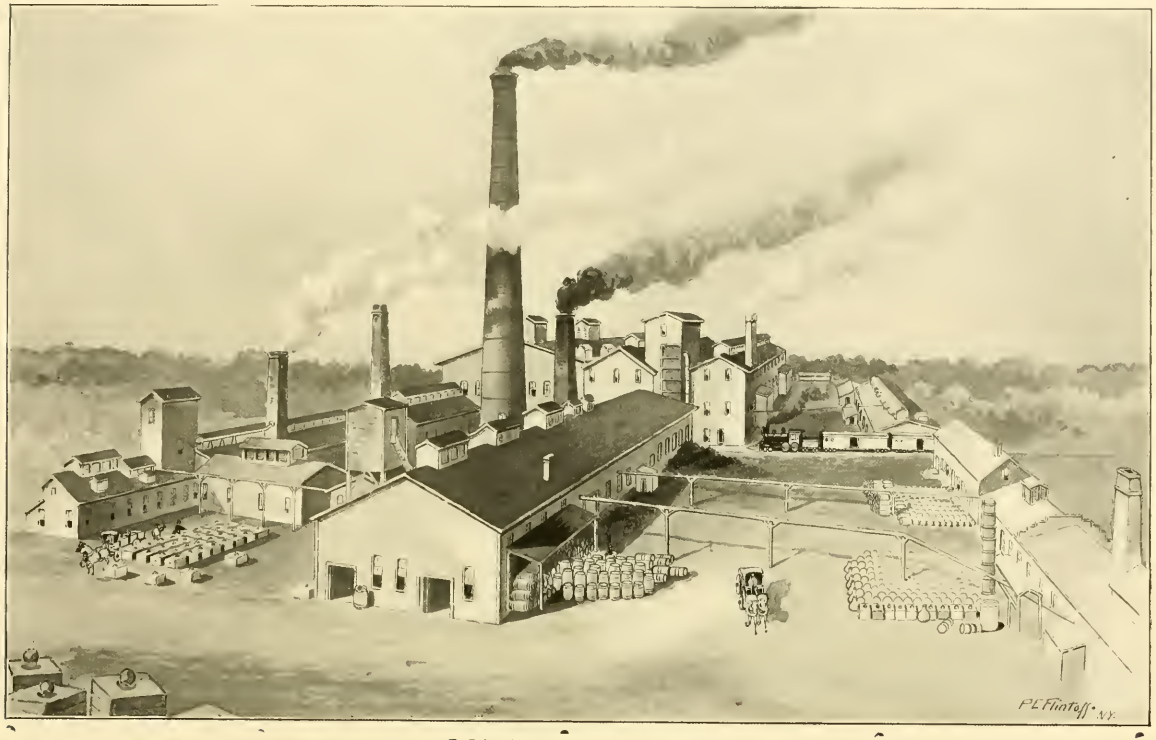
market, and that a new location must be selected, near one of the great centres of commerce, where adequate facilities for manufacturing and shipping could be provided. The very logic of the situation led to the selection of New York City for the new headquarters, and in the spring of 1896 an extensive factory, constructed after modern plans, was put in operation at Passaic. The five gross per day of 1870 had then grown to between three and four carloads daily, and the product was being distributed to every English-speaking country on the globe, also to Germany and Scandinavia. The year 1896 witnessed the largest growth of any in the history of Enameline. Two additions to the main factory and three separate buildings were erected at Passaic. The combined length of these new buildings is nearly 400 feet, and when completed will practically double the present capacity of the works. Meantime, the original small factory at North Berwick, Me., has been succeeded by a large and handsome pile of brick. The reader can better appreciate the phenomenal growth and magnitude of this business from the following facts: Nearly 3,000,000 feet of pine lumber are now used annually for shipping cases. About five tons of tin plate are used each day in making the tin boxes in which Enameline is packed. This amount of tin plate, when spread out, would cover nine acres daily. Paper labels are put upon each of these tin boxes. These labels are now bought in one hundred million lots. About fifty gallons of paste are used each day in putting the labels upon the boxes. The packages, placed one above another would make a column 442 miles high, or laid flat, in a straight line, would extend 3,622 miles, or from New York to San Francisco, and 376 miles out into the Pacific Ocean. The output for a year probably exceeds one-half the stove polish consumed in the entire world during the year, and is, say, three times the amount made by any other single manufacturer. All wholesale and 97 per cent. of the retail grocers, also nearly all House Furnishing, Stove and Hardware Dealers of the United States sell Enameline. The wholesale trade is supplied from distributing depots at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Montreal, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cape Town, Melbourne, Hamburg, Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Copenhagen. Blackene is a benzine paste stove polish, which is to the stove dealer what Enameline is to the housekeeper. It is especially adapted for use on new stoves and for general shop use, either on cast or sheet iron. Mr. Amos L. Prescott is an esteemed resident of this city, and Perley M. Berry, who superintends the selling of Enameline, is the bustling president of the Board of Trade.

Mosquito Netting, etc.

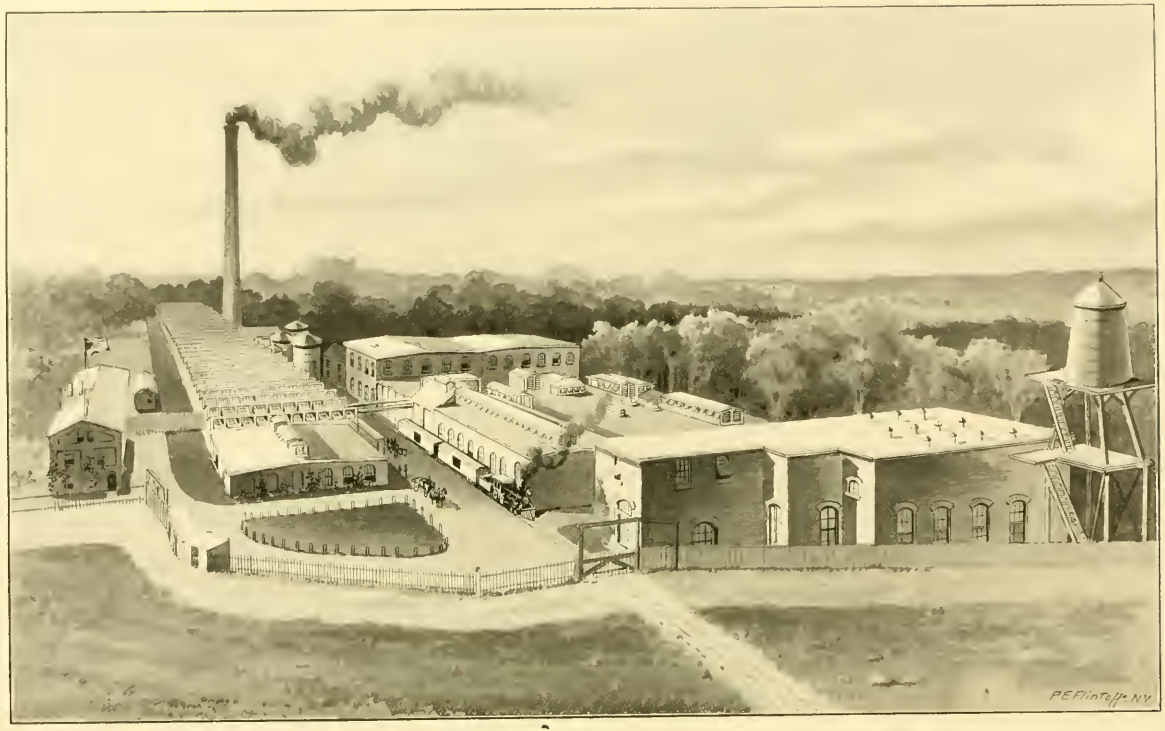
ANDREW McLEAN & CO. is the title of a business, which, though it has a history of only ten years in Passaic, has reached a venerable old age in comparison with most of our industries. It was first established, in 1826, by the grandfather of former Mayor Andrew McLean, who a few years before came to this country from Scotland, and was the first to start in this country the manufacture of mosquito nettings, crinoline linings and buckrams. He continued in this business until his death, in 1854, when ex-Mayor McLean's father succeeded him and carried it on in Paterson and New York until 1858. Then the Paterson plant was removed to Troy, N. Y., where it was destroyed by fire, in 1860. Mr. McLean's father did not fully resume again, on account of the war times, until 1866, when he formed partnership with his brother, George, under the firm name of A. & G. McLean. The spinning and weaving were again started at Paterson, in the Franklin Mills, with Alexander McDonald as superintendent. Mr. McDonald died in this city three years ago, having been in the employ of three generations of McLeans, for fifty years, a remarkable record. Previous to 1866, hand-loom weaving and all the dyeing and finishing were carried on in New York, but this portion of the plant was removed to Paterson. In 1871, fire again destroyed the entire plant at Paterson, and the firm at once secured new premises, where weaving only was done, they buying all their yarn from Eastern manufacturers. The firm dissolved partnership in 1872, and Andrew purchased his brother's interest and carried on the business alone. The panic of 1873, owing to previous losses by fire, proved a very severe time. A few years later he began to rapidly expand the business; besides the factories in Paterson and New York, a third one was started in Brooklyn. In 1882 he purchased the property, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Wooster street, New York, where the present firm now has its office and storerooms, and the Brooklyn factory was consolidated with the one in New York. Thus was the growing business carried on until his death, in February, 1888. From then, until September, 1889, his son, the only Andrew McLean known to Passaic, carried it on alone. Then his brother, George, became of age, and the present partnership of Andrew McLean & Co. was formed. At once the new firm started out to consolidate and largely increase its facilities. With that end in view, several acres of land were purchased in this city. By January, 1890, the new mill was completed, and, with more than double the floor space and machinery, the production was not equal to the demand. Further extensions and more machinery became necessary. In 1892 the fourth



TWO VIEWS OF PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.'S MILL.



THE DUNDEE CHEMICAL CO.'S WORKS.



ALEXANDER DYE WORKS

DYERS AND FINISHERS IN THE PIECE OF

ALL-SILK AND SILK-MIXED GOODS.

LODI, NEW JERSEY.

THE PANTASOTE LEATHER CO.

building was erected and fully equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. At present there are over two acres of floor space, and everything in connection with the plant is of the modern mill construction, and supplied with fire-extinguishing appliances. Since starting at Passaic new lines of goods in specialties for manufacturing purposes and absorbent gauze for hospital use have been largely introduced, which have merited the favorable consideration of the trade. At present a large variety of cotton goods is manufactured, the principal lines being mosquito nettings, dress linings, crinolines, canvases, buckrams and shade cloths.

Vegetable Parchment—A Specialty.

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER COMPANY.—This industry was started by Theodor Leonhard, in the old Gun Mill at Paterson, in May, 1885. In a short time it was found necessary to look about for a more advantageous location, and after considerable investigation, it was decided to locate next to the Dundee Chemical Works, in this city, where better freight and other facilities were offered. This move was made in 1890. In 1891 the business was incorporated, with Theodor Leonhard as president. The present officers are G. Theodor Leonhard, president and general manager; William F. Brunner, vice-president, and Albert F. Leonhard, secretary and treasurer. This company makes what is commercially known as vegetable parchment paper. It is produced by treating a paper made of cotton stock in sulphuric acid. The acid is then thoroughly washed off and the paper dried and calendered. This paper closely resembles animal parchment, and hence the name. It is impervious to water, oil or grease. It is actually stronger when wet; therefore, makes an ideal wrapper for goods which are wet or become exposed to moisture. The uses to which this paper may be put are many, but the chief uses are for wrapping butter, cheese, lard, hams, bacon, fish and food products generally. The demand for this paper had to be created at first, as this company was the pioneer in the business, and it was difficult to convince the people of the great merit of the goods. But, once introduced, the demand has steadily increased, until now the company can produce ten tons of finished paper every twenty-four hours. In addition to the manufacture of paper, there is also a printing plant on the premises capable of printing three to four thousand pounds of paper daily. Parchment sheets only, for butter, ham, lard, bacon and other wrappers, are printed here.

Pantasote (Artificial Leather).

THE PANTASOTE LEATHER COMPANY was incorporated on the 7th day of January, 1891. The incorporators were Mr. Peter Reid, of Passaic, and Messrs. Clarence Whitman and E. H. Outerbridge, of New York. The company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling gums, natural and artificial, suitable for combination with cloth and other textile fabrics, and for waterproofing and insulating purposes, and manufacturing and selling such articles in combination with or involving the use of such gums. The special development which has been exploited by the company has been a leather substitute, which is made in a variety of grades and colors, corresponding in the main with those used by furniture dealers and upholsterers. Pantasote is also very largely used in the carriage trade, and by steam and surface railroads, for the seats and curtains of cars. For car curtains the article is made with an exterior waterproof surface, with an ornamental fancy pattern on the reverse side, the backing varying in quality from a printed cloth to an elaborately woven silk. Another branch of the business is the waterproofing of cloths in a manner analogous to that of the mackintosh trade, but of higher standard, by which goods are produced for such articles as sporting coats, leggings, golf bags and kindred purposes in great variety. Other adaptations of its gum product are in process of development by the company. The real estate owned by the Pantasote Company consists of a large tract of land on Jefferson street and the Dundee Canal in Passaic, upon which there are several buildings. The main building is a three-story brick structure, about 300 feet in length, which contains all the machinery for the manufacture of the goods, the other buildings being used for the preparation of the raw material, storage and similar purposes. The company also operates a plant in the State of Massachusetts. Both plants are fully equipped with the latest and best machinery, electric light and sprinkler systems, etc., much of which is of special design and construction. Pantasote leather has become one of the staples of this country and Canada, and trade has been established with the various countries of Europe, India, Australia, China, Japan, Southern Africa and South America. The company holds a medal of the World's Fair, Chicago, and also the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit, awarded by the Committee of Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, for the best leather substitute.

Chemicals.

DUNDEE CHEMICAL WORKS. The products of this company are sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids, aqua fortis, copperas and nitrate of iron, sulphate of soda, silicate of soda, tin crystals, muriate of tin, mixed acid for nitro-glycerine and many other minor chemicals. The original factory was built in 1879, but its dimensions were very modest in comparison to the extensive plant since constructed and now in operation. Additions have been made from time to time, until the works of the company cover a large part of its tract of ten acres on the Passaic River. This, from its inception, has been a very successful enterprise, and has found a profitable market for its output in the various factories of Passaic and Paterson and other neighboring towns, and has a large business throughout the Middle States. J. B. Ackerson has been the superintendent for the last nine years, and, by his energy and ability, has succeeded in establishing a very large and satisfactory business. Mr. Ackerson ranks among the best and most capable of acid manufacturers in the United States. The product of this company has an enviable reputation, resulting from the care and skill with which the processes of manufacture are conducted. The work gives employment to about eighty men, many of whom have been with the company almost since its origin. The company and the Lodi Chemical Works have recently been absorbed by the General Chemical Company.

THE LODI CHEMICAL COMPANY'S WORKS are situated in the centre of the borough of Lodi, in Bergen County, N. J., the terminus of the Lodi branch of the N. Y., S. and W. R. R., located about two miles northeast of the city of Passaic, about the same distance southwest of Hackensack. Lodi is generally regarded as a rather quaint and old-fashioned village, isolated and inactive, and those who visited it ten or fifteen years ago, and carry with them only the recollection of its appearance at that time, cannot be blamed for having allowed this impression to form in their minds; but, viewed from its present condition, this is quite a mistake. During recent years it has made great progress through the energy and enterprise of its citizens. Highways have been improved, waterworks established, houses, stores and other buildings erected, and many attractive homes are now taking the place of what not long ago was a large area of farm land. The borough is cosily nestled in a beautiful valley, through which courses the Saddle River, with its clear, pure water, and which, with

Rear View of Garfield Factory.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS.

MAIN OFFICES: NEW YORK AND LEIPZIG (GERMANY).

BRANCHES: LONDON, ENGLAND. BODENBACH, AUSTRIA.

Interior of Distilling Room.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS.

MAIN OFFICES: NEW YORK AND LEIPZIG (GERMANY).

BRANCHES: LONDON, ENGLAND. BODENBACH, AUSTRIA.

Interior of Chemical Laboratory.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES, SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS.
MAIN OFFICES: NEW YORK AND LEIPZIG (GERMANY).
BRANCHES: LONDON, ENGLAND. BODENBACH, AUSTRIA.

Scientific Laboratory.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS.

MAIN OFFICES: NEW YORK AND LEIPZIG (GERMANY).

BRANCHES: LONDON, ENGLAND. BODENBACH, AUSTRIA.

the surrounding hills, affords a picturesque landscape scenery that is not easily surpassed. The Saddle River, however, is of much greater advantage than merely as an attraction to the lovers of the picturesque in Nature; it is an essential to manufacturing interests, and is the feature of the borough of Lodi that has attracted so many factories to its midst, and to which is due its advancement and general prosperity. One of the chief of these factories is that of the Lodi Chemical Company, on the banks of the Saddle River, which furnishes a bountiful supply of pure water, so necessary in the manufacture of chemicals. The location of these works is also a most favorable one for receiving and shipping crude materials and manufactured products, because the tracks of the N. Y., S. and W. R. R. Company pass directly through the yard, with necessary sidings for loading and unloading cars. The Lodi Chemical Works were originally built in the year 1869, but after a successful business career of fourteen years they were destroyed by fire, in the summer of 1883. It was not until two years later, in 1885, that the present works were erected on the site of the old factory. The work was done under the direction and supervision of Mr. Joseph Little, a chemist of wide experience and with thoroughly practical ideas, and the company is fortunate in having retained his services since as chemist and superintendent. He is a native of England, where he obtained his education in chemistry, and, after graduating with honors, he filled several positions in various chemical factories there, with credit to himself and to the advantage of his employers. It was, therefore, with the regret of the latter that Mr. Little determined to seek the more extensive field for skill and enterprise afforded by the rapid growth and development of America. His career in this country before he accepted his present position was an honorable and successful one, and since he has been connected with the Lodi Chemical Company he has done much to advance and improve the business. His name is in itself a guarantee of the highest grade of manufactured products and of rigid honesty in business methods, and it is largely due to his connection with the company that it has attained the excellent reputation it now enjoys for the high standard of its chemicals. The Lodi Chemical Company's specialties are bichloride of tin, which is made by a new and special process of its own, and copperas nitrate of iron, both of which are used largely in the silk dyeing industry. The business done in these chemicals has grown to large proportions; but, in addition, many hundreds of tons of sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids are turned out annually, brimstone alone being used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, as the company never descended to the cheaper process of making it from pyrites, commonly used, but which produces an inferior grade of acid. Tin crystals, tin, copper, zinc and antimony solutions, aqua ammonia, acetic acid and a variety of other chemicals are also manufactured in large quantities at the Lodi Chemical Company's works, special attention being given to the quality in every instance. Mr. Henry S. Deshon is the president and general manager of the company, and the business is carried on under his direction from the New York office, No. 38 Platt street. He is a pioneer in the chemical business, having started in it many years ago, and to him much credit is due for the progress made in the past, in spite of adverse circumstances, and the excellent condition of the Lodi Chemical Company and its works at the present time.

Essential Oils.

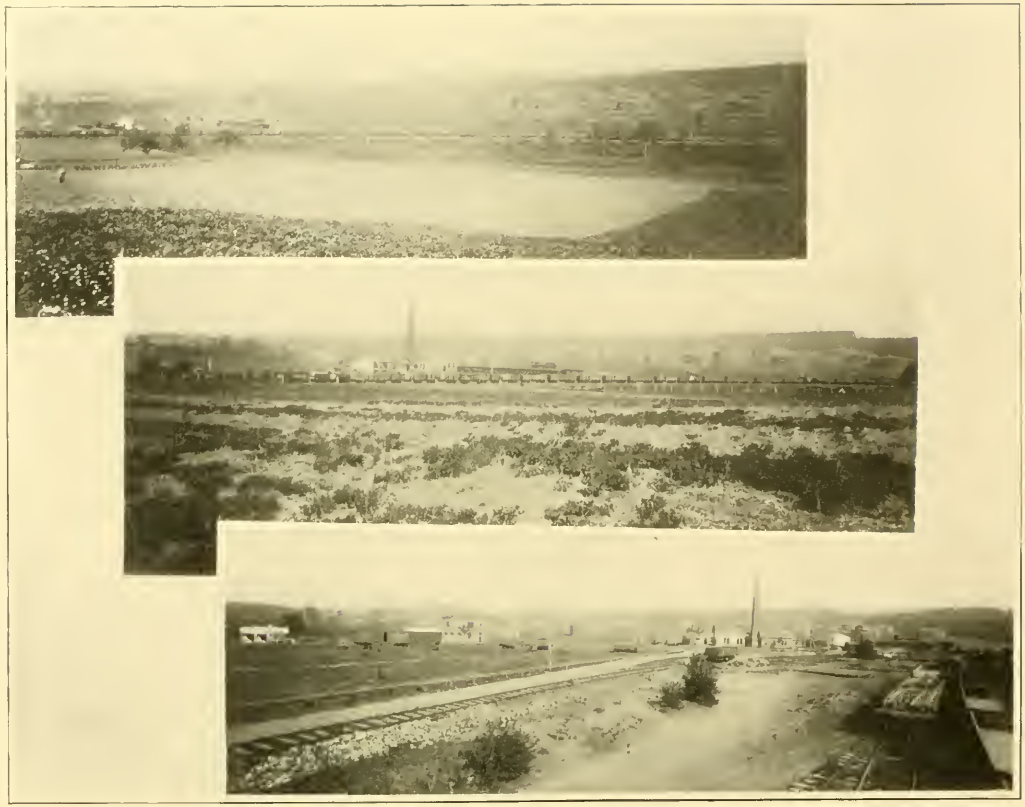
THE AMERICAN HOUSE OF FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, manufacturers of essential oils and chemical preparations, was established in Hoboken, N. J., August 31, 1871, as a branch of the firm of Schimmel & Co. (the latter owned by the brothers Fritzsche), whose main establishment is located in Leipsic, with a branch at Miltitz, Germany. At the latter place are located the famous German rose plantations and distilleries for the production of otto of roses and oils from many other plants which are cultivated by the firm. They also have an extensive establishment at Bodenbach, Bohemia, erected after their factory was destroyed in Prague during the last Czechish riots. Until his death, which occurred in 1886, the American branch was conducted by Mr. Paul Fritzsche. In 1893 Mr. Carl Brucker (a brother-in-law to the owners, Messrs. Hermann and Ernst Fritzsche) took charge of the American branch as a partner in the firm, and under his able management the business of the establishment has had an enormous increase. At the time when Mr. Brucker took charge of the business, the factory was in charge of Professor Dr. Frederick Power, formerly Professor of Pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin. In 1896 Professor Power located at London, England, and since that time his place has been ably filled by Dr. Clemens Kleber, a chemist, who for some years was engaged at his profession in Leipzig and other European universities. The factory, as it is now at Garfield, is one of the most complete of its kind in the country. During its construction, in 1892, it was under the immediate supervision of Dr. J. Bertram, the chief chemist of the German house. The buildings are of brick, and are fireproof. The main building is 245 by 70 feet, with a central section three stories in height. In the south end is located the office, which contains a very complete collection of chemical and technical literature, apparatus for physical investigation, delicate scales that weigh to 1-10,000th of a grain, scales for determining specific gravity, polariscopes, spectroscopes, refractometres for determining the optical refraction and dispersion, and many other appliances for testing the purity of oils, etc. Adjoining is the chemical laboratory, containing shelves with re-agents, all kinds of apparatus for fractional distillation, elementary analysis, etc. Here careful tests are made of all the products of the factory before delivery; also samples of all oils intended for purchase, contributions to scientific literature referring to essential oils, etc., are carefully prepared after their own investigations. On the second floor over the laboratory are a large number of apparatus, which are used for special purposes, but not in use at all times. The office is connected by a corridor with the chemical department, where are seven elegant rectifiers with various attachments, for rectifying crude oils and bringing them to the highest standard of perfection by special methods; large tanks (several of a 1,000-pound capacity) for heating, cooling and uniting, as required by special chemical processes; steam tables for heating kettles, etc.; hydraulic presses exerting a force of 5,000 pounds to the square inch. In a large hall in the centre of the building are immense chests heated by steam for drying solid chemicals. Eastward from the hall, the engine room is located, where a 75-horse-power engine drives the machinery, consisting of grinders, cutters, stirrers, two elevators and two pumps for drawing water from two very deep wells (each pump having a capacity of 50,000 gallons per day), used for supplying the battery of three boilers, condensers, etc. These boilers are ample to furnish all the steam used for power and supplying the stills, etc. The two upper stories in the central section of the factory are used to store crude materials for distilling purposes, such as cloves packed in bags containing 150 pounds each (a stock of which the firm sometimes carries amounting to between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds); bay leaves packed in bales of 500 pounds each (stock often reaching 100,000 pounds); cedar wood, etc., etc., in stocks varying according to season. Northward, and adjoining to the central section of the factory, is the distilling room,

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY'S PUMPING STATION.
Office—Boiler House—Pump House.

Pump Houses. Boiler House. Office.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY'S PUMPING STATION.

INTERIOR VIEWS.



NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY'S PUMPING STATION.

THE ACKERMAN LUMBER CO'S. MILL.

containing large copper stills, each of which often contains at one time as much as from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of drugs, from which the oil is distilled by steam. At the extreme north end is a separate room for hydraulic presses, each exerting a force of 1,000 pounds to the square inch, and used for the extraction of fatty oils. At the northeast is a building, two stories high with a cellar, which is used to store the finished products prior to their shipment to New York. These goods are kept in large copper tanks, iron drums, patent cans, glass bottles, barrels, etc., according to the requirements of the trade. In this same department the clearing, filtering and packing are conducted. In the various side buildings are apparatus for extracting the delicate odor of floral perfumes; numerous centrifugal machines for separating all kinds of crystals from their mother liquids; autoclaves for effecting chemical processes at high temperatures under high pressure. The firm also maintain their own workshop, where they manufacture many of the apparatus used in the factory. The main or general business offices of the firm in America are located at No. 34 Barclay street, New York City, where they occupy the entire building, containing five floors and a basement. They make a specialty of oil of cloves, bay, cedar wood, artificial oil of wintergreen, the finest brands of oil of peppermint, numerous fruit ethers, heliotropin, cumarin (the aromatic principle of tonka bean). Fritzsche Brothers are the sole agents in the United States for the German firm of Haarman & Reimer, manufacturers of vanillin and ionone, the latter being the artificial perfume of fresh violets. The products of Messrs. Fritzsche Brothers reach the markets of the entire civilized world, and to give a complete history of the firm would involve a pretty full account of the origin and development of the manufacture of essential oils, hence the salient points have only been touched upon in the foregoing sketch.

Silk Dyeing.

THE ALEXANDER DYE WORKS of Lodi, owned by Blum Brothers, is another marvelous example of rapid growth. Starting in 1890 with a small plant and a process of dyeing silks in the piece, which was absolutely new, the firm has been incessantly extending its plant, until it is now the largest of its kind in the world. It keeps 600 employees busy, runs practically all night and day, and represents an investment of half a million dollars. The process is identical with that discovered by Boettger & Hintze, as told in the succeeding paragraph, consisting, as it does, of dyeing silk in the piece instead of dyeing it in the thread and weaving it into patterns. It has been brought to such perfection that to dye a piece of goods in different colors on either side is an everyday wonder. The colors imparted to the fabric by the expert dyers are novel and beautiful.

THE BOETTGER PIECE DYE WORKS.—This business was first established in New York, in 1891, by Messrs. Boettger and Hinze on a small scale, and tentative, for it was yet to be developed, and processes were yet to be discovered that were to bring it reputation. The plant was at East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street. Twenty employees could do all the work. But soon larger quarters were necessary, and property at Lodi was purchased, and buildings, as herein represented, were erected, 250 feet by 350 feet in dimension. Here, at this writing, a force of 200 hands is on duty day and night. The company contemplates putting up still another building. The company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $100,000, all paid in; but more than double that amount has been expended in erecting and equipping the mills. An entirely new branch in textile industry has here been developed. At the outset the company depended upon imported goods, made of raw material. Now thousands of looms are at work in the United States, weaving the silk or the cotton and silk, as required, ready for the peculiar and ingenious coloring the dye-workers of this firm can give. There is a prospect that many more thousands will be similarly employed in the near future. As intimated above, the old process required the coloring dyed before the weaving. This resulted in great loss; for soon the market called for other colors, and goods on hand were at a discount. Now, by the Boettger and Hinze process, the raw material passes first through the loom, and then to the dye-works to receive the popular colors. The officers of the company are: Henry W. Boettger, president; Robert Boettger, vice-president; Theodore M. Boettger, treasurer, and Theodore Boettger, Jr., secretary. Of the New York house, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, established in 1868, Mr. H. W. Boettger is sole proprietor. Mr. Hinze retired in 1895. It is the most complete finishing plant in the city. Indeed, it is the largest and most complete in all its appointments in this country. A specialty is made of finishing broad silks and satins. Watering and embossing silks have special attention. All orders are promptly executed, and all goods sent to these establishments are fully insured against fire. The individual members of this firm are held in the highest esteem in commercial circles for their strict integrity and honorable business methods.

Other Manufacturing Interests.

THE GOODLATTE OIL CLOTH COMPANY, in which T. R. Goodlatte of this city is principal owner, has a good-sized mill at Athenia, in which it makes all sorts of oil cloth. Many of the commonest patterns in daily use in Passaic households are the product of this mill. The business was established in 1888, when the capacity was only 1,200 yards daily. Now it is 18,000 yards daily.

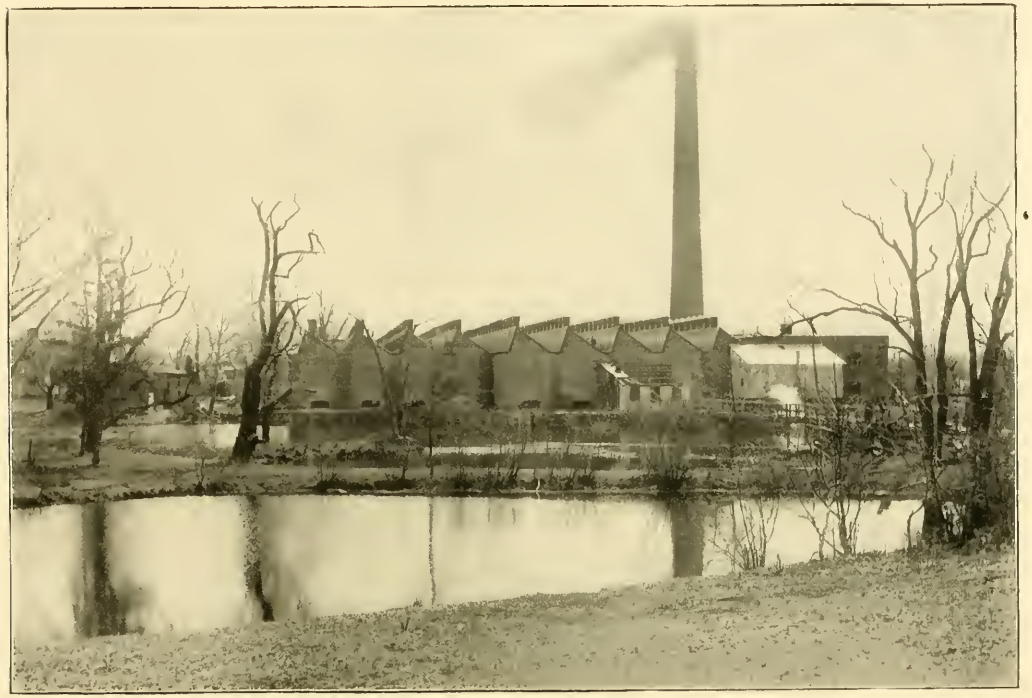
ACHESON, HARDEN & CO. are handkerchief makers, a branch of a large Belfast house. The company started in on a small scale in one of the Waterhouse mill buildings, in 1894, and has expanded its business until its daily output is reckoned in tens of thousands of dozens, while it employs two to three hundred women and girls on sewing machines and in folding and packing handkerchiefs. Most of the goods are linen. The company has erected, during 1899, a fine new mill, near Passaic and Ninth streets, at a cost of $100,000.

THE AMERICAN HANDKERCHIEF COMPANY rented part of the Rittenhouse mill in 1899 and commenced to manufacture handkerchiefs with about 100 machines. The company was newly organized. In November it leased larger quarters in the abandoned Continental Match factory. The match factory was established in Passaic through the efforts of W. F. and W. B. Hutchinson, who patented a machine for making match splints in 1893, and interested Edwin Gould of New York. The Continental Match Company was formed with factories at Passaic, Ogdensburg and Detroit, to fight the Diamond Match Company. It did so, with more or less success, until 1899, when the trust swallowed it up and closed the factory.

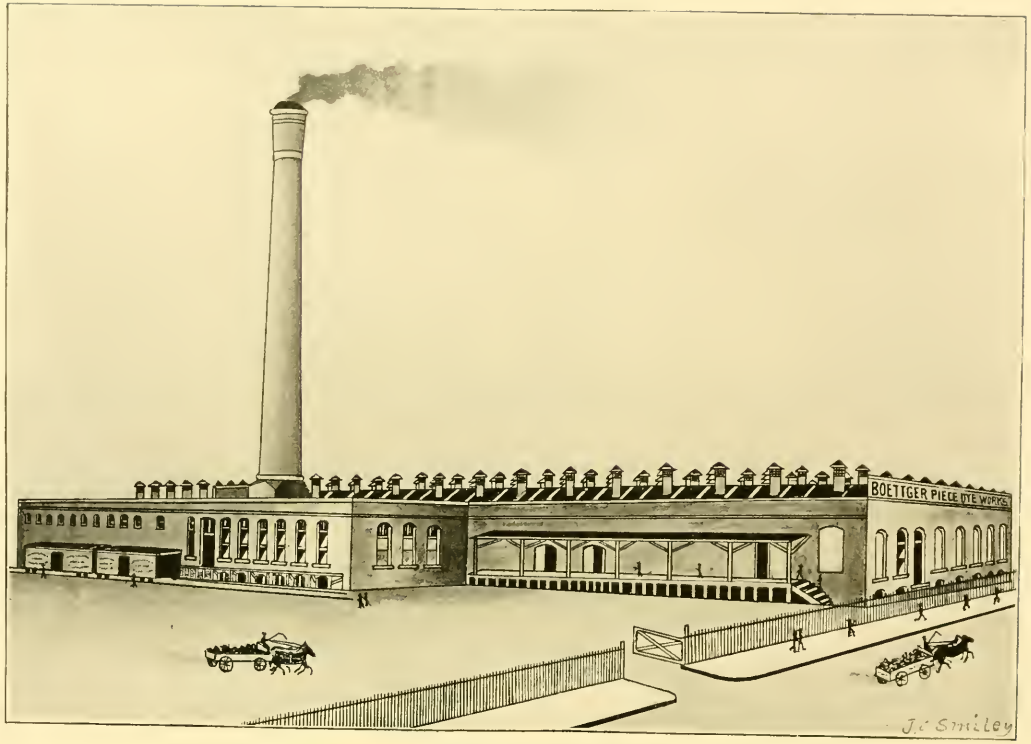
THE HAMMERSCHLAAG MANUFACTURING COMPANY makes waxed paper for wrapping and other purposes, and employs 150 men at its mill in Garfield.

THE ALEXANDER SILK MILLS is the only branch of the silk-making industry in Passaic. The owner is John J. Ruegg, who has sixty employees and makes silk vestings and silk and wool cloths for shoe-tops and other purposes.

THE NATIONAL BRICK AND TERRA COTTA COMPANY purchased a tract of land in Garfield five years

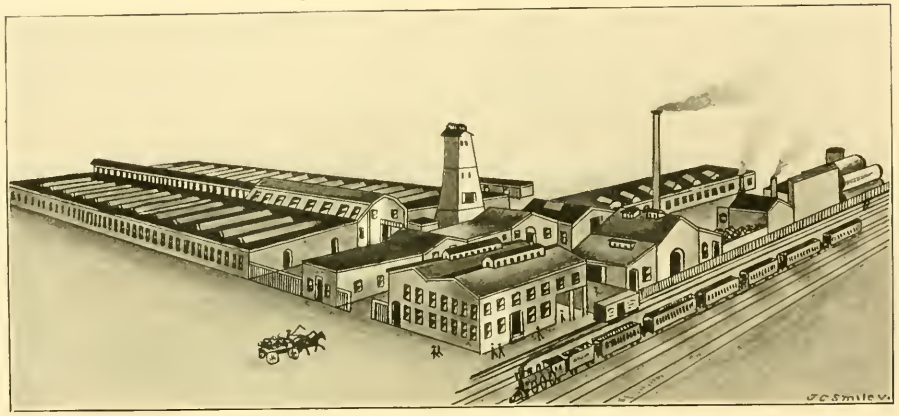


BOETTGER PIECE DYE WORKS—North End.



BOETTGER PIECE DYE WORKS.

FACTORY OF ADOLPH MARTIN.



GOODLATTE OIL CLOTH CO'S. WORKS,

PASSAIC, N. J. New York Office, 320 BROADWAY.

ago in the belief that fine terra cotta clay was plentiful there. This proved to be a mistake, but a very superior clay for common brick was found, from which a very hard article, known as Garfield brick, is being manufactured. Mayor Bogart, General Spencer, Richard Morrell, William Malcolm, Joseph H. Wright and others are interested in the concern. The yard is equipped with a brick-making machine, with a capacity of 40,000 a day, a steam-drying plant, and permanent kilns built of brick, in which the bricks are burned. Another brick-making machine of equal capacity is to be installed, but the capacity of the rest of the plant is not to be doubled at present. St. Mary's Hospital and the People's Bank building were constructed of Garfield brick.

THE HAZLETON BOILER WORKS, now being constructed at Carlton Hill, will employ 250 skilled and well-paid mechanics, when completed.

MARTIN'S SHELL FACTORY makes, by a patented process, the hollow wooden rollers used extensively in print works. The rolls have a square bore, and the process consists in turning them out in this shape in one piece. Previous to this ingenious process, it was necessary to use two-piece rollers.

THE PASSAIC ENGRAVING COMPANY, of which Thomas Foxhall is president, employs twenty-five skilled engravers, men and women, in etching the copper rollers used in cotton-printing. It does work for print works in Passaic and in New England.

Woodworking Mills.

THE ACKERMAN LUMBER AND WOODWORKING COMPANY was incorporated April 1, 1895. The officers are: Andrew McLean, president; John A. Parker, vice-president and treasurer; Fred A. Parker, secretary. This company is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of woodwork that enters into the construction of a house—sashes, blinds, doors, mouldings, trim and turned work. Its machinery being of the most recent manufacture, its plant large, and having made a study of system in its mill, it finds no difficulty in supplying the trade promptly. Being located upon the bank of the Passaic River, its lumber is brought direct from the West by boat, and it is thus enabled to carry a large stock of lumber at a low cost. Its dry-kiln was erected by the Sturtevant Company, whose reputation in that line is national. It has associated with it as superintendent, Mr. William Jennings, who was for many years the superintendent of the Hall & Munson Company, of Bay Mills, Michigan, one of the largest woodworking factories in the United States. He came to them ripe in experience, and his whole time is devoted to the interests of the trade. Its office, at the foot of Park place, is open, not only during the working hours of the day, but, also, every evening, except Saturday evening thus affording opportunity to its customers to call after business hours and arrange their work for the following day. Colonel Parker, the manager, has been interested in woodworking companies for the past twenty years, and his knowledge of the business has enabled him to build up an enviable trade.

THE ANDERSON LUMBER COMPANY, which is spoken of more extensively below, has a large plant, in Wallington, devoted to a general planing mill business and the manufacture of packing boxes.

THE PASSAIC LUMBER AND WOODWORKING COMPANY has a mill in Wallington, erected in 1899. It is devoted to the manufacture of large quantities of packing boxes for the Standard Bleachery and Reid & Barry's mills, the principal stockholders being William McKenzie and Joseph H. Wright.

Coal, Grain and Construction Supplies.

CAMPBELL, MORRELL & CO'S immense business was founded in 1873, and the company was incorporated in 1886, with Richard Morrell as president and director of its fortunes. It has grown too big to be confined to Passaic. It has become one of the largest enterprises in the northern section of New Jersey. It numbers among its customers some of the most prominent contractors and masons in this and adjoining States. Over $150,000 cash is invested in the business, which places the concern in a position to buy most advantageously, and enables it not only to challenge, but to defy, competition. Aside from representing some of the largest manufacturers in the country from which plants it makes direct shipments, it carries in stock, at all times, at its well-equipped yard and warehouses on the Passaic River, covering nearly fifty city lots, immense quantities of masons' materials and construction supplies. This yard is headquarters for Passaic and the surrounding country for the distribution of everything in these lines. The company has, at great expense, erected an elevator and pockets equipped with the most modern coal-handling machinery, for storing Lehigh coal. Hard and durable "Lehigh" is received direct from the mines by water, and conveyed to the pockets by steam power, from which the coal may be loaded into a wagon in two minutes, without any labor. The company makes a specialty of supplying retail dealers and the farmers in the adjacent territory, who give its coal the preference, as it is all thoroughly screened by passing over screens four feet long before reaching the wagon. Additional storage for 3,500 tons has been provided this year. The company is also a direct receiver of Western grain, flour, hay, salt, produce, etc., and has a capacious elevator and mill on the Susquehanna and Erie railroads, on First street. It transacts this branch of the business as a separate department, under the supervision of a competent grain man. Richard Morrell, the superintendent of the corporation, who was formerly sales agent for the Erie Railroad's coal, has direct charge of the coal and masons' materials' department. James W. Clinton, the secretary and treasurer, has charge of the finances and clerical work of the corporation in the spacious offices in Campbell, Morrell & Co's fine structure on Main and Passaic avenues. The company can point with pride to the fact that it is sole owner of all its different properties, and, therefore, has numerous advantages over competitors.

THE ANDERSON LUMBER COMPANY owns a large and prosperous business, that dates back to the first lumber operations of "Brom" Ackerman, about 1812, and has been carried on continuously, on the same spot, for eighty-seven years. Ackerman was succeeded by Peter Jackson. In 1832 the business was taken up by Post & Anderson, who were dealers in lumber and building materials generally. They brought the first consignment of coal to Aequackanonk, a schooner load of Pennsylvania black diamonds. They were the first bankers in the village, receiving the savings of farmers and laborers and keeping them safely, a practice which lasted forty years, until the establishment of the Passaic National Bank. In 1865 they were succeeded by the second generation, who did business under the name of Anderson Brothers. William S. and John D. Anderson constituted the firm. In 1876 the firm was followed by W. S. Anderson & Co., Simeon T. Zabriskie, W. S. Anderson's second cousin, becoming his partner. On Mr. Anderson's death, in 1887, the Anderson Lumber Company was formed. It consisted principally of Mr. Zabriskie and Edward Phillips, a lumber merchant, who came

here from Albany, N. Y. Mr. Phillips retired from the company in 1899. At present Mr. Zabriskie is president and John D. Suffern, secretary and treasurer. The company transacts a business in lumber, masons' materials and Lehigh coal all over Passaic and Bergen counties. Its Wallington planing mill, established in 1885, is always busy, and turns out large quantities of architectural woodwork and cabinet-work. The company has 2,000 feet of dock frontage on both sides of the river and 600 feet of switch on the Erie Railroad. Most of its business is done by the river, on which it receives annually over one hundred boat-loads of material of all kinds, the total receipts being between 20,000 and 25,000 tons annually. Its name stands very high, as it has an unbroken reputation for honesty and reliability.

THE S. M. BIRCH LUMBER COMPANY is engaged in the lumber business on the site of the old Landing. Mr Birch, the principal stockholder, was formerly in the firm of Birch & Bender at the same place.

THE HEMION COAL AND GRAIN COMPANY, in which John Hemion and his sons are engaged, has large yards and coal pockets at Main avenue, the Erie Railroad and Monroe street, and an office in the Hemion building, Main avenue and Washington place.

Other Large Interests.

Passaic has two large wholesale provision dealers. The Passaic Beef Company, a branch of the Hammond Company, has a large refrigerator at Central avenue, Monroe street and the Erie Railroad. It receives many carloads daily of beef, other fresh meats and poultry, which are distributed to the retail trade for miles around. The pork-packing house of the Henry Muhs Company is situated on Passaic street, and it does an immense business, the receipts of the slaughtered hogs from the main house in Paterson frequently amounting to several hundreds daily.

THE SPEER N. J. WINE COMPANY, manufacturers of native wines, has 50 acres of vineyards on Paulison and Van Houten avenues, an 880,000 brick warehouse on lower Main avenue and other warehouses in different parts of Passaic. A stock of 150,000 gallons of wine is carried. Speer's unfermented grape juice is widely used for medicinal and Communion purposes, his port wine is a household friend, his Climax brandy, Pedro sherry, Socialite claret and Chateau Speer burgundy are the finest of native wines, and are reckoned superior to the imported by many connoisseurs.

THE PUMPING STATION OF THE NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY, although located just outside of the Passaic city limits, is one of the large industries of the locality, having been established there for nearly twenty years. This pumping station is one of ten similar stations located on the Transit Company's line, extending from Olean, Cattaraugus County, New York, to the seaboard. The line is used for the transportation of crude petroleum from the oil regions, starting at Olean at an elevation of about fourteen hundred feet above the sea-level, and passing over elevations on its route of over twenty-five hundred feet above the sea-level, the oil being forced through the line from station to station by large pumps, which are located about thirty miles apart. Through these lines large quantities of oil are passing from the oil fields, the pumps at the stations being kept running night and day, and discharging a constant stream of crude oil at the refineries at the seaboard, the oil passing every twenty-four hours through these lines amounting to over three hundred car loads. This Pumping Station gives employment to quite a large number of men, who receive liberal compensation for their services, as the business requires men of a high order of ability, and the faithfulness with which they have performed their duties is shown by the fact that most of them have been employed by the company ever since the station was established.

The Paterson, Passaic and Suburban Telephone Company.

The progress of the independent telephone business throughout the country is a revelation to those who observed its beginning a few years ago. It is now estimated that over sixty millions of dollars are invested in the independent companies. Almost every city has one now in operation or under way. The wide scope of free service allowed by all of them has hastened their rise, and the extension to the smaller towns has added greatly to their convenience and use.

The State of New Jersey is a leader in the movement, and very soon all its towns and business centres will be connected by a system of modern construction, placed for use at what, till now, were regarded as incredibly low prices.

The Paterson, Passaic and Suburban Telephone Company has completed improvements to its building and plant which have been underway for some time. The offices at No. 130 Market street, Paterson, now present a neat and tasteful appearance, and are fitted with every convenience for handling its large and increasing business. Among these is a new switchboard for accommodating 1,000 subscribers. This was found necessary, as the stations now connected number over 700, with new additions being made daily.

The company's office at Passaic is also open day and night, connecting with Paterson, thus increasing office work here. The extension of the service to Ridgewood, Little Falls, Rutherford and intervening points is fully provided for. The franchises at these places have recently been obtained, and the lines are being built. Under the system of this company all these points will have a free and unlimited service to and from Paterson, thus abolishing the whole schedule of tolls to subscribers for these points. Mileage charges have also been discarded throughout the city. This offers to parties located in the outer sections the same rates of rental as those close to the Central office.

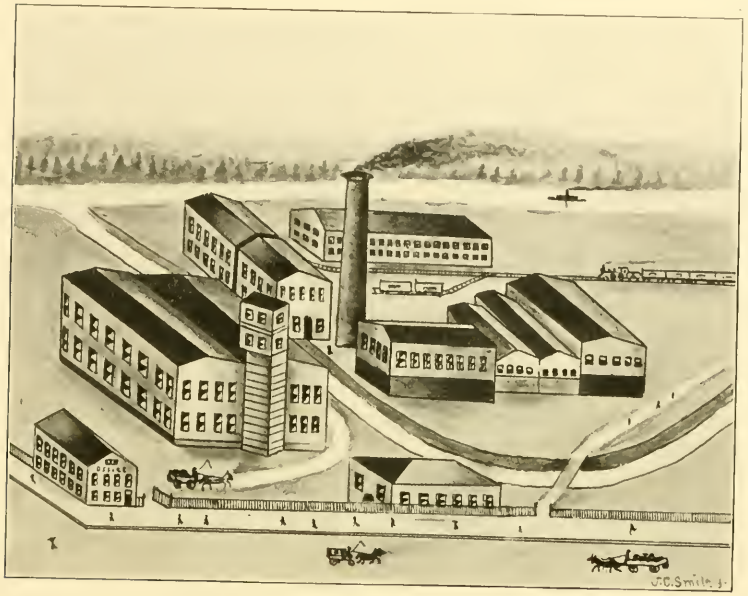
The plan for telephones, as installed by this company, resembles the trolley system in its extent of use without additional charge. As one can ride for one fare from any part of Paterson or Passaic to any other part of either, so with this company an unlimited number of messages may be sent to or from any point in either city and throughout Passaic County, without extra cost.

The rental charge is less than half those in vogue until recently. Thus, a direct line for business use is furnished at four dollars per month and at three dollars per month for residences. The party line rate for business places is two dollars and fifty cents per month, and for residences one dollar and twenty-five cents per month.

The use under all these contracts is unlimited to and from any other station in the county. With improved construction of lines and instruments, the installation of a station is much reduced in cost, thus allowing a wide and free use of service. This explains why so many of our people are discarding the old system of paying for each message sent, and adopting the plan and service of the new company.

It is little more than a year since the first instruments were placed, and already all parts of Paterson and Passaic are reached, and the stations number more than the work of twenty years by former methods. A general reduction of toll rates to New York, Trenton and other cities will soon show a parallel to local charges. The telephone will then show its real position in business and private life. Many thousands of dollars will be saved to users, with enlarged conveniences and privileges.

The company has its Paterson office and exchange at 130 Market street and its Passaic office and exchange at 10 Passaic avenue. The officers are: President, Joseph Bamford, Sr.; First Vice-President, William P. Craig; Second Vice-President, George A. Meyers; Treasurer, H. B. Parke; Secretary, J. W. Lindsay; General Manager, Alfred Gartner; Directors, J. H. Burke, Walter Bamford, Richard Morrell, of Passaic; Charles H. McIntire, George A. Post, Joseph Bamford, Jr.



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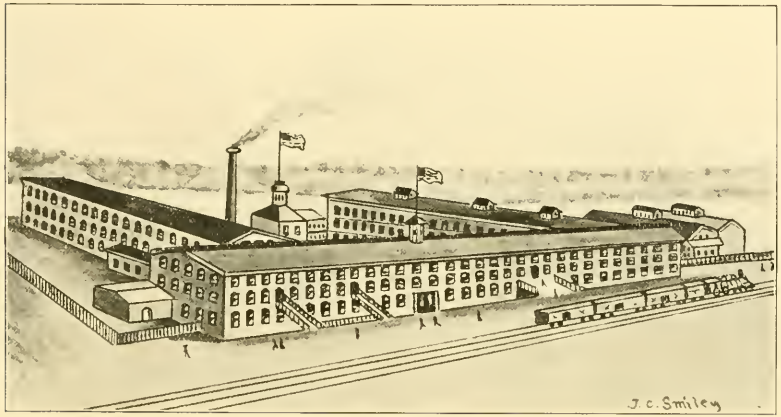

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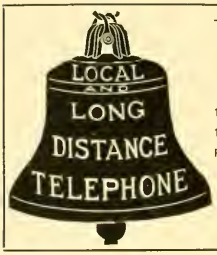

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